

eternity. Peter, James and John and their fellow-laborers still minister in their Priesthood on the other side of the veil; and Joseph Smith and his fellow-brethren still minister in their office and calling under the counsel and direction of the same Peter, James and John who ministered on earth, and who conferred upon Joseph the keys of their Priesthood; and all the Elders of this dispensation who prove faithful and magnify their calling in the flesh will, when they pass hence, continue their labors in the spirit world, retaining the same holy character and high responsibility that they assume here. And these men will be engaged there hunting up the remnants of their fathers of the house of Joseph through Ephraim and Manasseh; and then all the other tribes of Israel; while their children and children's children remaining in the flesh, holding the same Priesthood, are building and will continue to build Temples and enter into them, and there officiate for the whole house of Israel, whose bones are dry and hope lost; but with whom it will be, as the Apostle Peter has expressed it, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." When Peter buried his Lord he buried his hope also, and when in this state of mind he said, "I go a fishing." He returned to the old mode of living, and his fellow Apostles accompanied him. After toiling all night and catching no fish, the Savior appeared to them, but the disciples did not know him; and after learning that they had caught nothing, He told them to cast the net on the other side of the ship, and instantly the net was full of fishes. And straightway the inspiration of the Almighty was upon Peter, who said, that's the Lord; that's one of his tricks. And the impetuosity of his nature was such that he could not wait, but threw himself into the water to go and meet the Savior, knowing that it was He just as well as if the Father himself had told him so. And when they got ashore they found that their Lord had prepared food for them, of which they all partook. And then the Savior takes Peter to task by giving him to understand that He had called him and fellow apostles to be fishers of men, and says to Simon Peter, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?" (fish)? Peter answered, "Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee." The Savior said unto him, then "feed my lambs;" repeating His question and admonition three times. This rebuke was sufficient for Peter all the rest of his days; we never hear of his going fishing again.

The morning of the resurrection dawns upon us. Ere long we will find Joseph and his brethren overseeing and directing the labors of the Elders of Israel in the Temples of our God, laboring for the redemption of the dead, which work will continue during the thousand years rest when the Savior will bear rule over the whole earth.

The Gentile nations comprehend not these things. Congress and the hireling priests are blind and ignorant to them. And why? Because they have not been "born again," being in the same condition that Nichodemus was when the Savior told him that except a man were born again, that is born of the water and the Spirit, he could not see the Kingdom of God. They talk about religion, and they profess to be teachers of Christianity; so far as they honestly believe, and show by their works, that Christ was the Son of God, so far God will have them in remembrance; so far as they honestly receive those principles of morality that should govern men in their walks of life and their intercourse with their fellows, and do respect and strive to live them, so far will He hold them in honorable remembrance, and they will be numbered among the honorable of the earth, and the mercy of the Lord will reach them in His due time; but the hypocrite, who conceals his wicked heart under the cloak of religion, who has a form of godliness, but denies the power thereof, all such will He waste away.

Understanding this as we understand them, we do not wonder at this class of persons combining with the powers of earth to throw stumbling blocks in the way of this community. But will the Lord suffer them to bring persecution upon us? Peradventure He may; and He will if it is necessary to prune the vineyard, to cleanse His people from sin,

to purge out evil and frighten away the hypocrites in Zion; for it has been decreed that fearfulness shall surprise the hypocrites in Zion; and if He suffers the wicked to combine against us, He will overrule it for the salvation of the righteous. The righteous can endure trials, realizing as they do that

Behind a frowning providence,
He hides a smiling face.

And that after much tribulation comes the blessing. And such are of Ephraim. Amen.

UTAH AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE.

DEBATE OVER THE PROVISION TO FILL "VACANCIES."

LAMENTABLE LACK OF INFORMATION.

LETTER FROM THE UTAH JUDGES.

