

person shall be guilty of perjury and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 14 years, nor less than 6 months.

Sec. 4.—That every person elected or appointed to any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in, under, or for, any Territory of the United States, or under the United States in either of said Territories, shall, before entering upon the duties of said office, in addition to the usual oath of office, take and subscribe to the oath set forth in Section 2 of this act.

Sec. 5.—That every person, who shall hereafter locate or make settlement upon any of the lands, public domain or seek to acquire title thereto, shall take and subscribe the oath set forth in Section 2 of this act, before the proper officer of the general land department in the district in which such lands may be situated.

Sec. 6.—That all poll or registry lists existing or kept under the laws of any of the Territories of the United States prior hereto are hereby declared void, and proper registration boards, commissioners, supervisors, officers of election in the several Territories are hereby empowered and directed, before any general election shall be held in these respective Territories or election districts, to prepare new lists of the names only of persons eligible to vote or hold office under the provisions of this act.

RIVER DU LOUP, Quebec, 28.—The worst snow storm for years, has been raging since Friday morning. Friday's express train was buried in ten feet of snow near Twis Pistoles, although two engines with a snow plow were running about 15 miles ahead. Another train is buried in 15 feet of snow on Bic Mountain, blocking the line. The accommodation and down express trains of Friday and Saturday have been unable to get through. The storm is increasing and the drifts swell faster than they can be shoveled or plowed away. Work has been suspended till the storm is over.

Farther Point, 28.—The phenomenal snow storm still continues with furious drift. The mercury is below zero. Snow has fallen continuously for 72 hours to a depth of 41 inches on the level. The roads are blocked and communication from house to house is only possible on snow shoes.

CHICAGO, 1.—The Times prints the following: The war on the St. Paul & Omaha passenger rates is a flash in the pan up to date and does not even deserve the name of a skirmish. Predictions of a terribly hot contest that were rife a day or two ago remain unrealized, and the only tangible expectation to hold on to is the mere dictum of the St. Paul road that it will sell Omaha as cheaply as it finds its rivals making the rate to St. Paul in brokers' offices. This means descending the scale at the rate of 50 cents to 1 every time a scalper sacrifices his commission to secure a customer. Up to date the action of all the roads has been most impotent so far as securing actual results by forced fighting. As compromises seem to be impossible, and open war not contemplated, outsiders are a little at sea as to what the roads are driving at. The Trans-Continental war is equally featureless, although it is being waged with full vigor. Passenger rates remain unchanged, with the exception that brokers find an active market. All sorts of figures could be given on freight, as it is a go-as-you-please fight in that direction. Missouri River lines are all taking care of their connections in the matter of prorating, notwithstanding the action of last week's Pacific Coast Association, and will continue to share the rate in proportion during the contest.

CUTS OF ALL KINDS AND DEGREES are being made out of Chicago territory and shippers are masters of the situation. From private advices it is learned that the fighting is raging hotter at San Francisco than at any other point, and that both in passenger and freight traffic demoralization reigns supreme.

CHICAGO, 1.—The McCormick reaper works resumed operations this morning, three hundred and fifty men reporting for duty. Great crowds were in the vicinity of the works early in the morning and to their presence is ascribed the fact that a larger number did not apply for work through fear of intimidation. A large force of police was on hand to preserve order, and they arrested three or four men who were noisy and aggressive. A large number of workmen had appeared carrying their dinner pails, but were taken in charge by the strikers, and a great many were prevailed upon to remain outside. Large crowds of strikers lined Blue Island Avenue, facing the works with the evident intention of intimidating any men expecting to go to work. Finally the police ordered them back. They were slow to move at first, but when the order to disperse came the second time and the officers advanced, they turned and ran across the prairies scattering in all directions. The dispersal of the crowd restored confidence to the minds of the wavering ones who had been prevented from entering at first and they started hurriedly for the works.

