EVENING NEWS, dom. Their actilial effects upon "Mormonism" will be in the opposite direction to that intended. They are framed in the spirit of spoliation and AT FOUR O'CLOCK. framed in the spirit of spoliation and robbery. They will not spoliate worth a cent. Their results will be a fizzle. But the wicked purpose of their pro-moters will be exposed and some fur-ther difficulties will be created.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

- January 12, 1886 Tuesday

THE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF CHURCH CORPORATIONS.

pears. Their resistance will be lawful, but it will be persistent and patient SENATOR MORGAN does not propose to allow the new Edmunds monstrosity to and determined, and will be sustained slide along into actual life without an by the certainty that they are right. exposure of its insidious and reptilian The issue will be in the hands of Omcomposition. He has introduced a nipotence, and in Him, while doing resolution, which was land over, at his their own part with vigor, they put request, for future consideration, the their everiasting trust.

object of which is to bring the unconstitutionality of a measure giving the President authority to appoint officers for any church organization, prominently before the attention of Congress The resolution is not likely to pass Mr. Morgan is an advocate of the destruction of "Mormonism," root and branch, but he is right on the question he has sprung upon the Senate. The proposition to give the Government control in any way over church property or church affairs, is more of an

infraction of constitutional provisions than the much-dreaded union of Church and State. The Constitution of the United

States forbids the passage of laws restricting the free exercise of religion. In the spirit sof that provision, the State is forbidden to interfere with the Church. There is nothing in the supreme law of the land which declares the Church shall have no influence over the State. We are not contending for Church control of State affairs, any more than for State control of Church affairs. We merely state a fact, and our statement cannot be disproved. Every church exercises a certain amount of influence in governmental affairs. Congress has been controlled more by sectarian influences than any

other in the passage of laws against the "Mormons." The preachers who have urged that legislation and de-manded it in a way that was equal to a serious threat, violated no clause of the Constitution in doing so. But 1. Congress does violate that sacred instrument when it passes other in the passage of laws against sacred instrument when it passes a law that relates to any religious establishment, or hinders the free erercise of religion.

advancement to Statehood. No produ-tionary period of Territorial existence is declared nor any definite number of population is prescribed by law. It is not years or numbers that warrants advancement. There are conditions precedent other considerations. The Government of the United States is the covernment of the United States is the All religious organizations have ways and means by which their financial affairs are regulated. Church property is a means by which religious worship is maintained. The State, in this country, has no legal control over that property. It is not public but private property. It belongs only to the body

purposes, nor permit a stay of the vig-erous execution of the laws, nor will Congress long delay in passing neces-sary additional legislation. It is idle for any to hope otherwise, and a for any to hope otherwise, and a grievous wrong in those who would counsel the people to hold out against the enforcement of the laws of their country, or who would stay your hands and mine from the per-formance of our direct duty. The man who in practice holds to theories of a construction of the Constitution ful elections, some of them held reals ago, and contrary to the law of Con-gress, an adjudication of the Supreme Court of the Ferritory, the decision of the Utah Commission, and the late de-clision of Hon. A. H. Gai Lud, Attorney-General of the United States, which is as follows: of a construction of the Constitution

PERNICIOUS THEORIES.

The history of national legislation

giance is due to the government has been and continues to be held as sec-

ondary to other considerations, and

WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

plain and unmistakable duty to sup-

proved of much of the legislation

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D. C., June 5, 1885. and laws adverse to the construction

placed upon them by the courts, endangers not only himself, but all who are misled by him. In view of the situation in Utah and the preva-lence of such advice, the duty is the Washington, D. C., June 5, 1885.) SIR.—At the instance of the Utah Com-mission, the honorable (H. L. Muldrow, Acting) Secretary of the Interior, in a let-ter dated the 22d ultimo, requested my opin-ton upon the following questions: Whether certain Territorial officers in Utah, namely, superintendent of district schools, auditor of public accounts, trea-surer, and commissioners to locate univer-sity lands, should be appointed by the gov-ernor, with the assent of the Legislative Council or chosen by the people at their general election.

more imperative upon us, as the law-making power, to conform our statutes to the adjudications of the courts and thereby shield the people, who by our silence may be misled and eventually will feel, the penalties of outraged

DEBT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

felony.

