

through the Louisville and Marshall coal fields up to Boulder, crossing Boulder pass at the elevation of 11,670 feet, and then down Ranch Creek, across the Frazer river, and skirting across Middle Park to Hot Sulphur Springs, and from that place to Grand Junction along the valley of the Grand. This is the best route of all; a good wagon road being all along the line at present, shows easy grades and an air line.

Route No. 3—From Platte summit through Longmont and along the Middle Fork of the St. Vrain, crossing north of Arapahoe peak; from thence the line is the same as in the first route.

Route No. 4—From Platte summit to Boulder and up Middle Boulder creek, crossing Boulder pass and continuing as in the second route.

Route No. 5—From Platte summit through La Salle Junction, Greeley, Fort Collins, in through the mouth of the Poudre canon, following the Poudre river to Elkhorn and Rustic, through Cameron pass into North park and across the Gore range and down one of the branches of the Green river, striking the Western road at Green River Station in Utah. The Burlington has the franchise for right of way along this route, but the Union Pacific has graded its line half way into Middle park in order to crowd out the former road.

WHICH ROUTE WILL BE CHOSEN?

Which one of the routes has been determined upon cannot be ascertained at present. Any one will open up a new country rich in agricultural and mineral resources.

Next Tuesday General Manager Potter will arrive in this city, and some decided action will probably be taken. The headquarters for the construction of the new line will be in Denver. Within two weeks another surveying party will start out from the Burlington office, and if the new line is a Burlington road, the party will in all probability, work with the construction company.

The question may arise as to where the Burlington will get its money. A large sum was deposited in the bank for construction purposes of the Burlington & Missouri, at the last meeting of the Directors. Besides this, the work of building the river route, known as the Winona & Alma, has virtually been suspended, and it is rumored that the money appropriated for this line will be used on the mountain line, and that the St. Paul line will be completed at a later time.—*Denver Tribune*, July 18.

THE UTAH BILL IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BROWN.

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that section 7 should be stricken off this bill, and in that connection I wish to say distinctly that I am opposed absolutely to female suffrage and would under no circumstances vote for it in my State, but I think it is a local institution that belongs to the different States and Territories; and as it has been established in Utah by a vote of the people of Utah, I would not vote to disturb it. I shall, however, vote for the amendment of the Senator from Missouri first, to see whether we can perfect this section. If the section is to pass, then I say it ought to apply alike to all places where the United States have jurisdiction. If it is a proper rule in Utah, it ought to be in Washington or any other Territory, or in the District of Columbia. Therefore if we are going to pass a law of that character, I should want it to apply alike to all, but I should be opposed to the passage of any of it. Hence I shall vote for the amendment of the Senator from Missouri; and if it should succeed I shall then vote against the entire section and leave the question to the local authorities to establish female suffrage or as they think proper.

While I am on the floor I wish to say a few words about this bill and the original Edmunds act, as it is called, and I was about to read one section of that act, but I will not detain the Senate by reading it. I will simply refer to the fact that the eighth section of the Edmunds act, as each senator knows, renders every polygamist and bigamist ineligible to vote or to hold office or to hold other public trusts. To that I make no objection. I do not object to the penalty, whatever it may be, applied to bigamy or polygamy, but I do object to inflicting the punishment until the party is convicted of the crime. In other words, when a citizen of Utah is convicted of the crime of practicing bigamy or polygamy, then I say disqualify him for voting or holding office or other public trust if you please, but understand it is a punishment. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the test-oath case that to deprive a person of civil rights is punishment.

Mr. Edmunds. But voting is not a civil right, as the same court has decided.

Mr. Brown. The right to hold office is a civil right. I read plenty of authorities when I first discussed this question at this session, where courts of the highest authority have decided that an office-holder has a property in his office, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it is punishment to take that property from him.