The police arrested 20 men for creating disturbance, one of whom was making a speech advocating that strikers use their revolvers and shoot any one entering the yards. They were taken to the police station and all arraigned for carrying concealed weapons. They were fined \$5 and costs. Five revolvers were found on their persons.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The president sent a special message to the Senate in regard to its demands for papers in which he takes the ground that the papers relating to suspensions from office are not official papers and consequently he does not feel justified in sending them.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 25.—The Socialist members of the Chambers of Deputies have joined in sending telegrams to the "British Workmen" in the House of Commons proposing a joint international movement in the interest of laboring men. The main objects of the proposed movement are to be the securing of the reduction of the hours of labor, the improvement in the sanitary condition of the workshops, the proper limits to work demanded of women and minors and the absolute prohibition against allowing children of either sex under fourteen years of age to work at all, in shops or factories. The telegram suggests that the British workmen join those of France in asking the workmen of America and Europe to send delegates to the Congress to be held next September in some place to be hereafter designated for the purpose of discussing means "to emancipate the workmen of all countries."

LONDON, 25.—Howard Vincent, member of Parliament for Sheffield, has been offered the office of Chief of Police Commissioner of the City of London. Mr. Vincent once held the office of Director of Criminal Investigation.

Mr. Childers, Home Secretary, will introduce in the House of Commons to-morrow, a bill to compensate the sufferers by the recent riots in London.

In the House of Commons committee of supply, Mr. Healy, nationalist, refused to grant £1,200 for medals for the volunteers who took part in the campaign against Louis Riel. He said that if Canada chose to go to war with Riel, she ought to pay for the medals.

Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Randolph Churchill denounced Mr. Healy and praised the volunteers.

Mr. Gladstone urged that the rejection of the proposed grant might possibly create bad feelings in Canada. The sum for the medals was agreed to by a vote of 209 to 66.

The Parallels are irritated at Captain O'Shea's action in opposing Mr. Healy's position on the question of granting medals to the Canadian volunteers.

LONDON, 26.—The employees of Newfield's screw works at Smithfield, a suburb of Birmingham, struck work to-day. Subsequently a number of sympathizers joined the strikers and a small riot occurred, during which the windows of the establishment were smashed. Three thousand men are thrown idle. The strike is against a reduction of 20 per cent. in wages. The police dispersed the rioters. It is feared the disorder will be renewed. The works have been closed until next Wednesday. Negotiations are on foot to limit the reduction to five per cent. The company affirms that it is impossible to continue work in the face of German competition.

PARIS, 26.—Rousseau, the delegate appointed by the government to inspect the work on the Panama canal, telegraphs that he is on his return homeward in company with chief engineer Jacquet. It is reported that he apprised the government that it was useless for him to wait the arrival of M. De Lesseps, and that the French delegates are not in accord with the views of Charles De Lesseps on the question of cost and the time in which it is possible to construct the canal. The report of M. Rousseau, and also that of M. Jacquet, are said to be so adverse that the government has already decided to refuse to authorize the issue of the lottery obligations in connection with the canal's construction.

PARIS, 27.—The municipal authorities have ordered that the name of the Dely be expunged from children's books issued by the metropolitan school committee.

BERLIN, 27.—Bismarck is suffering from an attack of scarlatina and is unable to receive any callers.

LONDON, 28.—The wife of Sir Horace Rumbold, British Minister at Athens, appeals to Greece in behalf of the people of Greece, who are in distress, in consequence of the mobilization of troops and enrollment of laborers for military service.

BERLIN, 28.—The Cabinet Council has been considering the Polish bill. Prince Bismarck proposed expatriation pure and simple. He was unanimously opposed by his colleagues and he yielded.

Berlin, 28.—Prince Bismarck has recovered from his attack of scarlatina. He will attend the annual political dinner on Tuesday.

LONDON, 28.—The Times says Prince Bismarck, conversing with a deputy regarding efforts to lure him to negotiate an international bi-metallic treaty, remarked that he thought he would not venture on unfamiliar ground until he had thoroughly surveyed the field.

LONDON, 28.—Numbers of meetings of unemployed workmen were held in London to-day. Owing to the cold weather the attendance was meagre.

