

UTAH COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR POWERS.

GENERAL McCLERNAND, the newly appointed member of the Utah Commission, has arrived and is ready to enter upon the duties of his office. We bid the gentleman welcome to this thriving Territory with its clear skies, pure mountain air, lovely lakes, glorious climate, fertile soil, and its peaceable people and great opportunities for a quiet, leisurely and healthy existence. He has been received by persons anxious to enlist him on the side of aggression against the majority of the citizens. It is to be hoped that he will make himself familiar with the requirements of his office and also with its limitations.

The tendency of the Utah Commission from the first has been, not to the neglect of any official duty, but rather to the assumption of functions entirely foreign to the office. In order to act lawfully and consistently, it is necessary for an officer not only to know what ought to be done, but also the bounds and extent of his rightful powers. Excess of authority is often more injurious than tardiness or apathy.

The Commissioners have done a great many things for which they can find no authority in law. It is true that their powers, as defined in the Act that created their office, are very limited. And, perhaps, having so good a salary they are anxious to do something in the way of earning the money so liberally provided by a generous government. This would be quite laudable if it was only lawful. But all that they do officially outside of the duties specified in the Edmunds Act, is unlawful and the nature of usurpation. The full and complete authority of the Utah Commissioners requires no great research or study to thoroughly comprehend. It is all comprised in one section of a single law—the ninth section of the Edmunds Act. It is simply to appoint registration and election officers, who are to perform their duties under the existing laws of the United States and of Utah Territory. This, with the canvassing of the returns of voters cast for members of the Legislative Assembly, and the issuing of certificates of election to those persons who appear to have been lawfully elected to that Assembly, constitute in their entirety the duties of the Utah Commission. Whatever they do in excess of this capacity, is not only unauthorized, but is also a violation of the law.

The Utah Commissioners have thought proper to formulate rules and regulations for the government of the officers whom they are authorized to appoint, and for the conduct of elections. For this they can find no warrant whatever in law. These rules and regulations are entirely without legal value as far as issued by any law officers, doctors, carpenters, bricklayers or other private citizens. If the appointed officials choose to consider them authoritative, so long as no one is injured, all right. It is their business and doesn't hurt us. But they have no binding force whatever in law. The only lawful regulations to registration and election officers are those included in the Edmunds Act and the Utah law of elections, approved February 23, 1875.

Among other assumptions of the Utah Commission was the formulation of a test oath. This was confirmed to by many of our citizens, in order that no obstruction might be placed in the way of elections. We pointed out its invalidity when it was first intruded upon the people. The Supreme Court of the United States sat down upon it when brought before the attention of the tribunal, and the utter lack of authority on the part of the Utah Commission to issue orders, or formulate oaths, and do anything outside of the powers we have enumerated, was emphatically declared.

But what the Commissioners have done without authority directly, previous to the decision of the highest court, they have since done indirectly. At first they formulated the test oath themselves; now they induce the registration and election officers, whom they appoint, to require it. Each method is equally illegal with the other. It requires legislation to add to the oath prescribed by law. No mere administrative action can be used to add a line to any law, national or territorial. That part of the oath which is now required of citizens in order to register, that relates to bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation is entirely lawful. It is added to the lawful oath by persons having no legislative powers, and who are not authorized by any law of the United States or of the Territory to frame any oath or to require any oath other than that prescribed in the statute aforesaid. A great many of our people have taken the unlawful oath because they wished to exercise the right of franchise to which they were entitled, and did not desire to jeopardize in any way the right of election. But that the interpolated or added portions of the oath are without warrant in law, is beyond the power of any lawyer to refute. Nobody need subscribe to it unless he chooses to do so. In the latest law of registration and election officers, the following appears:

"The deputy registration officers shall, immediately after the June and September elections, transmit to the secretary of the Commission a statement showing the total number of registered voters in his precinct, placing the number of females in separate columns, and also report the names of all the voters whom they have good reason to believe have been and are now unlawfully married, and who have since the June revision of 1895."