Then this is in open violation of the principle laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States. We punish a party for the offense of bigamy or polygamy without convicting him by

due course of law, without his having the benefit of trial by jury and confronting the witnesses against him, or having any of the other safeguards thrown around him by the Constitution of the United States. We punish him, how? The commission that we have sent to Utah has prescribed a test-oath. Looking at the eighth section of the Edmunds act, that which disqualifies a man to vote or hold office, instead of prosecuting those who are guilty and getting judgment against them and having them legally convicted and then disqualifying them, they did it by the shorter and I suppose simpler process of a test-oath, which they tender to every voter, and if he does not take it they deny to him the right to vote or hold office or hold any of the other civil positions provided against in the eighth section of the act.

Now, I submit with all due deference that that is in open violation of the Constitution of the United States. It is in open and palpable violation of the constitution of the State of Massachusetts. The constitution of the State of Massachusetts is very emphatic and very positive that no one shall be punished for any offense until he has been convicted by due course of law. This is the constitution of my own State and I presume the constitution of every State in the Union, and yet we violate that principle openly and palpably in our practice in Utah. We say, and I do not object to that, that the bigamist or polygamist shall not vote or hold office; but how do we determine whether he is a bigamist or polygamist? We do it by putting a test-oath to him, and if he will not take the test-oath we exclude him; in other words, we convict him because he refuses to take it and we inflict a punishment on him because he will not take the test-oath.

I think every Senator here must know that we have no right to take from a man his office because he refuses to take a test-oath or to swear whether he is guilty or not guilty of a particular offense. Not only that; the commissioners have gone further, and in a case where the party practiced polygamy prior to the passage of the act of 1862 in the case of Neslin, where he practiced polygamy four years before the passage of the act of 1862 by marrying a second wife, and was afterward divorced from that wife and had never practiced polygamy since, the commissioners ruled that he was ineligible to vote or hold office because in 1858 he had practiced polygamy.

How do you reconcile that with the provision of the Constitution of the United States that there shall be no *ex post facto* law? You punish a man by denying him the right to hold office in which he has a property and take his office from him because he committed a certain crime in 1858. You could not convict him of the crime in any court in the world. Why? Because at the time he committed the crime there was no law against it. In 1858 there was no law in Utah, so far as I am advised or believe, against the practice of polygamy. I know of none prior to the passage of the act of Congress of 1862. Still, the commission take a case four years prior to that time where the party was married and soon after divorced from his wife, and was so divorced long before the passage of the act of 1862, and they solemnly decide that he can neither vote nor hold office in the Territory because in 1858 he did practice polygamy. It is an outrageous violation of every constitutional principle. If you were to put him on trial in court you could not convict him. What right have you to convict him, then, by a test oath and take from him the right to vote or hold office or any other civil trust, because at that time he committed this offense? How can any Senator ever justify it?

Then, again, there was the Jennings case, where Mr. Jennings was twice married soon after the passage of the act of 1862, and one of his wives died a few years afterward, and he has since never practiced polygamy. He as in the case of Neslin, had registered, and on these facts being brought before the commission they solemnly decided that he was ineligible and could neither vote nor hold office because in 1863, 1864, or at some period about that time, he had practiced polygamy. What court in the United States could have entertained an accusation against him for it? What court could have convicted him and rendered him ineligible to office on account of it? Yet this high court of ours there, the only court that we have there, decides solemnly that he can neither vote nor hold office because at that time he practiced polygamy. What right have they to do it? It is an open, palpable violation of every constitutional principle.

I do not wish to take up any large portion of time, however. I simply want to present that view, for I intend to move an amendment to that provision, and while I was on the floor I preferred to say this much about it.

A WATER SPOUT ON LAKE GEORGE.