Manchester, 28.—Ten thousand workmen assembled here but in the absence of orators they dispersed early, after indulging in various forms of rough amusement.

DECATURVILLE, 28.—Miners in Aveyron district, numbering 2,500, threaten to join the strike of workmen here.

The Prefect of the department has telegraphed to M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior, for reinforcements of troops.

PARIS, 28.—The Journal Des Debats says that Lord Salisbury drew up a convention with the Porte for the cession of Crete to England on the payment of £3,000,000, and the guarantee that Greece would be prevented from taking aggressive measures against Turkey. Mr. Gladstone, the Journal adds, hesitates to confirm the convention.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

JUDICIAL ESTIMATE OF POLYGAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 24th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

There are upon our local and other court records during the last few months so many definitions, rulings, theories and dogmatic assertions, that the common mind is as a matter of course befogged. This need not be wondered at, when the conditions are the offspring of a bewildered judiciary: the first clear, sharply cut, and consistent definition of the crime so-called, which has imprisoned a few and menaces many others, is yet to come before the people in such a way that all may understand.

But it is not of these errors, speculations and contraries that I now desire to speak; there is to be found in more than one decision allusions to the practice of

PLURAL MARRIAGE,

which for one I desire to repudiate personally, and to repudiate for my brethren with whom I have for many years been acquainted. That is, that passion or lust, or inordinate desire for sexual commerce is the motive that leads to the practice of this grand, this salutary principle of plural marriage, and that personal gratification is the main or preponderating influence in its continuation.

As one who lived in polygamy for nearly twenty-five years I pronounce this suggestion infamous, and declare that whenever it is assumed, whether by the press, the pulpit, or the bench, it is neither just nor true.

I will make the assertion as the result of experience, of observation, and noting the expressions dropped from the lips of scores nay hundreds in the marital relation outside of the "Mormon" people in an experience by travel, business, etc., that there is

NO COMPARISON

between the generally licentious conduct of men and the practice of the believers in "Mormonism," whether of monogamic or polygamic habit.

To sustain this I only need apply to any man of the world, may indeed not alone to them but to good members of Christian churches and Christian ministers, as to the lack of moral restraint which is everywhere apparent.

I need not refer, only in passing, to the transparent corruptness of society, to its vast depths of prostitution, to its footcicle infanticide and to the depletion of family which tell of preventive measures that are of hell.

In a decision made by the Supreme Court it was stated that prosecutions against polygamy were "to prevent a man flaunting in the face of the world the ostentation and opportunities of a bigamous household." I deny utterly that this spirit has animated the Elders of Israel in any appreciable degree, the theory in which they have been taught, is that marriage, being established of God, is for the propagation of life, and universal testimony, professional and otherwise, assures the most ignorant and unobserving, that excess in this sacred relation is

THE CURSE OF MODERN SOCIETY, and the reason for a depleted population.

Again, will the world never understand that the fundamental teachings of the church oppose this idea; there is no working at irregular sexual gratification, and as to the marriage relation men and women are taught to observe the laws of life, chastity and purity; that the cultivation of the opposite does violence to the apostolic injunction which says: "Beware of fleshly lusts which war against the soul."

Not a solitary member of the Church but what has been continually advised to purify the body, "The Temple of the Holy Ghost," and the penalty has been plain, that, "if any man defile his Temple him will God destroy!"

It need not be asserted that men and women who have inherited tendency and temperament from their progenitors, (tendency which has been cumulative in its character) are altogether perfect, but the drift and effort of the Latter-day Saints has been steadily in that direction; besides most of the "Mormons" are famous for their industry, they are indeed workers, and no community steeped in lasciviousness, as they are asserted to be, could have wrought this transformation which Utah exhibits.