We wish to inform the deputy registration officers that all such orders from the Commission are without authority in law. Those officers are under no obligation to perform this extra and unlawful labor. If the Supreme Court of the United States is any authority on the powers and limitations of the Utah Commission, this dictatorial assumption is without legal force and effect. There is nothing in the law which authorizes the Commissioners to issue any orders or "whiffs" or "wills" whatever. If there is, let them or their apologists cite the law.

We also wish to caution registrars and deputy registrars to refrain from entering the names of lawful voters on the registration lists, and also in trying to play the spotter as requested or required in the order from which we have made the above extract. The Commissioners have no right to do

mand the names of citizens in any such manner, the registration officers have no right to play the spotter or informer. Further, we call the attention of citizens to the law in regard to the erasing of names from the list. The registration officer is required to "make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on the list has died, or removed from the precinct, or is otherwise disqualified as a voter of such precinct, and if so to erase the same therefrom." Mere rumor or spite story is not sufficient. The vote cannot be legally disqualified or his name cannot be lawfully stricken from the list.

Any voter whose name is not on the list may appear before the registrar during the week commencing on the first Monday in June in each year, and have his name registered on taking the oath provided by law. That oath does not contain the clause illegally added by the instructions of the Utah Commission. And if anybody is unlawfully prevented from doing so, by the erasure of his name from the list and the enforcement of an illegal oath to restore it, he has his remedy in an action at law against the registrar, and can recover damages. He cannot proceed against the registrar, as the registrar is not the author of the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, the registrars are the responsible parties, for they have no right to obey the unlawful instructions of the registrar, and if they do so they do it at their own peril. A criminal prosecution is another remedy for the citizens against the registrar.

The trap that is being set does not require sharp eyes of vision to perceive. Let all citizens of the People's Party keep a good look out for it. See that their names are kept on the registration list if they ought to be there. Watch the plant roots of unlawful authority closely. See that the registrars do not exceed or neglect their duty. They are required by law to see whether any qualified voter resides in the precinct whose name is not on the registration list, and if so to add the same thereto. If any such official shall wilfully fail or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him, he is liable to a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years.

There are gentlemen on the Commission who are anxious of entering into any such scheme as that indicated by the unlawful order from which we have quoted. They know better. They are well aware that they are exceeding their authority, and that they are making themselves liable to prosecution. They are not obliged to notice. We have never obstructed them in the lawful discharge of their easy duties, but, on the contrary, have assisted to secure a ready and general acquiescence in their measures to secure elections regulated by the Edmunds law. But we consider their present course utterly unwarranted in law and not required by anything expected of them in the impartial and gentlemanly exercise of their very simple authority.

When high-toned officials discover what is required of them by the laws creating and regulating their offices, they will seek to perform lawfully every requirement, and remain within the limits prescribed. Assumption and usurpation are not compatible with republicanism, and the work of reformers is below the dignity of gentlemen whether they be called by the name of Republicans or Democrats.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

Not a few thoughtful people are more or less exercised over the existence and increase of a certain class of social distinctions among members of the church. There always will be certain divisions in the ranks of society, more or less distinct. They are formed spontaneously by a variety of causes, in verification of the old truism that, "birds of a feather will flock together."

When the causes that lead to the massing of classes are improper, so are the results. When the least degree of the genius of ostracism is infused, the condition must necessarily be detrimental to the welfare of the community, as it is a bar to general consolidation. All distinctions in society, speaking from a Gospel standpoint, should be of a nature not to interfere with the unification of the whole.

When any one class of the community turns up its nose at any other portion of the social body, with expression of, "I am better than thou," the attitude is simply abominable. This means that that particular class assumes to belong to the "best society." That such an assumption is made by some people is a fact, and a fact is a fact, whether it is true or not. The attitude is a social stigma, and a social stigma is a social stigma. The claim has been made more or less broadly by actions, which speak with an uncertain sound, and in a few instances some people have set it up in words.