A water spout formed on Lake George, in this State, Saturday afternoon, and was witnessed by several persons from this city. The Hon. D. P. McQueen, of this city, was one of the fortunate few who saw the wonder. Mr. McQueen said that he and Mrs. McQueen and a party of friends left Caldwell, on Lake George, for Katskill Bay on the steamer *Ticonderoga* at 4.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The day had been exceedingly gloomy, and the clouds hung low all around the horizon. Thunder and lightning were frequent, and the atmosphere had a

most peculiar appearance. Suddenly Mr. McQueen's attention was called to the singular movements of a cloud which seemed to approach the surface of the water at a distance of about a mile from the steamer. The cloud was very large and dark colored, and it sent out a spiral which had the appearance of an elephant's trunk. This spiral became gradually elongated until it touched the water, when for a single second all was still and the cloud and the lake were joined. In another instant, however, the commotion both on the surface of the water and underneath it was terrible to witness. The elongated cloud expanded to a tremendous size and the waters were convulsed. For many yards around the spot where the cloud rested the waters seethed, boiled, and made great waves, all of which rolled with terrific force against the spout and broke in such a manner that a spray as fine as smoke arose to a height of many feet and added to the wonder and beauty of the scene. The cloud or water spout remained stationary for a moment as if it were drinking itself full, and while it continued in that position the waters grew more troubled around and underneath, and were formed into a perfect maelstrom, which, had it seized the *Ticonderoga*, would have broken it in an instant. After the cloud had sucked up hundreds of tons of water, it moved majestically toward the land, still resting on the lake, with a waving motion, similar to a soap bubble clinging to the end of a pipe. It reached the land in about three minutes and burst. Mr. McQueen said that from where his vessel lay he judged the spout to be about 20 feet in circumference. There was a photographer on board the *Ticonderoga*, whose camera was all prepared for taking an instantaneous picture, but the gentleman was so amazed at the phenomenon that he was unable to use his implements to photograph the scene until it was too late.—*Schenectady Union*.

KISSING IN PITTSBURG.—Irate Pittsburg Parent—"This thing has got to stop."

Sweet Sixteen—"What, pa?"

"You have been allowing young Nicc-fellow to kiss you."

"Oh, pa!"

"Yes you have; you need not try to fool me."

"But, pa, why do you think—"

"I don't think; I know. He kissed you all over your mouth and on both cheeks."

"Why, pa, you were not there, an—"

"No, I was not there, but I am here. I see that there isn't a bit of soot left on your face below your forehead."

Philadelphia Call.

WHOSE?—"I've a great mind to go down town to-night," said Mr. Jobbswizzle to his wife.

"What?" she replied, with surprise.

"I have a great mind to go down town to-night."

"Whose?" she asked.

"Whose what?"

"Whose great mind?"

"My own, of course, madam."

"Oh!"

And the rising inflection she gave the ejaculative was very provoking to a man of fine feeling.

THEIR DELICATE SENSE OF TOUCH.

—They were in the grocery store. Said Brown, (seeing a blind man about to enter): "Were you aware how delicate the touch of a blind man is? When Nature deprives us of the sense she makes amends by bringing the other senses to extraordinary acuteness. Let me illustrate by this gentleman. I'll take a scoop of sugar and let him feel of it, and you'll see how quickly he'll tell what it is."

The blind man having entered, he was put to the test. He put his thumb and finger into the scoop, and without hesitation said: "That is sand."

Everybody laughed but the grocer. He made three several attempts at blushing, and then went into the back shop and kicked his dog.

KENNEDY'S
EAST INDIA
REGISTERED.
TRADE MARK
4 FAMILY TONIC
FOR DYSPEPSIA
AND REVERAGE
RHEUMATISM
BITTERS
COMPOUND WITH
MINERAL WATER.
BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

FOR
Rheumatism, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Sedentary Diseases,
Biliousness, Kidney Complaint,
Lung Diseases, Impure Blood.
ILER & CO.
PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
OMAHA, NEB.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS
AND WINE MERCHANTS.

DRIVEN TO FRENZY.

The Royal Baking Powder Company are driven to frenzy in their efforts to extricate themselves from the charge made by the chemists of the nation against the fitness, the safety, and the cleanliness of the Powerful Drug AMMONIA in their powder.

Ridicule and abuse, bombastic statements, extravagant assertions, crying dirt and lime will not answer. Though they paint it an inch thick, to this complexion will it come at last, "if an evil drug" is the secret of the preparation so painted.

