

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF UTAH

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League of Women Voters of Utah, et al.,  
*Appellees and Cross-appellants (Plaintiffs),*

v.

Utah State Legislature, et al.,  
*Appellants and Cross-appellees (Defendants).*

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**Addenda to  
Response Brief of League of Women Voters of Utah, Mormon Women for  
Ethical Government, Stephanie Condie, Malcolm Reid, Victoria Reid,  
Wendy Martin, Eleanor Sundwall, and Jack Markman**

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**On Defendants' Petition (20220991-SC)**

Appeal from the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County,  
Honorable Dianna M. Gibson, District Court No. 220901712

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## ADDENDA

(Separately bound in one paper volume)

(pdf Addendum Part 1 of 3)

- A *President's Message*, Deseret Evening News (Dec. 9, 1891)
- B *The Party of Gerrymanders*, Provo Daily Enquirer (Aug. 16, 1892)
- C *Local News*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Aug. 2, 1892)
- D *Gerrymandering*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Dec. 24, 1892)
- E *The Legislature*, Deseret Evening News (March 9, 1886)

(pdf Addendum Part 2 of 3)

- F *Murray's Message*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Jan. 16, 1884)
- G *The Utah Apportionment*, Salt Lake Tribune (March 11, 1891)
- H Edmunds Act, 22 Stat. 30b (1882)
- I Edmunds-Tucker Act, 24 Stat. 635 (1887)
- J Annual report of Utah Commission (1887)
- K Memorial of the Constitutional Convention of Utah (1887)
- L *Hon. John T. Craine*, Salt Lake Tribune (Apr. 15, 1894)
- M *The Utah Gerrymander*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Apr. 2, 1892)
- N *Is Ready for Statehood*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Dec. 25, 1892)
- O *How it Now Stands*, Provo Daily Enquirer (Jan. 1, 1895)

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- P *The New Constitution*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Aug. 26, 1894)
- Q *The Way to Win Success*, Ogden Daily (Jan. 2, 1895)
- R *The Constitutional Convention*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (March 4, 1895)
- S *The Political Arena*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (July 9, 1895)
- T *Governor Vetoes One Bill*, Salt Lake Tribune (Nov. 11, 1981)
- U O. N. Malmquist, *Revamp Law Flunks First Test in Court*, Salt Lake Tribune (Aug. 6, 1955)

- V 2021 Legislative Redistricting Committee May 18 and August 16, 2021 Meetings Combined Materials
- W 2012 Legislative Political Subdivisions Committee Combined Materials Defining “Urban and Rural”
- X Excerpts from Black’s Law Dictionary (1891)
- Y Excerpts from Webster’s Practical Dictionary (1884)
- Z Excerpt from William C. Anderson, A Dictionary of Law (1889)
- AA Excerpts from Webster’s Complete Dictionary of the English Language (1886)

Addenda to Appellees/Cross-Appellants' May 12, 2023  
Response Brief on Defendants' Petition

pdf Addendum Part 1 of 3

# Addendum A

*President's Message, Deseret Evening News (Dec. 9, 1891)*

ESTABLISHED  
JUNE, 1850.

# DESERT EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER  
—IN—  
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 15.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

VOL. XXV.

To the Fifty-Second Congress of the United States.

COMPREHENSIVE STATE DOCUMENT.

A Review of all the Important Issues of the Times.

NO FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The "Mormon" Question Lightly Touched.—Sunday Recommendations.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the report of the secretary of the treasury and attorney-general, made direct to Congress, and the report of the secretary of the administrative work of the last fiscal year, relating to internal affairs, are herewith transmitted.

NEGOTIATIONS AND DIPLOMACY RESULTS.

The work of the state department during the last year has been characterized by an unusually large number of important negotiations, the results of which are of a notably and a highly beneficial character.

THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

In view of the reports which have been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Behring sea, I have directed the secretary of the treasury in February last to enter into an agreement for a closed season should be made in the Behring sea, for the purpose of protecting the seal herds.

THE WAR IN CHILE.

The civil war in Chile, which began in January last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not serious interruptions.

THE "ITALIA."

The "Italia," an armed vessel commanded by a naval officer of the insurgent fleet, manned by its sailors and with soldiers on board, was seized on the coast of California by the United States court at San Diego, Cal., for a violation of our neutrality laws.

OUR MEAT EXPORT.