Then again all those who are familiar with Church doctrine know that there is much faith and a great deal of practice of that revelation called "The Word of Wisdom," which interdicts the use of alcoholic and other stimulants, even degrading the ordinary beverages such as tea and coffee. All of which in a greater or less degree act upon the base brain or the animal section of man. Do not all physiologists know that immunity from sexual ex-

travagances is made possible by abstinence, and is it not equally well known that drinking, smoking and other indulgences are incentives to everything that is low and degrading; that these habits are seen in the

SAD RESULTS

of desecrated homes, in the common violation of sacred covenants, in the premature birth of humanity by the myriad, in the destruction and death of tens of thousands of the fairest and most affectionate of the gentler sex.

Have not hecatombs of these perished? Have they not died of broken hearts, of disrupted constitutions, of disease received from a professed and legal friend? Have not the passions—the brutal instincts of man been made to rage almost beyond control? and have not the daughters, wives and mothers of our enlightened (?) nations had fearful forebodings of just such retribution (because of this damnable iniquity) as befell old Sodom and Gomorrah?

The sensitive mind revolts from such consideration of the burning facts of every-day life, and the pure man rebels in indignation when he finds it charged from the bench, that men like President Snow are so lost to moral and spiritual beauty and life that "he may yet forsake his lawful wife to revel in the arms of another!" Is not this the suggestion of the bignio? Could any but a corrupt judge thus insinuate to the man of three score years and ten? Is not the assumption of revelry, the reflection of personal knowledge and an index to what might be expected of one who thus proclaims aloud himself as possessed by the suppositions and instincts of the brute? From thirty years' knowledge of this man of God, I have no fear of asserting that had that been his ambition, his desire, with a constitution always weak, he would long ago have exhausted his vitality and found refuge in the grave! Besides this, his life has been one of diversified activity; his mental calibre was assumed by the court during the trial, it was spoken of as beyond question; but there was left out of sight his continuous labors as a pioneer, as the projector of industries meant for a self-supporting community, and in the pursuit of his ministerial duties he has traversed the sea and land, visited many nations and bringing home the trophies of his labors from the poverty and bondage of a world to the peace, plenty and contentment of the little town of Brigham and to the adjacent country.

Where would those who set in judgment on him have been with these opportunities, or would they have been honored husbands and fathers of numerous families, a credit to the Territory and nation? The support of such families as that of Apostle Snow cost vastly more than carnal accommodations, for this is cheap in the high places of the nation where it is "reveled" in under the shadow of her courts, schools and churches in all parts of our so-called highly favored land!

It was also intimated by the court that the remark of one of the Apostle's wives implied neglect, for she had said, that "When a lady gets so that she cannot bear children, she is

RELEASED

from some of the duties of a wife;" What is there in this that could so excite the ire of the court? Does not the true mother live again in her children and her children's children, and if perchance her husband may have formed an alliance with a younger person as wife, was it not evident that the Apostle cared for, sympathized with, and jointly with her (the older wife) took solace and joy in ministering to the children God had so kindly given them?

Still further, who does not know that the prerogative functions of man are continued long past the fruitfulness of a wife? Is not this

THE SEAL OF DIVINITY,

the stamp of God? But a little while ago one of our aged and revered brethren officiated in the dedication of a Temple, he read before the assembled thousands the dedicatory prayer, without any aid from artificial appliances, and in his case it is not so very long since he ceased to have posterity. Like Moses another man of God, "his eye waxed not dim, neither was his natural strength abated;" numerous married though he might have been, it was plain that he had not given "his strength unto women;" all the vicissitudes of life, travel, martyrdom, persecution, etc., had only served to whiten that head which it is trusted will long feel the inspiration from on high, for the good and blessing of our favored Israel!

As if to emphasize and still further give the lie to legal suggestion, we may take the characters of the Elders in another respect. Is it not everywhere known that many thousands from every vocation in life, have traversed the earth as laborers in the missionary field? That from two to five years they have been absent from wives and homes? They have had to accept and submit to the kindnesses and attentions of both married and single women, far from home, footsore, weary and hungry, under circumstances that would attract a man toward a ministering angel, yet how insignificant the few of that great host are there, who have soiled their garments and

FALLEN BY THE WAY!