The Senate of the United States on the 2d of August being in committee of the whole, and having under consideration the sundry civil appropriation bill, the following was introduced:

Mr. Hoar—I desire to offer an amendment which requires the unanimous consent of the Senate, and I should like to have read a letter signed by all the justices of the Territory of Utah, which shows the necessity for it. I move to insert, after line 756:

The Governor of the Territory of Utah is hereby authorized to appoint officers in the said territory to fill vacancies which may be caused by a failure to elect on the first Monday in August, 1882, in consequence of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 23, 1882, to hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified under the provisions of said act.

Now I ask that the letter to which I referred, be read.

The acting secretary read as follows:

The undersigned judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent:

That the Edmunds bill, so called, vacates all registration and election officers in Utah; that by reason of this no registration of voters has been made in this territory this year, which the local law requires to be done in May and revised the first week in June, and none but registered voters can vote; that by reason of such failure of registration and lack of election officers the election fixed for the first Monday in August, 1882, cannot be held; that at such election there would have been chosen as successors to all the present county officers, and also to the Territorial auditor and treasurer, as directed by territorial statute; that those successors cannot now be chosen for the reasons given; that this failure to elect is liable to cause general disturbance and trouble, especially in view of the well known fact that many of the present incumbents are understood to be polygamists, and so disqualified under the law above referred to to hold office. We therefore ask that Congress shall take such measures as will provide for legal successors to all the present incumbents of office whose successors would have been chosen at the August election, and thereby secure the continuance of good order, and the regular and undisputed support of organized government, which otherwise would be seriously jeopardized.

We have delayed this representation as long as possible, hoping for the advent of the election commissioners, but they have not yet come.

Dated July 20, 1882.
JOHN A. HUNTER,
Chief Justice,
PHILIP H. EMERSON,
Associate Justice,
STEPHEN P. TWISS,
Associate Justice,
Supreme Court of Utah.

Mr. Hoar—This amendment was prepared by the senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard), the senator from New York, (Mr. Lapham,) and myself, and we are authorized by the judiciary committee unanimously to recommend it. The point is a very simple one. There was to be an election for local officers, registers of deeds, auditors, and county officers, on the first Monday in August. That election can only be made by duly registered voters, and the duly registered voters can only be registered at a registration made in May, but the Edmunds bill vacated from the time of its passage the offices of all the election officers in Utah. Consequently there was no registration; so that after the first Monday in August there will be none of the local officers in existence until an election is held, under the provision of the Edmunds bill, and the Territorial Legislature, ture, elected under the provision of the Edmunds bill, provides for the filling of these offices by a new election. The amendment provides that the Governor may appoint officers for the interim until the new election.

The Presiding Officer, (Mr. Voorhees in the chair)—The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Hoar.]

The amendment was agreed to.

When the amendment came to be considered in the Senate as reported by the Committee on the Whole, the matter was discussed as follows:

Mr. Brown—I make the point of order on that amendment that it is general legislation, and that it is not germane to the objects of this provision of the bill.

The President *pro tempore*. No point of order can be taken in the Senate; it must be taken in committee of the whole.

Mr. Brown—Can we not make the point of order in the Senate? I do not so understand the rule.

The President *pro tempore*. The Chair has decided that repeatedly at this session. The point must be taken as soon as the amendment is offered in committee of the whole, and if an amendment has been made in committee of the whole and no point of order has been taken to it, the point cannot be made in the Senate.

Mr. Ferry—Simply because it was not made in time.

The President *pro tempore*. Of course.

Mr. Brown—That being the ruling of the Chair, I ask for a vote. I desire to say only a few words. The recital is that the registration that was necessary in the Territory of Utah was not made on account of what is known as the Edmunds bill, and that at a certain future period the present officers will go out of office. The proposition now is to permit the governor of Utah to appoint all the officers of the territory, as I understand it, until their successors are elected and qualified.

Mr. Hoar.—All those who do go out, no others.