MILITIA ...

ernor, with the assent of the Legislative Council or chosen by the people at their general election. For convenience, so much of the question as relates to the commissioners will be considered separately, as the appointment or election of those officers appears to be con-trolled by a provision not applicable to the other. Upon examination of statutes en-acted by the Territorial Legislature, it ap-pears that the superintendent, and itor and treasurer are thureby required to be cletched biennially at the general election by the qualified voters of the Gerritory. (See Compiled Laws of Linch, 1866, page 227; act of February 22, 1878, chapter 11, Laws of the Twenty third session, page 27). The organic laws now were (see section 7, of the act of Congress of September 9, 1859, chapter 51), d clares that "the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, ap-point all officers not here in otherwise pro-vided for." And as the three Territorial officers last, mentioned, are not herein "otherwise provided for." a direct conflict maifiestly exists between the statutes of the Territorial legislature above referred to and the organic law. "The organic law. I am informed that there is charged on the books of the Treasury a large ing care. amount against the Territory on ac-1 A report of its present wants and count of expenses of enforcing local requirements for the future I am incriminal statutes and keeping prison-ers, etc. I have requested the Government to state the account, and to advise me of its wishes in reference to it We should take steps to have the amount wiped out if proper, or make

provisions for its payment. Upon be-ing advised I shall further communicate with you on this subject.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION. I repeat my tormer recommendations and urge the necessity of a House of Correction for juvenile offenders, and the establishment of an Orphan Asy-

APPORTIONMENT.

and the organic law. The organic law of a Territory takes the place of a constitution as a fundamental law In my message of two years since place of a constitution as a fundamental law of the local government. It is obligatory on and binds the Territorial anthorities. (Na-tional Bank vs. County of Yankton, Iol United States, 22.) Any act of the Territorial legis-lature inconsistent therewith must be held word. (Forris vs. Higtey, 23, Wall, 375.) Congress may, undoubtedly, make a void act of the Territorial legislature valid and a valid act void. (101 U.S. supre.) But for the exercise of this power some fepislatice act on its part having that effect would be nec-essary. Certainly nothing can be implied in favor of the validity of a Territorial statute which conflicts with an express provision of the organic law of the Territory from the mere fact that Congress has not disapproved it. said that the present apportionment of members of the Legislative Assembly s defective, in that the districts are in many instances, so constructed that several members are chosen on a common ticket, instead of giving each lo cality-having the necessary population-the right to choose its own mem bers. I recommend that the districts be so constituted that each shall have

s voice without being overborne by a larger neighbor, which may be com-bined with it as now. This is true apportionment; the other is consol-

dation. The same applies to the manner of choosing municipal officers. Each precinct should have. It follows that the statutes of Utah, in see far, as they require the superintendent of district schools, auditor of public accounts and treasurer of the Territory to be sleeted being contrary to the organic law hereinbe its own representative, elected by a majority of its citizens, instead of electing all, as now, on a common its own majority This defective system still exore mentioned, are a nultity, and that these ticket. officers should be appointed in conformity to that provided. ists, and I recommend that the de

aiready before me, it was a physical intpossibility to give it a consideratlon.

that provide a spectra and contract of the provident. A similar conclusion was reached by the Supreme Court of that Territory in regard to the Territorial marshal, who, by an act of the legislature of the Territory, was required to be effected by a joint vote of both nouses there of. The court held the act to be unconstitutional with the provisions of the orgenet and there are no the above adverted to, and there are by the Territorial states required to regard to the territorial states required to a the territorial states required to the territorial states required to the commissioners, these officers and the territorial states required to the territorial states required t we should see that the Territorial government is organized in all of its parts in conformity with the laws of Congress; that the system of plural cers are by the Terrritorial statutes required to be elected annually by the qualified voters

wives or polygany is denounced by Territorial statute, and that the mari-tal and property rights of women are made secure and ample; that the exat the general election. (Comp. Laws of Ctab, 1876, p. 241.) By the third section of the Act of Concrelse of political power by ecclesiasti-cal authority, which is not tolerated in the slightest degree elsewhere, should be abolished in Utah.

