

That the condition of political affairs in Utah is so anomalous that the political distinctions which prevail elsewhere in the United States have no application here. The organization which we represent comprises all those outside of and politically opposed to the Mormon Church party. We are variously styled by our opponents "Gentiles" and "Outsiders," but the name "Liberals" has been adopted by ourselves as a designation sufficiently distinctive for our purposes.

The hostility which is manifested toward us in the terms "Outsider" and "Gentile" applied to us, and which arises from the fact that we acknowledge the supremacy of the national authority and refuse allegiance to the rule of the Mormon Church and priesthood, and deny its right to control the citizen in his political, social, and business affairs, compelled the formation of our organization.

With this preface as a reason for the manner of this memorial, and speaking as the authorized representatives of 30,000 loyal American citizens in Utah, and who, it is estimated, pay more than one-third of its taxes, we proceed to a statement of the grievances to which we ask attention.

On the 7th day of November last we polled very nearly five thousand votes, and would have had a somewhat larger vote had there been a possibility of our success in the election.

On the 11th day of October last the "Liberals" of Utah held a territorial convention at Salt Lake City, composed of representative citizens from all parts of the Territory, most of whom are not only of the highest intelligence and respectability, but of long residence and experience in the Territory, identified with its interests and devoted to its development and prosperity. Among other declarations of opinion made by this convention it was unanimously resolved that:

"We arraign the Mormon power in Utah on the following grounds: It exalts the church above the state in matters of purely administrative and political concern. It perverts the duty of the representative in official and legislative matters by demanding that the interests and wishes of that sect and of the priesthood shall be made paramount considerations. It destroys the freedom of the citizen by assuming the right to dictate his political action and control his ballot. It teaches that defiance of the law of the land when counseled by its priesthood is a religious duty. It encourages jurors and witnesses, when attempts are made in the ordinary course of law to punish the crime of polygamy, to disregard their duties in order to protect defenders who are of their faith. It discourages immigration and settlement upon the public lands except by its own adherents, and by intolerance and gross personal outrages on non-Mormon settlers drives them from the common domain. It restricts commerce and business enterprise by commanding its members to deal only with houses of which it approves, thus creating vast monopolies in trade in the interest of a few men, who engross the favor of its hierarchy and enjoy the income of its people. It oppresses the people by taxation, unequal and unjust, and its officers neither make nor are they required to give any satisfactory account of the disbursement of public funds.

"It taxes the people to build school-houses and therein teaches the tenets of the sect by teachers licensed only by its priesthood—most of whom are incompetent and unlearned except in Mormon doctrines. It fills the public offices with bigoted sectarians and servants, without regard to capacity for official station or public employment. It divides the people into classes by religious distinction and falsely teaches its adherents that those not of their faith are their enemies, thus sowing suspicion and bigotry among the masses. It confers on woman the suffrage and then forces her to use it under the lash of its priesthood to perpetuate their power and her own degradation. It robs thousands of women of honorable wedlock and brands their children with dishonor, so that they may be forever deterred from any effort for relief from its grasp. In a word, it has made Utah a land of disloyalty, disaffection, and hatred toward the Government; has retarded its growth, prosperity, and advancement; set its people at variance and discord with the 50,000,000 of people in the United States, and made its history a reproach to the nation. For these of-

fenses, to which many more might be added, we arraign the Mormon power in Utah, and invoke against it and its monstrous pretensions and practices the considerate judgment of the citizen voter, the statesman, and the Christian, and humbly submit that our attitude toward it is not only justified but demanded by every consideration that ought to control the true American citizen in the discharge of political duty."

Your memorialists, in the name of those who made these declarations, here deliberately reaffirm their truth, and could now if necessary add others to these specifications.

We shall presume, therefore, that there are evils which demand positive treatment at your hands. The law of July 1, 1862, forbidding polygamy and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of Utah; the act of June 23, 1874, in reference to the courts of this Territory, and the act of March, 1882, all conclusively prove that your honorable bodies have realized the necessity of national legislation to suppress the evils peculiar to this Territory.

Each of these succeeding acts was more stringent than its predecessor, and while the last one, popularly known as the "Edmunds bill," indicates an intention to strike at the vital point, the political power of the Mormon Church, we are in truth compelled to say that in its practical operation it has not effected and will not effect the desired reforms.

While from reliable data we estimate that it disfranchises not less than 10,000 persons who would otherwise be voters, yet such is the servility of the followers of the priesthood that such disfranchisement has no practical effect on the remainder of the sect. The local government is still composed of the Mormon Church, and the Mormon Church constitutes the local government to as full an extent as before. The disfranchised portion dictates the course of those who are not disfranchised as completely and absolutely as before; and there are no indications of any desire or intention on the part of the latter to assert themselves against the disfranchised church superiors. As proof of this we present a table compiled from the official returns showing the results of the elections for the last twelve years.