The Elders in Israel are not made of the stuff that is supposed and asserted by their enemies. They are for virtue,

for honor, for sexual purity; all teachings, revelations, covenants and obligations insist on this, and if perchance a few by counsel, by inclination or to obey the law and fulfill the revelation have entered into plural marriage, the majority have done so in the fear of God, they have assumed its expenses and responsibilities like men, and in the practice of that life-giving principle, they have learned self-restraint; they have become acquainted (doubly so in comparison) with the organization of woman, with the functions of maternity, and the powers of human organization. They have not been led by passion, by lasciviousness, but have sought posterity, and to the intent that these might be pure, they have been conservators of the prime elements which belong to the prospective mother. They have had respect for times and seasons; they have not claimed as a marital right, that which was precluded by conditions and in which was involved the best interests of both wife, mother and child. Nor is it betraying any secret to affirm that monogamy as the world knows it, knows nothing of the continence, the abstinence, the clear sense of purity, order and reliance on God and His spirit, which is experienced by the true, practical God-fearing polygamist among the Latter-day Saints. It is in the interest of truth alone that the statement is made, that during twenty years of married life in the understanding of laws and the possession of four or five wives, there are men who have known less of these in a sexual sense in that length of time than many a monogamist in one tenth the time—than many a man who concludes that there is no more in the celestial covenant than a man "holding out a lawful wife and yet forsaking her to revel in the arms of another," or simply "to seek the charms of a younger and fairer woman."

POLYGAMY

does not anticipate perfection, hardly in the weakest of humanity, but where its lack is made manifest, it cannot be denounced on the idea that monogamists are such paragons that the "opportunities" of marriage never present themselves to their highly sublimated vision; nor if there are evils in plural marriage is it any argument against its righteous character, for this same argument would apply equally and so nullify and exterminate marriage in any form whatever; promiscuity and inclination alone would simply help to decimate the world. A truth of this character, which, in its rightful practice, is void of wrong, without the attributes of crimes, where sanctified by true religion, and based upon written and organic law, the ages will see ere it be obliterated from the faith and practice of vast numbers of the human race. N.

MISERABLE AND STONY-HEARTED SPITE.

MARSHAL IRELAND appears to be trying to make himself as disagreeable as possible in the position which he is permitted to occupy for a little season. He has reduced the allowance of newspapers to the inmates of the penitentiary down to a weekly dole, and now undertakes to exercise an unauthorized censorship over public journals only admitting such as suits his own tastes and notions.

He cannot point to a single evil growing out of the reading of either daily, semi-weekly or weekly newspapers in the Pen; he admits that the prisoners who are in for polygamy and cohabiting with their wives are the most orderly and gentlemanly of any that are incarcerated; and he acknowledges that nothing in the papers has caused an infraction of the rules; yet he says he will exclude all papers that animadvert on the conduct of Government officials. In other words he will shut out all that will not splatter Marshal Ireland over with fulsome adulation, and praise that admiration of the law which is a reproach to a civilized nation and a burning shame to those engaged in it.

The stringent relations which have been lately adopted, it is well understood, have been inaugurated out of the petty spite against the "Mormons," whose spirits cannot be broken and subdued by the indignities devised for them. Before the "Mormon" prisoners were incarcerated, newspapers, books and periodicals of all kinds were solicited for the inmates of the Pen. Now they are whittled down to weekly newspapers, and they are sorted out by the Marshal, and those papers which the "Mormon" prisoners care for are excluded.

To cap this piece of paltry spleen, Marshal Ireland has refused permission to Elder John Nicholson to come and see his dying father, or take a look at his remains if he expires, which he is hourly expected to do. When Marshal Ireland lies upon his couch and longs for a last view of some one he loves, we hope he will meet with more mercy than he now extends to an aged and honorable gentleman, who desires to bid a noble son farewell before he closes his eyes in death. And when Marshal Ireland welters in the down which will overtake those who fight against God and the dictates of humanity, we hope that some "Mormon" as a ministering spirit will be disposed to stretch out a hand of compassion and ameliorate his sufferings, that he may not be treated with the stony-hearted unkindness which he metes out to those unfortunate enough to be temporarily within his power.