By the third section of the Act of Con-cress, of February 21, 1855, chapter 18; a certain quantity of land was reserved for the establishment of a university, to be so-lected under the direction of the legislature, etc. The legislature of the Territory pro-vided for the selection of the light by cre-it ag a board of commissioners, to consist or three men, elected as above, and devolv-ing apoin such for the opinion that the Ter-ritorial legislature, by vittue of said act, was vested with full power over the selection of the land, including the establishment of the agency by which such selection was to be accomplished. It was at liberty to devolve the, duty of selecting on collivers, already created, or anthorize the appointment of CONSEQUENCES IF WE DO NOT. We may spend the days of this im-portant session in dealing with the lesser but still important questions arising in our, every-day affairs, but antil we meet fully and fairly and def-mitely, settle the questions of organic difference between the people of the United States and the people of Utah, legislate as we may, labor and strive and build as we may, there yet will be

tion to all. Enlarged facilities and a liberal appropriation should be made for this purpose and for the education of the blind. witnessing of exposing their lewdness to, or gratifying the bestiality of, per-sons in concealment, should be made

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

Every well-ordered Government should have a military force to sup-port. In case of necessity, the civil authorities in executing the laws, in preventing riot and bloodshed, and to I greatly regret that the last Legisla-ture permitted this institution to go without the full appropriation rather than conform their legislation in re-ference to it to the law of Congress, or even to appropriate guestions involved even to submit the questions involved to a decision of the courts, both of which points the Executive urged in reserve the lives and property of the I recommend the repeal of the law establishing the "Nauvoo Legion," order to save to the Territory the The theory upon which this law is conbenefits that would result in preserving this institution.

structed is wrong, and organized to be independent of the Executive who, under the Organic Act, is the com-mander-in-chief, and it is faulty throughout. Utah should have a INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution is a credit to the Territory. The completion of the wing of the building contemplated by the last Legislature has been accom-

egally organized and well-ordered mitta, under the anthority of a stat-the carefully prepared in its details. plished, and the insane" in part from the Territory are enjoying the benefity of this humane public undertaking.

commend it to your liberal and foster

requirements for the future I am in-formed will be laid before you. TREE CULTURE.

recommend that an incentive be offered which will induce the people broughout the Territory to plant tree and to care for them from year to year. I earnestly trust this matter may reeive your favorable consideration.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND STATISTICS.

The public library should no longer be left in its present unsatisfs ctory condition. It is not available for the purpose intended by Congress in the appropriation by which it was found-ed. A legal custodian should be named to take charge of it. to take charge of it. The extended interests of agriculture, mining and manufactures demand a bureau for the purpose of giving desired informa-tion, and for publishing from time to time trustworthy statements of our

resources and products, and other im-portant matter. The librarian may be charged with this duty.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Every available means for the ad-Every available means for the ad-vancement and support of the public school system should be adopted. The present plan of appointing teachers has proved inadequate to supply the schools with any thing like a compe-tent corps. It is unfortunate that any public school should be maintained in part by inition fees, and all should be absolutely free from any thing like sectarian influence and control. The collections of taxes for school purposes by collectors for that especial purpose. by collectors for that especial purpose, entails an unnecessary expense. The regular tax collectors should be required to perform this duty.

TOWNS.

A number of the towns throughout A humber of the towns information the Territory applied to the last Legislature, and that body leduced the area of their corporate limits. This I regardas a wise step, and with benefit may be taken i y

WATER. The longer the Legislature defers the in auguration of a more extended, uniform and scientific system of irrigation, the more hurtful the delay becomes to the growth and productiveness of the Territory. A system which, while preserving the vaster supply, will, at the sessment of property and collection of taxes are subjects of much complaint. There should be a Territorial Board of Equalization organized in 'accordance'

chases, we will close our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wraps, all New, Stylish and Fashionable Goods, at a **REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.** WE ALSO OFFER COMPLETE LINES OF HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS. Ladies' and Children's Underwear,

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WINTER GOODS

fects pointed out be remedied. A bill of the last Legislature, upon this sub-ject, reached me in the last hours of the session. In the mass of legislation

REGISTRATION AND ELECTIONS. The last Legislature signally failed to meet the requirements of Congress on this subject. To this subject I

ask your careful attention. By pass-ing a law in harmony with that of Congress, the conduct of elections by the Commissioners, as at present, will be at an end, and the duties now de-volved upon that Beard will be re-stored to persons named under Terri-torial statute. A Territorial Election

TERRITORIAL BOARD.

REPORTS.