The law of the last Congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export, and closing the foreign markets for our meats, has been found to be a most successful measure.

named, have opened their ports to the same American pork products. The removal of these restrictions in every instance, was asked for and given solely upon the ground that the law now provided a most complete inspection, that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the disease, or, if fancied, which had been previously urged.

THE DISTURBANCE IN BRAZIL.

The recent political disturbances in the Republic of Brazil have excited our solicitude. The information we possess was too meagre to enable us to form a satisfactory judgment of the causes leading to the temporary assumption of the supreme power by President Possebon, but the government did not fail to express to him its anxious solicitude for the peace of Brazil, and for the maintenance of the free political institutions which had been recently established.

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING.

The lynching in New Orleans in March last, of eleven men of Italian nationality by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and disgraceful incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian population, but in the fact that the mob was directed against those men as supposed participants or accessories in the murder of a city officer.

THE OVERTHROW OF BALMAGEDA.

The collapse of the government of Balmageda brought about a condition of anarchy in the Republic of Chile, which has since been a source of great concern to the United States.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The government and people of Spain purged the anniversary of the discovery of America, by holding an exposition at the city of Madrid, on the 12th of September, and continuing until the 15th of December, 1892.

THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Surveys for the connecting links of the projected inter-continental railway are in progress, not only in Mexico but at various points along the course mapped out.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

On the 26th of October, 1892, a treaty was concluded with Mexico reaffirming the friendly relations between the two countries as described in the treaties of February 2nd, 1851, and December 8th, 1858.

THE DEATH OF KING KALAKAUA.

The death of King Kalakaua of the United States offers occasion to testify our friendship for Hawaii by conveying to the royal family a respectful notice of our common country.

EXPORTS.

The average annual value of the imports of merchandise for the ten years, from 1881 to 1890, was \$1,280,522,000, and during the year ending September 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by \$12,330,000.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary for foreign affairs of the provisional government was published in an indiscreet manner, and that the report was made. This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation of the facts of the case.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.

The arbitration committee furnished by the international American treaty, and by agreement on the trial, and otherwise came to such evidence of the bad treatment of the men that it was decided to refuse the ratification of the treaty.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

The adjustment of the Senate ratification of the Convention for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa, and for the reform of the slave trade, is now being reviewed by the State of the Congo, left the government unable to execute those acts on the coast of Africa.

BOHMIANS IN CHINA.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese empire, and the consequent expulsion of the Bohemians, is a matter of great concern to the United States.

EXHIBITION OF CHINESE INDUSTRIES.

You will be called upon to consider the exhibition of Chinese industries, and the admission of some Chinese artists and laborers in connection with the exhibit.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A question has arisen with the government of Spain touching the rights of American citizens in the Caroline Islands, and the maintenance of the same.

THE VALPARAISO INCIDENT.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso, so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results, that it has attracted the attention of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of the government.

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**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

tion. Upon this subject, as upon the tariff, my recommendation is that the Government should be guided by the fact that our business interests are spared the distracting influence which threats of retaliation would have upon the public mind.

Under the existing legislation it is in the power of the treasury department to raise a sufficient amount of national finance, as well as of commercial property, — the parity of exchange, the coin laws, and their proper re-arrangement. The assurance that these powers would be freely and unreluctantly exercised, is the only way in which to sustain the present favorable business conditions.

**RESULTS OF FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.**

I am still of the opinion that the Government should not under existing conditions, without disastrously effect our business interests, — a point to be considered. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of gold and silver dollar in our own market, and to have the value of the stamp given no added value to the bullion contained in coin. The producers of the country and the farmers and laborers have the highest interest that every dollar in paper or coin issued by the Government shall be as good as any other.

If there is one less valuable than another, its sure and constant depreciation will tax the industry of its holders and their crops. The money lender will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, and the laborer has never been able to do so.

To place business upon a silver basis, the Government would need a severe contraction of the currency by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes, and the issue of silver notes, which would produce a commercial panic. I cannot believe that a people so strong and energetic as this would consent to such a policy. The producers of silver are entitled to a just consideration, and the Government should be guided by the fact that the Government is now buying, and putting out of the market, what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines, and that they themselves, though asking a few years ago, I believe it is the earnest prayer of the people, as well as of the silver mine, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the Government shall be able to do so.

It is secured, and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver, and that the use of both metals, but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss by giving up the gold standard. The use of silver is made of gold and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone would be used, and that the Government be at once free to the further progress of the silver movement.