Mr. Brown.—All got out, as I understand. It amounts to the right to appoint the whole of them, and until their successors are elected by law and qualified. I do not know when the commission that has gone out there will authorize an election or will make any provisions for an election. If the governor of Utah is permitted to make appointments until such elections are had they may not be had in years, and the right of election by the people of the territory will be defeated by a measure of this character. If there was something in this amendment that limited this duration to some definite time and required the commissioners sent there to institute a government by election within a reasonable time, I would not have the objection.

Mr. Hoar.—I do not think my honorable friend heard the explanation which I made when the amendment was offered, or the letter from the judges of the territory. This amendment was proposed unanimously by the judiciary committee, in consequence of a letter brought to their attention by the senator from New York [Mr. Lapham], and the mode of reaching the difficulty was one suggested by the senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard], although I actually held the pen that put it into shape myself. The point is this:

These commissioners go on and provide a new election of the territorial legislature forthwith; that is their duty; and that territorial legislature in its turn is to provide for elections for all these county and other subordinate territorial officers. Until that action is had by the territorial legislature elected in the new way under election officers appointed by the commissioners, the old law would go on, but the Edmunds bill vacated every elective officer in the territory. The effect of that was that there were no officers who could make a registration in May. The August election was to be an election by voters registered in May.

Therefore there is not a legally qualified voter in the territory of Utah to vote next Monday. The effect is that all the offices in that territory become vacant, and there is a time of absolute and total lawlessness, which is to be next Monday unless the government can provide for it. There is not a register of deeds; there is not a local county assessor or I suppose a constable—though I am not sure about that—no auditor of accounts. This amendment provides, without suspending or delaying the operation of the Edmunds bill a moment, that the government may appoint these officers temporarily to hold until the new legislature comes in under the Edmunds bill, which will then provide according to the provisions of that law, for a new election.

Mr. Brown—What length of time does the senator from Massachusetts suppose it will take to organize the government?

Mr. Hoar—Probably two or three months.

Mr. Bayard—It amounts to this: It merely is intended to keep that Territory from almost anarchy until the next election.

Mr. Brown—To that I do not object, but I do object to the delay that may be practised by the commission. It may be six months or twelve months or two years. There ought to be some time beyond which these appointees should not hold.

Mr. Hoar—If the senator will make it six or eight months there will be time enough to cover it.

Mr. Bayard—It is understood to be a mere temporary appointment to keep the machinery of government going.

Mr. Brown—But in fact it may be years before there will be any election.

Mr. Hoar—Congress will be in session in four months from this day.

Mr. Brown—I want some time fixed beyond which they shall (?) hold. I am willing to say six months.

Mr. Bayard—You had better make it eight months, and you can reach it almost any time.

Mr. Brown—If the commissioners have gone there with an honest intention to organize a government as soon as it can be done, I know that it can be done in six months.

Mr. Hoar—It seems to me to be an impossibility to suppose that those officers will not exercise that duty, and that there will not be a legislature in Utah. The senator's idea supposes that there will be no election for a legislature in Utah under the Edmunds bill at all.

Mr. Brown—If you authorize the governor to appoint all these officers and the commissioners choose to delay it, there is no power behind them to compel them to act in a year.

Mr. Hoar—I will consent to an amendment adding:

Provided, That the term of said officers shall in no case exceed eight months.

Mr. Brown—I will then submit to that. I want some reasonable time within which the people shall have the right to organize government there. I will suggest that the usual provision in States, and I suppose in Territories, where no election is made to fill an office, is that the incumbent remains in office until his successor is elected and qualified. Is there anything in Utah in conflict with that?

Mr. Hoar.—The difficulty with that is this: The present officers are, very many of them, polygamists, and the Edmunds act provides that no polygamists shall continue to hold office. Therefore the present officers do not hold there.

Mr. Brown—How do you ascertain that a man is a polygamist?

Mr. Hoar—The judges of the territory are unanimous in sending this to us.

The President *pro tempore*—The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was concurred in.

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