There need be no hesitation in declaring that no such position can be taken upon a Gospel standpoint. It must be defined according to the ideas of the Christian religion. The standard for the latter quarter is defined without difficulty. The central and all-important qualification needed to entitle a person to belong to the "best society" is money. The manner in which he may have come into possession of the article is of no moment. It may be acquired by a comparatively small degree, so long as he has it. He may have obtained it dishonestly or otherwise, and may be earning widespread misery from any oath or to require any oath other than that prescribed in the statute aforesaid. A great many of our people have taken the unlawful oath because they wished to exercise the right of franchise to which they were entitled, and did not desire to jeopardize in any way the right of election. But that the interpolated or added portions of the oath are without warrant in law, is beyond the power of any lawyer to refute. Nobody need subscribe to it unless he chooses to do so. In the latest law of registration and election officers, the following appears:

and magnanimous mind—ineffectual contempt for sham, hypocrisy, and deceit. He believed in class distinctions, however, and his theory and practice—always harmonious—were based on the wealth that adorns the intellect, the heart and conscience. All men belonged in his estimate to the "best society," who adhered to the extent of their power—to the eternal principles of righteousness, upon which the throne of Jehovah is established. It had no relation to the amount of earthly goods they possessed.

Those who create, claim or maintain class distinctions in the community of Saints on the basis of worldly wealth are not in daunt with Christ nor the spirit of His Gospel. They are taking a course that has been condemned in the covenants and commandments of the Church. The Saints have been warned by the Lord in the following words: "Beware of pride lest ye become like unto my people the Nephites of old." To foster the ordinary "best society" idea, the world would drift away from the genius of the truth, which is easily choked and finally obliterated by the pride of the world. It is especially pitiful to see young men putting up a claim of belonging to the "best society," on the cash basis, as it argues for them a fruitless future, because of a meagre conception of the relative value of money when compared with the wealth of the intellect, the heart and conscience. Such a disposition is diametrically opposed to the spirit of brotherhood which belongs to the Church of Christ, and is not in unison with the genius of ordinary philanthropy. It is not cherished by a magnanimous mind.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

JUNIOR TRUTHS PUNGENTLY UPON UTAH AFFAIRS.

CHICAGO, April 25, 1896.

Editor Deseret News:

The question is now frequently asked, what has become of the Utah dispatches? We never hear from him last year. It is not that he is dead, but that he has not been heard from. It is not that he is dead, but that he has not been heard from. It is not that he is dead, but that he has not been heard from.

It is a curious thing, that in the history of the world, there is no process of irrigation that would restore fertility to exhausted lands. Some means should be adapted to restore that Salt Lake soil to its former fertility. It is a pity that a man of such ability should be so much of a failure. It is a pity that a man of such ability should be so much of a failure. It is a pity that a man of such ability should be so much of a failure.

The affairs of Utah are once more coming to the front. The election of Salt Lake ladies who visited Washington, to present the case of their religion, their people and their country to the head of the nation, is causing not a little comment. Many papers refer to it as a disgrace to women, and a reprehensible course, and such a disgrace.

It is amusing in one sense to consider the degree from whence some of this criticism comes. In one case I know it to come from a woman. A mother was transported to this country in one of Tapscott's old yachts, at the expense of British taxpayers. This critic would have the same process applied to the women of Utah if he had his own way. It is a strange way of considering the degree from whence some of this criticism comes. In one case I know it to come from a woman. A mother was transported to this country in one of Tapscott's old yachts, at the expense of British taxpayers. This critic would have the same process applied to the women of Utah if he had his own way.

Edmund Burke was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England.

Senator Teller and a few other enlightened, far seeing and sagacious Statesmen have held the miserable "Mormon" eaters from Massachusetts and Vermont, just what they are. They are not backward in stating their opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England.

How help him is all we can say for him. However, if the Salt Lake romances are to be believed, the author of the "Mormon" eaters from Massachusetts and Vermont, just what they are. They are not backward in stating their opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England.