It will be perceived that the Gentile or Liberal ticket was in a majority in only one of the twenty-three counties. And this after the fullest discussion in the press and on the rostrum that was ever had in the Territory.

We respectfully submit that the failure after years of active, earnest endeavor of the loyal element in Utah to make inroads upon the Mormon vote, or to win by political agitation and discussion any considerable number of Mormon voters from allegiance to the Mormon priesthood to loyalty to the national authority, demonstrates that the ordinary American methods are without force or effect in dealing with the ills and evils that afflict the body-politic in Utah.

The Mormon people regard the past efforts of the National Government as weak and futile, and as indicating that the nation is not in earnest in its avowed intention of suppressing polygamy and priestly domination in civil affairs in Utah. The laws already enacted have served only as a gentle irritant, having consolidated the people, strengthened the control of the Mormon priests over their followers, and failed to diminish the celebration of polygamous marriages, for the reason that they regard the Church superior to the Government.

When the nation demonstrates that it is thoroughly in earnest, and takes all political power from the Mormon people, then, and not till then, will the vexed problem be solved.

A legislative council of say nine, eleven or thirteen members, to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, with power to legislate for the Territory in place of the present Legislature, in the opinion of the Liberals of Utah, presents the most feasible and effective plan that has been yet suggested.

The present Election Commission provided by the Edmunds bill, composed as it is of able and honorable gentlemen, have faithfully discharged their duty. But with their limited powers they are, as we believe they themselves realize, able to do but little toward setting the troublesome "Utah question."

This opinion was embodied in the last Liberal platform, as follows: "6. That while the act of June, 1874, commonly known as the Po-

land bill, the act of March, 1882, commonly known as the Edmunds bill, with the Hoar amendment of July, 1882, have all given great relief to the non-Mormons of Utah, and while for this legislation we express our sincere thanks to the Senators and Representatives who originated and passed it, we here repeat the resolve of our last Territorial convention, that no attempted remedy which leaves the political power of the Territory under the control of the Mormon priesthood will ever be successful in reforming the evils we complain of, and that the peaceful, thorough, and effective remedy will only be found by the adoption of a measure by which the legislative power of the Territory shall be given to a council or commission appointed by and under the authority of the United States and answerable to it for the faithful performance of its duties."

On this the canvass was made, and it received the indorsement of the Liberal voters at the last election; an appeal being made to the Mormon voters to break from the control of their ecclesiastical masters in political matters and not make such extreme measures necessary.

We do not ask that the government of the Territory be turned over to the minority of its people (although that might be eminently proper where, as in this case, only the minority acknowledge and in good faith yield allegiance to the national authority), but we do ask that the nation itself resume its authority over Utah, take back the power delegated to and abused by the Territory, and by its chosen agents and officers make laws for and govern its people.

If it be suggested that such a commission might make oppressive laws it is to be answered that even if this were a reasonable suggestion Congress has power to annul its enactments, and it might be proper to limit the law-making power to laws that have been or may be enacted in other States or Territories.

If the question of expense be raised, it may be answered by saying that if the members of the proposed council have the same pay and allowances that are now made to members of the Legislature the present expense, by reason of diminished numbers, will be lessened two-thirds.

Thus far the "Liberals" of Utah have on this picket line of civilization maintained the local struggle against overwhelming odds. They have reached a point where discouragement must ensue unless your honorable bodies provide measures whereby the same laws may be made and enforced in Utah as in other States and Territories of the Union.

We therefore must earnestly pray that his Excellency the President will recommend, and the honorable the Congress of the United States will enact, such measures as we have herein indicated, and your memorialists will ever pray.

For the non-Mormon people of Utah:

JOHN R. MCBRIDE, S. L. Co.,  
ELIJAH SELLS, Salt Lake Co.,  
M. M. KAIGHN, Salt Lake Co.,  
WM. MCKAY, Salt Lake Co.,  
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A. G. SUTHERLAND, Utah Co.,  
JOHN E. HILLS, Utah Co.,

Utah Territorial Liberal Central Committee.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 23, 1882.

#### SEVIER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Sevier Stake Quarterly Conference was held on the 25th and 26th ultimo, as previously announced.

We were favored with the presence of Apostle George Teasdale, the Presidency of the Stake, Elder Cyrus H. Wheelock, the Bishops of the several Wards, Presidents of Quorums, and an overflowing assemblage of the saints on the forenoon and afternoons of Saturday and Sunday; together with a Saturday evening meeting of the Mutual Improvement Association, and an early Sabbath morning meeting of Elder H. P. Miller, superintendent of Sunday schools, and other associ-

ates in that praiseworthy labor of the theological instruction to our children. All of which meetings were severally addressed by the Apostle present, assisted by Elders Wheelock, Wm. Palmer, of Glenwood, Presidents Spencer, Thurber and Seegmiller, and representations of the Wards by the Bishops.