Dr. Charles A. Pauly, a well-known physician of Cincinnati, said to a reporter of the Commercial Gazette: "Ammonia is a drug of great and sometimes dangerous power." "Its use in the subsistence of mankind, in any of its forms, is dangerous and improper." The Royal Baking Powder contains Ammonia, and its manufacturers **DARE NOT DENY IT.**

For the purity, wholesomeness, and freedom from lime and Ammonia of

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, and the impurity and Ammonia in the Royal Baking Powder, we refer to the following chemists and physicians of the highest national recognition and authority.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., L.L. D., College of the City of New York.
Prof. H. C. White, State Chemist, University Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Prof. R. C. Kedzie, Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich.
Prof. H. M. Scheffer, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. Charles S. Boynton, Brandon, Vt.
Prof. Charles E. Dwight, Wheeling, W. Va.
Prof. James F. Badcock, State Assayer, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Elias H. Bartley, B.S., Chemist to the Dpt of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. Curtis C. Howard, M. Sc. Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.
Prof. M. Delafontaine, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. G. A. Mariner, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. R. S. G. Paton, Health Department, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. C. B. Gibson, College Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. John M. Ordway, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston.
Prof. R. A. Witthaus, A. M., M. D., University of Buffalo, N. Y.
Prof. A. H. Sabin, State Chemist, Burlington, Vt.
Prof. A. E. Menke, Prof. Chemistry Kentucky State College, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. J. Bohlander, Jr. Prof. Chemistry College of Medicine and Surgery, and Chemist of the Health Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Prof. Austen & Wilber, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

PROTECTION.

Every housewife can try the "Royal" or any brand of Baking Powder, by placing the can, top down, on a hot stove till heated. Remove the cover, and if there, she will smell AMMONIA—HARTSHORN. After which she can change it for Price's, that has nothing base in it.

Z. C. M. I.
SALT LAKE CITY, April 25th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—With great pleasure I recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range, as by far the Best Cooking Range that I know of, and as an Economizer of Fuel, its Boiler Attachment and Heater (in my experience of forty-five years) I have never found anything to equal it.

Yours truly,
HENRY GROW,
Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

Z. C. M. I.,
SALT LAKE CITY, May 8th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in recommending the Miller Wrought Iron Range, as being decidedly the Best Range in the Market; it requires very little fuel; a person can work around it without soiling or scorching the dress, the heat seems concentrated within, so that the kitchen is not over-heated, even during the warmest weather, the dampers are arranged to perfection, so that the heat may be regulated as desired; the Water-back is so protected that it does not wear out as in other Ranges, at the same time it heats the water wonderfully, and we are never without plenty of water in the bath room; the Oven bakes perfectly and is very large. In the opinion of my housekeeper (who is a very competent woman of twenty years experience) this Range is unequalled and should be called the "Kitchen Treasure."

Sincerely,
MRS. DR. WHITE.

Z. C. M. I. Institution,
SALT LAKE CITY, April 21st, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—Replying to yours of 19th inst., will say that I take great pleasure in saying a word in favor of the Miller Wrought Iron Range. I have had one in constant use for one year, and it has proved satisfactory in every particular. Its general Cooking and Baking qualities are all that can be desired, and as an Economizer of Fuel I believe it has no equal; since using it we have had, ever ready, a constant supply of Hot Water in all parts of the house. I would not exchange it for any Range I have ever examined.

Very respectfully yours,
M. B. SOWLES.

Z. C. M. I. Institution,
SANDY, Salt Lake County, April 19th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in giving a Testimonial in regard to the merits of The Miller Wrought Iron Range, which I purchased from you, it is the best I have ever used in all respects, the Cooking and Baking qualities are excellent, the Hot Water Apparatus is splendid, and as an Economizer of Fuel I have never seen its equal. In fact, it is perfect in every particular.

Respectfully yours,
SARAH M. DRIGGS,
Sandy, Utah.