**BI-METALLISM.**

Bi-metallism is the desired end, and the Government should be guided by the fact that the Government should be able to control the gold and silver in silver monometallism with its necessary attendant. The loss of our gold, to the extent of \$100,000,000, would be a pressure therefore is a large currency.

**PUBLIC SETTLEMENT IN EUROPE.**

I have endeavored by the use of official and unofficial agencies to keep the Government informed of the public sentiment in Europe upon this question, and have not been able to do so. It is proposed an international conference. There is, however, I am sure, a growing sentiment in Europe in favor of the settlement of the land, and the more effectual way of promoting this sentiment than by accumulating gold and silver in the hands of the few. European reserves will be the most powerful argument for the use of silver.

**THE GOLD EXPORT.**

The exports of gold to Europe which began in February last and continued until the close of July aggregated over \$100,000,000. The net loss of gold during the fiscal year was nearly \$98,000,000. That no serious injury has resulted from the loss of the most gratifying, and gave to Europe fresh evidence of the strength and stability of our financial position.

**THE SURPLUS.**

The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable comment. It is the result of the argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis, and the withdrawal of circulation of so large an amount of money was an emergency measure. It is the result of the country and made necessary the intervention of the Government at intervals to meet the demands of the treasury. The surplus on March 1, 1895, was \$185,877,199.29.

**SECURITIES REDEMDED.**

There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned, of interest-bearing securities, \$1,000,000, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$1,088,675.

**MONEY IN CIRCULATION.**

At the date last named the circulation of the United States currency was \$1,000,000,000. On the first day of July, 1891, it had increased to \$1,577,292,070. On the first day of July, 1895, it had increased to \$1,577,292,070. The Secretary of the treasury to the holders of the 4 per cent bonds to extend the term of the Government at an interest of 2 per cent, was accepted by the holders of about \$100,000,000. The interest on the extended bonds are being redeemed on presentation.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits the results of an intelligent, prompt and efficient administration of an office, which has been too much regarded as one of mere routine. The Secretary has shown a wisdom from the department by reason of his

**APPOINTMENT AS A SENATOR.**

The State of Vermont is a source of great interest to the people of this country. I am sure it will be to all those who have had any business with the department.

In the administration of the army affairs some especially good work has been done. The Secretary of War has endeavored to reduce the percentage of desertions by removing the causes that lead to desertion. It is to be hoped that he will be able to enable him to report for the last year a lower percentage of desertion than has been before reported. The resulting money-saving is considerable, but the improvement in the morale of the soldiers is the most important result. The best of the reforms which have brought about this result.

**SHORE BATTERIES AND GUNS.**

The work of securing sites for shore batteries, and the manufacture of guns, etc., of high power, to be used in the coast defense, has progressed during the year. The preliminary work of tests and plans, which were so long delayed, with the enlarged staff, has been completed, and an order has been placed for a more complete equipment at a cost of \$1,000,000. The work is well advanced in gun construction.

Whatever unavoidable causes of delay may arise, there should be none from delayed or insufficient appropriations. It is to be hoped that, if the proper distribution and use of the naval vessels is delayed until the proper defenses are provided for our harbors.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the three-battalion organization be maintained, and the adoption of a smokeless powder and of a modern rifle equal in range, trajectory and weight to the best known in use, will, I hope, not be longer delayed.

**ENLISTING INDIANS.**

The project of enlisting Indians and organizing them into separate companies, and the enlistment of the great numbers, was made the subject of a very careful study by the Secretary and the Adjutant-General. They have been completely organized and seven more are in process of organization. It is to be hoped that the training have more than realized the highest anticipations. The men are being drilled in the most efficient manner, and the discipline, order and cleanliness of the ranks will be maintained. The men and elevating influence upon the men enlisted, and through them upon the people, which will be a great feeling for the whites and a greater respect for the Government will certainly be promoted.

**THE TREASURY DIVISION.**

The great work done in the record and period of the year was the organization of the Major Anshutz, the medical corps and the clerks under him, is entitled to the highest commendation. His work with nearly 41,000 cases behind, he closed the last fiscal year without a single error. The number of cases had increased 52 per cent, in number over the previous year, by reason of the revision legislation of the last Congress.