The editorial then goes on to comment on an extract from a speech pronounced by a certain man, who is not named. The extract has been given in the "Mormon" eaters from Massachusetts and Vermont, just what they are. They are not backward in stating their opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England. He was not backward in stating his opinion of the late King of England.

Mark the beauty of this written by the descendant of a "Scotch Irish" Catholic, who is not only a descendant of a "Scotch Irish" Catholic, but is also a descendant of a "Scotch Irish" Catholic. He is not only a descendant of a "Scotch Irish" Catholic, but is also a descendant of a "Scotch Irish" Catholic.

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DEATHS.

PERKINS—At Price, Emory County, Utah, Emily Alice, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Jane Perkins, born January 5, 1885, died April 24, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

A WONDROUS SPECTACLE!
TWO Nights Only,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MAY 8th and 9th.

A TRIO OF ARTISTS NEVER SURPASSED!

CELIA ALSBERG

LEWIS MORRISON

W. E. SHERIDAN

When will be presented on MONDAY EVEN.
May 24, Shakespeare's Historic Play,
"MEASURE FOR MEASURE!"

TUESDAY EVEN., May 25th, Shakespeare's play of
"CYMBELINE!"

NOTICE—Mr. Lewis Morrison, manager for Celia Alsberg, desires to inform the theatre goers of Salt Lake City, that he has collected together, at an enormous expense, the most finished company of Artists now in America, including, the eminent organist, W. E. SHERIDAN, for the proper interpretation of Shakespeare's masterpiece, "Measure for Measure" and "Cymbeline." Every costume made new, expressly for this tour. Tickets, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. A perfect production in every detail. \$2 PRICES AS USUAL.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at the Box Office of the Theatre, and Union Office, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

WANTED.

100 TEAMS TO HAIL FROM THE BROOKLYN LINES, Bingham.

Apply to
A. M. K. & S. S. S. S.

Twenty-Sixth
Semi-Annual Dividend.

Z. C. M. I.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

April 24, 1896.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT has this day been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Institution, payable May 24, 1896, to all Stockholders of record on the 15th of March last, upon presentation of their Stock Certificates to the undersigned at his office in Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBER, Sec'y & Treas.

OLD GLASS WANTED.

THE SALT LAKE GLASS WORKS will pay \$5.00 per ton for clean old bottles, jars, etc., of all kinds, at their factory, two blocks west of Warm Spring Bath House.

DR. A. C. YOUNG,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Graduate of the American Veterinary College.

Treats all diseases and lamenesses of Horses and Cattle. Agent for the collection of H. H. Hoot, Expander, Rolling Motion Shoes, etc.

Office—Second South Street, with Pendleton & Son. Hours, 9 to 11 and 2 to 5. Orders can be left with any of the stablemen.

TO BUSINESS MEN OF ALL OCCUPATIONS.

I WISH TO BUY THE FOLLOWING: Hides, Tallow, Bones, etc., of all kinds. Cash advanced on delivery. No freight.

Old Cast Iron, Old Wrought Iron for fuel, Old Ropes, Old Broken Glass—the different colors kept separate.

For further particulars apply to W. KELLEY, Box 417, Salt Lake City, Utah. d&w line

REMOVAL.

D. & R. G. LUMBER YARD,

TO THE
OLD TANNERY SITE,

Cor. 2d South & 3d West Sts.,

Where may be found a general assortment of

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, UTAH AND EASTERN LUMBER.

Which will at all times be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Old Oak and Wool wanted at current prices. Cash advanced made on delivery. Telephone 261. d&w line A. KEYSER.

[No. 2242]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY, April 9, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof to establish his claim to the land hereinafter described, to-wit:

James Murray, all of Tooele City, U. T.

D. WEBB, Register, Stuyser & Simmons, Att'y.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Utah Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, U. T., on Monday, May 24, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE SWAN, Secretary, Salt Lake City, U. T., April 24, 1896.