JUROR AND WITNESS FEES.

tuture. Outstanding certificates must

LIVE STOCK. I call your attention to the very difficult task and necessity of framing a statute which, recognizing the

GAME.

offices and institutions.

be promptly paid.

demonstrates the manifest reluctance of Congress to legislate in purely local afflairs. The fact that Congress 1 as of Utah, and from time to time has gone further and dealt directly with the purely local affairs of the Terri-GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. the purely local affairs of the Terri-tory, and that more extended legisla-tion is now pending before that body, impels me to ask your serious atten-tion to the fact, and your considera-tion of the reasons. In my opinion the controling element in Utati has failen into and has persisted in a groove of mistaken thought. Subjects held by them as of vital importance are mere shadows. Principles instilled into the people are to be unlearned by them. The prime fact that their highest alle-glance is due to the government has THAD IN JOINT SESSION OF THE LEG ISLATURE THIS AFTERNOON BY HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR

ELI H. MURRAY. TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 11, 1886. Jentlemen of the Council and House of

These we are prepared for. The Latter-day Saints expect obstacles,

and have been forewarned of the course

that would be pursued against them.

They are ready, if needful, like the

saints of old, to "take joyfully the

spoiling of their goods." But they will not submit without the necessity ap-

Representatives : Indulging in the hope that your fam-illes may be blessed with health during your absence from them, in performing your duties as representatives, I trust the result of our labors may be con-ducive to the well-being of the people of the Territory of Utah, and to the bonnor of our common country: and

that rights and duties have by many been honestly confounded with tran-chises and principles as laid down in the Constitution. So prevalent has become this line of thought that very of the Territory of Utah, and to the honor of our common country; and that our intercourse both personal and official may be mutually pleasant. .Confronted at the beginning of the session with subjects of grave impor-tance, even to the extent of involving our relations with the General Governmany whose purposes in life are hon-est, and who believe themselves to be faithful citizens, are zealous in with standing by argument and action and in cases have conspired to defeat the plainest provisions of National law. I therefore affirm that it is our

our relations with the General Govern-ment, I congratulate you upon the fact that it is in your power to deter-mine upon measures that will establish the greatest good to the greatest num-ber, under the wise and beneficent guidance of the Constitution of our country by tirtue of whose laws we are assembled, and without which it would be unlawful for us to assemble as the law-making power of the Ter-ritory.

STATUS UNDER THE LAWS.

by Congress which has been deter-mined by the SupremelCoart to be con-stitutional; that we should endeavor to keep the people from wasting their strength in crying out against the Gov-ernment and its laws and the courts, for that will but prolong hate and disritory.

Utah holds the relation to the Gen-

by Congress which has been deter-

of individuals associated for religious advice of the parent government so purposes who have appropriated it or often given?

acquired it for those purposes. Some religious bodies, in order to maintain a legal status for the better disposition and control of their property, become incorporated under the law. This is done all over the Union. There are a number of such corporate bodies in this Territory, including Saveral reif there is a State in the Union without them. By incorporating under the secular law they do not become public corporations. Neither does their property become public property. They are private corporations and their property is private property.

Congress has no more right to interfere with the personal or real estate of a religious corporation, than of a banking, mining, manufacturing, stockraising or agricultural corporation. Apart from the express provision of the Constitution protecting religious establishments from congressional interference, the common rights of all persons or associations of persons to the coatrol of their own property, are such that they cannot be infringed without trampling upon those consti-tutional, safexuards which surround societies as well as individuals. Prop-erty rights are placed on the same leven as the rights of life and liberty. The property of a corporation is as private as the property of a man. The haw guards it from intrusion just as much in one case as in the other. Congress may just as rightly assume control of a merchant's business as to take charge of the property concerns of a church. terference, the common rights of all inter-mountain region to the country repeal all Territorial statutes that conflict with nutional laws? The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was incorporated by special act of the Legislature before any general act of incorporation was passed. It gave no special or extraordinary powers to that Church over any. other. It simply gave the Church a

legal status, to sue and be sued, defend and be defended, and to elect trustees to transact its own business, and recognized its authority, in common with all civil and religious communities, to make its own rules for the benefit of its own members.

Mr. Edmunds claimed in his contention for the bill, that it was only intended to control or interfere with this corporation in its appropriation of

While the state of mind and pur While the state of mind and pur-poses and perplexed surrouadings of so many people of Utah must, in a measure be felt and reflected by you as their more sentatives, therefore I affirm that it is well for us to head the danger signals that Executive or pres-sion, Congressional legislation and Su-preme Court decisions have given to poor, distructed and obdurate Utah of the past, and our bounden duty to con-sider the present and threatened legis-lation before Congress, relating to Utah, all of which I am sure in patrio-tic hope and wisdom, by the governtic hope and wisdam, by the govern-ment at Washington and by those charged with the execution of those laws here are intended to correct ex-

isting evils is the Territory and which primarily should be corrected by the legislature of Utah rather than by Congress.