**FELONY CASES.**

I concur in the recommendation of the Attorney General that the Supreme Court be authorized to issue writs of personal liberty would have a safe guaranty, if the right of review in the Supreme Court is limited to the extent of appeals, unless a constitutional question is involved.

**COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.**

The judges of the court of private land claims provided for by the act of March 3, 1891, have been appointed, and the court organized. It is now ready to receive the cases. The number of land claims long delayed in their development by unsettled land titles, and the delay in the settlement of a settler whose lands have been rendered valueless by adverse and unfounded claims.

**REDEMPTION SCHOOL FUND.**

The act of July 3, 1883, provided for the incorporation and management of a reform school for girls in the District of Columbia, but the reason that no appropriation has been made for the construction or maintenance of such an institution is very urgent. Many girls could be saved from delinquency by the removal of the influences and restraints of such a school. I recommend that the necessary appropriation be made for the construction of such an institution.

**EXCLUSION OF CHINA.**

The enforcement by the treasury department of the law prohibiting the landing of opium in this country is being made effective as such as to land from vessels entering our ports. The result has been to divert the traffic to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborers have, during the past year, entered the United States from Canada and Mexico. The officers of the Treasury Department, and of the Department of Agriculture, have been urged by their command to intercept this immigration, but the impossibility of doing so is a serious obstacle to the Government's interest. The Dominion Government claims a head tax of \$50 from every Chinese entering the United States, and has a considerable revenue from those who only use its ports to reach a position of advantage in the United States.

There seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing opium into this country is being carried on in the United States, and is organized and quieted down. A justice has construed the law prohibiting the landing of opium in this country to be unlawfully imported into this country to China, as the country from which the opium is being imported. The fact has come to the attention of the Treasury Department, and the officers of the Treasury Department, and of the Department of Agriculture, have been urged by their command to intercept this immigration, but the impossibility of doing so is a serious obstacle to the Government's interest. The Dominion Government claims a head tax of \$50 from every Chinese entering the United States, and has a considerable revenue from those who only use its ports to reach a position of advantage in the United States.

**THE BRAZILIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

The Brazilian steamship company by reason of mismanagement as to the speed of its vessels was unable to bid under the terms of the advertisement. The policy of the department was to secure from the establishment of an improved service as a condition of giving to them the benefit of the law.

The Postmaster-General estimated that an expenditure in American ship yards of about \$100,000,000 will be required to build up a fleet of steamships called for by the service which they have accepted. The Postmaster-General has been discouraged or for any turning back from the policy of this legislation, and it is to be hoped that the Postmaster-General will be ready to meet future proposals, and we may date from the passage of the law the revival of the American shipping industry.

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**THE BRAZILIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

The Brazilian steamship company by reason of mismanagement as to the speed of its vessels was unable to bid under the terms of the advertisement. The policy of the department was to secure from the establishment of an improved service as a condition of giving to them the benefit of the law.

The Postmaster-General estimated that an expenditure in American ship yards of about \$100,000,000 will be required to build up a fleet of steamships called for by the service which they have accepted. The Postmaster-General has been discouraged or for any turning back from the policy of this legislation, and it is to be hoped that the Postmaster-General will be ready to meet future proposals, and we may date from the passage of the law the revival of the American shipping industry.

**JURISDICTION OF U. S. COURTS.**

In previous message I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts, so as to make triable therein any felony committed in the United States, by enacting a law of the United States. These courts cannot have the jurisdiction of the United States courts, as the felonious killing of high court judges, jurors and witnesses in the discharge of their duty, or the commission of their acts as such are only recognizable in the State courts. The work of the United States courts, and the officers of his department, even under the present inadequate legislation, has been so far from successful in the interests of law and order.

**LAWS AGAINST CHASTITY.**

The Attorney-General and also the Commissioner of the District of Columbia call attention to the defective and inadequate laws relating to crimes against chastity in the District of Columbia. A stringent law has been provided by Congress for Utah, and it is a matter of surprise that no such law should have been so long overlooked.

**THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.**

In the report of the Postmaster-General some very gratifying results are exhibited and many betterments are suggested. The progress of the report gives abundant evidence that the improvement and direction of the postal service has been characterized by an intelligent and conscientious desire to improve the service. The Postmaster-General reports an increase of over \$5,000,000, while the estimate for the year 1895 is \$10,000,000. The surplus of receipts over that of expenditures is \$1,000,000.