The general and local authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained.

A number of Home Missionaries were called and set apart to continue their labors under the direction of the Stake Presidency whose appointments are given out at the Priesthood meetings held mostly on the first Saturdays of the month.

At the close of the conference two companies of the ministry went forth to labor in the settlements, holding meetings once and sometimes twice a day, until Saturday, when a Priesthood meeting was held. The one company, Apostle Teasdale, Presidents Spencer and Thurber, and financial agent Bishop George W. Bean, went east to Glenwood, Grass and Rabbit valleys. The other, Elders Wheelock, Palmer, Morrison and Sampson went to Elsinore, Joseph, Monroe, Inverney, Glenwood, Vermillion, Aurora and Richfield.

At the winding up of these the sum of \$345 was forwarded to Elder Wheelock, mostly 50 cents, in cash donations, to Manti Temple.

The subjects dwelt upon by Apostle Teasdale were the magnifying of the Melchisedec and Aaronic Priesthoods—the everlasting covenant, the necessity and importance thereof, the Sabbath School and all other improvement interests, producing a marked impression on attentive audiences (none more so) throughout.

That God may bless and prosper him and us in the further progress of His marvellous work, by a continued outpouring of His Holy Spirit, is the constant prayer of your fellow-laborer and brother in the Gospel,

WM. MORRISON,  
Stake Clerk.

#### A Cure for Sciatica.

A cure for neuralgia and sciatica—and, as I am told, an unfailing one—is too valuable not to be recorded.

An English officer, who served with distinction in the war with Napoleon, was once laid up in a small village in France with a severe attack of sciatica. It so happened that at time a tinman was being employed in the house where he lodged, and that this tinman, having been himself a soldier, took an interest in the officer's case, and gave him the cure which, in this case succeeded immediately and forever, and which I am about to set down. It is at any rate so simple as to be worth a trial.

Take a moderate-sized potato, rather large than small, and boil it in one quart of water. Foment the part affected with the water in which the potato has been boiled as hot as it can be borne at night before going to bed; then crush the potato and put it on the affected part as a poultice. Wear this all night and in the morning heat the water, which should have been preserved, over again, and again foment the part with it as hot as can be borne. This treatment must be persevered with for several days. It occasionally requires to be continued for several days. It occasionally requires to be continued for as much as two or three weeks, but in the shorter or longer time it has never yet failed to be successful.—*Vanity Fair*.

#### How the Aurora Formed.

In a lecture by Professor W. Grylls Adams, recently published, the following theory is propounded to account for the observed interrelation of earth currents, magnetic storms, aurora and sun spots. Prof. Adams assumes the sun to be a magnet, and infers that changes in its magnetism affects the magnetism of the earth. Further the sun and moon, by dragging the atmosphere toward them as the earth revolves, may cause the friction between air and earth, and also that evaporation, which together may generate the supply of positive electricity in the air and, negative in the earth. "Again," he says, "These tides in the atmosphere will cause the most of it to lay behind the revolving solid earth, and at a height of 30 or 40 miles we have a layer of air which, for air, is a comparatively good conductor of electricity. Here,

then, we have, not a lagging of the conductor behind the magnet, and hence; according to the laws of Faraday, we may expect a torrent or a gradual heaping up of electricity in the air in the opposite direction of the earth's crust." Thus, the regular tidal wave in the atmosphere would cause the gradual transfer of positive electricity from the poles toward the equator, either as a current or a mass of air statically charged. "When the air is charged up to a discharging point we may get the sudden discharges, such as the aurora in the air, and the earth current in the earth. And since the conducting layer of air approaches nearer to the earth in the colder polar regions, possibly within twenty miles of the earth's surface, it may be found that the discharge of the aurora may even take place from earth to air by gradual, slow discharge, aided, as it may be, by the state of moisture of the air, and by change of temperature and other causes."—*Scientific World*.

JNO. A. BAILEY AND M. K. PARSON, Land Agents and Attorneys. Salt Lake City—Write to them on, closing stamp and they will give information FREE about Land Matters.

#### Complimentary Notice.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement in another column of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the great seedsmen, whose mammoth establishment is one of the sights of the chief city of Michigan. They do the largest business in their trade in the United States, reaching even across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The house is entirely reliable, and if you wish to get exactly what you order, you cannot do better than send to them for your seeds, and you may depend upon it you will get the best that the market can supply. Their seeds have become known over the entire civilized world for purity and fertility, and have gained for them an enviable reputation. Their Annual Seed Catalogue just issued for 1883, replete with information and beautifully illustrated, will be sent free on application.

"Utah and Its People," for Sale at the "Deseret News Office." 25 Cents a Copy.

You can keep your hair abundant and glossy, and retain its youthful color, with Parker's Hair Balm.

#### Are You Exposed.

To malarial influences? then protect your system by using Parker's Ginger Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys to throw off malarial poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

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