AID TO THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Remember the aid given by the Gov ernment to the hardy ploneers who settled Utah. Remember that not one life of those who settled Utah was put in jeopardy in the battles with Mexico, the success-ful-termination of which gave this vast

sources and location warrant. Else we shall find in the future as we have found in the past, that year after year as we grow in age and numbers, in-stead of a fuller manhood we shall be curtailed in what are now under the aw rightful subjects of legislation, and perhaps stripped by the hands of the Parent Government of that politi-cal power, which strengthens and so

well adorns American citizenship, and which cannot and has not been stripped from any who rightfully and loy ally wear it.

COURT DECISIONS CONCLUSIVE. The courts are the proper places in which questions of law may be de-termined and the rights of individuals charged with public offenses, properi defended. In the contest by th

overament upon one side in executing

the laws of Congress, directed against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and an organized and determined effort to defend the system of plural marriage upon the other, the methods and ar guments presented, unfortunately have ot been confined to the courts.

FRUITS OF ECCLESIASTICISM.

I have in my possession a circular signed by the presidency of the Church of Latter-day Saints, which in set terms designates the Territorial Cen-tral Committee of the People's Party as the instrument through which to raise funds, to defeat the laws in Utah, Ida-be end Arizona, thus making the pollfunds, to defeat the laws in Utah, Ida-ho and Arizona, thus making the poll-tics of the people subject to the direct dictation of ecclesiastical authority. The instructions contained in this circular have been followed, in the main, so far as defenses before the courts are concerned. These instruc-tions and other and like teachings hav-ing reached those intended to be reached, have produced a feeling more intense and more united than ever. The press which represents the church

The press which represents the church party intensified their inflammators demunciations of the courts, and in-dulged in coarse and nnwarranted de-nunciation of faithful officers, charged with the administration of public jus-tice, abating nothing even after their actions had been sustained by the Su-preme Court and the President. Acts of dielogality next lacs and violence

OUR RECIPROCAL DUTY. of disloyalty, nastiness and violence naturally followed, and the inflamed tone of the press which defended these acts, tended to provoke riot and blood_a

Those who engage to say that Con-gress having undertaken to legislate upon certain subjects, relieves you of any obligations to legislate upon them and like subjects, are mistaken. The argument is specious, and as dangerous as it is fallacious. The express provisions of the law known as the Edmunds bill, providing known as the Edmunds bill, providing for the conduct of elections, etc., an-nounces that the law should continne in force until the Legislatare meets the requirements of Congress in pass-ing a proper statute upon that anbject. It therefore may not be expected that any law falling short of expressed re-quirements will permanently restore the exercise of the functions of the Election Board to those named by Territorial statute. to support, if necessary, the civil au-thorities in preserving the peace, very

erritorial statute.

imputations against us, and there can created, or authorize the appointment of persons for that purgose by such officers or by the Governor, or otherwise provide the instrumentality for carrying its will upon the ubject into effect. oc no lasting peace or that vigorous growth to the Territory that our re-

The commissioners in question are not, therefore, to be regarded as within the operation of the above mentioned provision of the organic law, and their election in the manner prescribed by the Territorial stat-

utes is proper. I am, sir, very respectfully, A. H. GARLAND, Attorney Gener Attorney General.

HON. L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary of the Interior.

Conforming my action with this opinion, I have yielded the right claimed by the Executive to appoint "The Commissioners to Locate Uni-versity Lands," and have issued commissions to the persons elected to these places. Action in the matter of appointing other Territorial officers was delayed antii now in the hope that this Legislature would, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court and the opinion of the Attorney General, correct the, L fear, worse than mistake of your predecessors in over-riding the law of Congress, and there-

by continuing an unlawful Territorial original appointments in these de-partments of the Territorial govern-ment under this section of the law

were very properly made by my pre-decessor, Governor Young, and his decessor, Governor Young, and his authority to do so was not then ques-tioned by the Legislature. Your prompt attention to this important-matter is asked for the reason that, very important business and educa-tional interests are involved, and it is questionable if the bonds heretofore given by these *de facto* officials would protect the public in case of unlawful expenditures, defalcations or malfeas-ance in office.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