GO TO THE

Workman's Clothing Store!

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Children's Clothing a Specialty

W. LONGMORE,

55 W. First South Street.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.

Brewery near U. T. & B. R. R. Depot, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

P. O. Box 1049. Telephone 294.

We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a superior quality, at popular prices.

City Depot 1000, Salt Lake City, Utah. Telephone 170.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.

NOTICE!

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF UTAH, COLORADO, WYOMING, IDAHO AND NEVADA.

THE WOOL GROWERS OF UTAH Association, respectfully request your attendance at the Convention of all persons directly interested in the great industry to be held in this City on Monday, May 1st, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Hotel Utah, for the purpose of organizing a union of wool growers in this Territory, and of electing officers and a permanent committee to represent the wool growers of the Territory at the National Convention of the Wool Growers Association, to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th of May, 1896.

Respectfully,
E. M. WEBER, President Utah Wool Growers' Association.
R. L. HOWARD, Secretary.

BANKS.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$200,000

SURPLUS, \$200,000

H. S. ELDREDGE, President, FRANKLIN LITTLE, Vice Pres.

JOHN SHARP, Cashier, J. A. GROESBECK, J. A. HILL, Asst. Cashier, JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ON DEMAND.

Buy and Sell Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal Continental Cities.

Make collections, remitting proceeds promptly.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Parties desiring comfortable Board and Room, can be accommodated by applying at No. 226 W. 24 North Street.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Peterson & West. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, who will be glad to stand by all his old patrons.

W. PETERSON, No. 24 West, First South Street.

FLOWING WELLS

Are becoming so popular and essential, SHAW & WALLACE

Are now prepared after a wide experience to

DRIVE WELLS OR SINK WELLS AND PUT IN PUMPS.

In any part of the city or neighboring settlements.

Satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, terms, etc., address

H. C. WALLACE, 104 North, Second South Street, Salt Lake City, d&w line

PIONEER PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.

MILL, No. 53 North Temple Street, East. Office: 21 South Temple Street, West.

BRANDS: HIGH PATENT, BAKER'S No. 1, CRACKERS, FLOUR, etc.

HIGHEST GRADE PAID FOR WHEAT.

Mid-Telephone No. 27. Office Telephone No. 28.

Utah Cracker Factory

37 EAST THIRD STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

Manufacturers of PLAIN AND FANCY

CRACKERS, CAKES & JUMBLES.

Guaranteed to be equal to any imported.

FOR SALE BY E. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORE, and other dealers would do well to patronize these goods and introduce them to their customers.

OUR

Spring and Summer Stock

IS RECEIVING CONSTANT ADDITIONS OF

DESIRABLE NOVELTIES!

Having bought before the late advance in raw silk a very large stock of Silk Velvets, Two-toned Brocades, Black and Colored Silks, Rayes Nouveaux, Satins Rhodanes, Surats, Pongees, Millinery Crepes, etc., we are offering many Real Bargains in this Department.

Our stock of Novelty in Boucles, Etamines, Canvas, Camels' Hair, Combination Suits, and other Stylish Woolen Dress Materials is most complete, and prices low.

White Goods in all the latest fabrics and designs. Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Ties, Flano Covers, etc., in great variety, at popular prices.

Spring Wraps, Jackets and Jerseys.

We carry the Largest Stock and Choicest Styles ever shown in this city, at prices within the reach of all. In this department we offer a choice out of One to ten styles of styles of Wraps and Jackets at \$3 each; worth twice that, and selling fast.

Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Gause Underwear at lower prices than ever offered in this city. No lady can afford to waste time and labor making Muslin Garments. Our prices will convince her.

A Large Lot of Embroideries at 50c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, and upwards; worth 50 per cent. more.

Ladies' and Children's Hose, Foster Kid and Fabric Gloves, Lace and Trimmings, Rosary and Bohemian Beads direct from European markets.

Millinery Goods in complete assortment at wholesale and retail, at Eastern Prices