I recommend the passage of the fol-lowing marriage law, which I am ad-sised, is embodied in a bill now pend-ing before Congress and applicable to Ulah:

Thint every caremony of marriage, or in the nature of a marriage ceremony of any kind in Utah Territory, whether either or both or more of the parties to such cere-mony be lawfully competent to be the sub-jects of such marriage or ceremony or not, shall be certified in writing by a certificate stating the fact and nature of such cere-mony, the full names of each of the parties concerr.ed, and the full name of every offi-cer, priest and person, by whatever style or designation called or known, in any way taking part in the performance, of such ceremony, which certificate shaft be drawn up and In the absence of an available militia ceremon up and

SIGNED BY THE PARTIES

thorities in preserving the peace, very proper and prompt orders were, given to, and disposition made, of the troops of the United States under General McCook, by reason of which danger-ous excitement was allayed. The quiet that followed, and that which now prevails, furnishes full jus-tification for this action, and demon-strates the wisdom of the President in promptly acting in the premises.

QUESTIONS REQUIRING ANSWERS.

year with satisfactory results. This enter-prise upon the part of individuals should Equalization organized in accordance with Section 7 of the Organic A t, to be encouraged. condized assessments throughout the

Territory and to which appeals may be PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



equalization of assessments, may b REWARDS.

and should be devolved upon the one board, formed as suggested in my recommendations on those subjects. Observation has shown that the ordinary means at the disposal of the sheriffs and other officers throughout the Territory are sometimes mauficient to apprehend crim-inals, the arrest of whom the well being of different localities and the demands of Jus-tice require. The Governor, under prudent restrictions, should be authorized to offer rewards, when in his judgment the occasion requires such aid. The reports of all Territorial officers should be made to the Executive for his information, and by him laid before the Legislature, and the Executive should be authorized and required from time to time to inspect all public

equires such aid. AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

The reports of the auditor, de facto, and treasurer, de facto, made to the Governor, I hy before you. The appropriations for the payment

DEFERRED LEGISLATION.

of jurors and witnesses, properly pay-able by the Territory, have proved in-sufficient, and has resulted in distress I respectfully suggest that important measures should not be deferred until the ast hours of the coasion, for the reason that the Governor is denied thereby the opportunity of giving to them that intelli-gent consideration they, deserve, and with-but which his approval must be withheld. to many who were required to attend the courts, and altogether is not credtable to the Territory. This should be speedily remedied and provision made against a like occurrence in the

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE. I have asked your attention to quite a number of matters, but until these of primary importance, and which of acces-sity must be disposed of by you in con-formity with the laws of Congress, are dis-posed of, it may not be expected or hoped for, that matters dependent upon them can be favorably considered by the Executive.

agricultural interest of the Territory as the primary one to be considered, will serve the requirements of the ap-parently conflicting interests of the UTAR'S PRODUCTIVENESS. Utab is now largely furnishing the markets of surrounding States and Territories with for agricultural products, and in the year issistent for the world over the mil-lions of dollars in gold and silver and other metals. From year to year additional present enlayed industries and pre-verity. I trust our labors will meet the damands of the present and wisely satisf-pate the requirements of the future. I myoke the sympathy of all good citizers, for interact Assembly and officers of the ferritory. Unwise legislation and inem-tion administration will be avoided, and we as servants of the people, fortified in when and wisdom by their aid and sym-pathy. Er H. MILLY, GOVERDOR. UTAH'S PRODUCTIIVENESS. cattle and sheep raisers of the Terri-tory. The streams of water which supply the towns and settlements throughout the Territory should be kept from being befouled, by a law which will guard the rights of all parties. Full measures of protection against the importation of cattle with infectious diseases, and pre-scribing methods of dealing with any such in the Territory, should be pro-vided. A Territorial Veterinary Sargeon should be employed or ap-pointed.

My attention has been called to a lack of proper provisions in our laws for the protection of deer, mountain langer of Mineral and Chemie Cathartics.

sheep, elk and other game. I ask your consideration to this subject and to suggestions which I am informed will be brought before you. Thousands are permanently disabled and made miserable for life, and many valuable lives destroyed, by using chemical and mineral cathartics. DEAF MUTES.

The education of the deaf mutes under the charge of Prof. White and his es-timable wife is a source of gratifica-dren. Sold by Z. C. M. I.





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