Ocean mail postoffices have been established upon the steamers of the North Atlantic service. The number of letters, saying by the distribution of alphabets, from two to fourteen hours' travel, is a great improvement. The number of letters, saying by the distribution of alphabets, from two to fourteen hours' travel, is a great improvement. The number of letters, saying by the distribution of alphabets, from two to fourteen hours' travel, is a great improvement.

Eight thousand miles of new postal routes have been opened up, and the percentage of errors in distribution has, during the past year, been reduced to 1 per cent.

An appropriation was given by the last Congress for the purpose of making some experiments in free delivery in the United States. The results of these experiments have been so satisfactory that the Postmaster-General recommends that it be continued. In his recommendation, that the free delivery system be at once extended to all parts of the country.

His discussion of the inadequate facilities extended under our present postal service, and his suggestions, with a full list of the communities a committee has given the benefits of the postal service, are of great value. It is not just that the farmer, who receives his mail at the neighboring postoffice, should be compelled to send to the postoffice for it, but to pay a considerable rate for a box in which to place his mail, and to have a free delivery window while the city resident has his mail brought to his door.

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**SHOWS A GRAFIFYING INCREASE OF NEW VESSELS.**

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**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.**

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The commissioner is quite confident that there will be a call this year for a deputy secretary of the appropriation not withstanding the rapidly with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their estimates of the most of years is in not taking an account of the diminished value of first payments under the recent legislation.

These payments, under the laws, have been for many very large, as pensions, when allowed, date from the time of the filing of the claim, and the first of these had been pending for years. The first payments under the law of June, 1891, are relatively small, and as the per cent. of the appropriation is small, that of the old cases diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced.

The Commissioner, under date of Nov. 13, furnishes me with the statement that during the last four months, 118,175 certificates were issued—27,393 under the general law and 90,782 under the act of June 27, 1890. The average first payment during the four months was \$31.55, while the average first payments under the general law during the year ending June 30th, 1891, was \$259,333, being a reduction in the average first payment during the four months of \$218.78. The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, is \$14,085,000, which by a careful examination of the bill, I believe is not in excess of the opinion, will be sufficient. While these disbursements to the disabled soldiers of the recent civil war are large, the law and the exaggerated estimates of those who support this beneficent legislation.

#### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads shows that the total debt of the United States is \$1,200,000,000. The States was on December 31, 1891, \$12,618,000. A large part of the debt is now fast approaching maturity with no adequate means for its redemption. Some policy for dealing with this debt with a view to its ultimate collection should be at once adopted. It is very difficult, if not impossible, for so large a body as the Congress to conduct the necessary negotiations and investigations of the various subjects. The provision to be made for the appointment of a commission to agree upon and report a plan for dealing with this debt.

#### THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The work of the census bureau is far advanced and the great bulk of the numerous tables and reports are ready. It will be more strictly a statistical exhibit and less encumbered by essays than its immediate predecessors. The methods pursued in the collection of the material and intelligent and have secured the approval of the statisticians who have followed them with scientific and non-partisan interest.

The appropriations necessary to the early completion and publication of the authorized volume will be in time to secure against delays, which increase the cost and at the same time diminish the value of the work.

#### THE TERRITORIES.

The report of the secretary exhibits, with interesting details, the condition of the Territories. They have shared with the States the great increase in farm products and are bringing yearly large areas into cultivation, extending their irrigation canals. This work is being done by individuals or local corporations, and without that aid which for a long time has been given by the States. The future of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Idaho will be retarded in their material growth. The increase in population and happiness of the Territories is very largely dependent upon the wholesome and timely legislation either by Congress or their own legislatures regulating the water supply furnished by their streams. We cannot afford to neglect, private corporations will have unrestricted control of one of the most valuable and the potatoes of the arid lands will be tenants at will of the water companies.

The United States should part with its ownership of the water sources and the sites for reservoirs, whether to the States and Territories, or to individuals or corporations only, upon reasonable and reasonable terms. In the Territories this whole subject is under the full control of Congress and in the States it is practically so. The government holds the title to the reservoir sites and water courses and can grant them upon such conditions as it may see fit. The granting of franchises of enormous value without recompense to the State or municipal city to which they are granted and without proper protection of the public interests, is the most noticeable and crying evil of the present legislation. This fault should be corrected in dealing with a subject that will before many years effect so vitally thousands of our people.

#### REPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

The legislation of Congress for repression of polygamy has after years of resistance on the part of the Mormons, at last brought them to the conclusion that resistance is unprofitable and unavailing. The now of Congress over this subject should not be surrendered, until we have satisfactory evidence that the people of the State to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the State over this subject in the same way.

The question is not whether these people obey the law, but whether they will make, enforce and maintain such laws themselves as a condition to regulate the subject? We cannot afford to experiment with this subject, for when a State is once instituted, it is final and no other is preferable. No compact in the enabling act could, in my opinion, be binding or effective.

#### TOWN GOVERNMENT IN ALABAMA.

I recommend that provision be made for the organization of a simple form of town government in Alaska with power to regulate such matters as are usually in the states, under municipal control. The town government will give better protection in such matters than the present skeleton Territory organization.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

If the establishment of the department of agriculture is regarded by any

one as mere concession to the unrighted demand of a worthy class of people, it is a concession which should be effectively removed by the great results already attained. The influence has been very great in disseminating correct agricultural information; in illustrating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detecting and eradicating diseases of domestic animals and, more than all, in disclosing information and in the formal system which has established and maintained with the farmer and stock raisers of the whole country. Every request for information has been promptly answered, and every suggestion, merited consideration.

The scientific corps of the department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm. The inspection, by this department, of cattle, of pork, products intended for shipment abroad, has been the basis of the success which has attended our efforts to secure the removal of the restrictions maintained by the European governments.

AN ENLARGED FOREIGN MARKET. For ten years petitions upon this subject, which have been directed against these restrictions, which so seriously limited our markets and curtailed the production of the principal source of general congratulation that such has at last been attained, for the effects of an enlarged foreign market, which has been opened up only by the farmer, but in our public finances and in every branch of trade, it is particularly fortunate that the increased demand for the products resulting from the removal of the restrictions upon our meats and from the reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have referred should have come at a time when the agricultural surplus is so large. Without the help thus derived, lower prices would have prevailed.

The Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork products into Europe lost us a market of \$29,000,000 of these products annually.

#### THE GRAIN CROP.

The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history—fifty per cent. greater than that of last year, and yet the price is estimated to be less than the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe have sustained the prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of the products resulting will be marked at good figures, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed.

The value of the grain crop of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1891, was \$500,000,000 more than last year; and more, \$150,000,000 more, and of all products the farm of \$700,000,000 more. It is not, unfortunately, I think, however, to suggest here that our estimation in the contemplation of the increased demand for the products of wealth is unclouded by any suspicion of the currency by which it is measured, and which has been paid for the product of our farms.

#### THE REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

should receive the careful attention of the opponents as well as the friends of the reform. The commission invites a candid and impartial examination of its records and Representatives of its records and methods, and every fair critic will feel that such an examination should precede a recommendation of amendment either of its system or its administration. It is not claimed that either is perfect, but it is believed the work is being done in a more efficient and fairer than that of appointments upon favor. I have during the past year examined the records of the include the superintendents, teachers, matrons and physicians in the Indian service. This branch of the service is largely unimpaired, and the public and philanthropic work, and will obviously be the better for the change. The heads of the several executive departments have been directed to the establishment at once of an efficiency record as a basis of the comparative rating of the employees in the several departments with a view to promoting methods therein. I am confident such a record, fairly planned, and open to the inspection of those interested will powerfully stimulate the work of the departments and will be accepted by all as placing the noblest standard of promotion upon a just basis. I recommend that the appropriation for the civil service commission be made adequate to the increased work of the next fiscal year.

#### PROTECTION OF THE LIVES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

but nothing has yet been done. During the year ending June 30, 1891, 293 brakemen were killed and 7841 maimed while engaged in supplying cars.

The total number of railroad employees killed during the year was 2145, and the number injured 28,599. This is a cruel, and largely a needless sacrifice. The government is spending nearly five million dollars annually to save the lives of ship-reckless seamen. Every steam vessel is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances. All this is good, but how shall we excuse the lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men who in our country are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances. A law requiring of every railroad company in later State commerce the equipment each year of a given per cent. of its freight cars, with automatic couplers and air brakes, and couplers to be used, would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employes.

#### ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure, by the State of Michigan, from the methods which had become uniform in all the States. Prior to 1882, various methods had been used by the different States and even by the same State. In some the choice was made by the legislature, in others electors were chosen by districts, but more generally, by the vote of the whole State upon a general ticket. The movement toward the adoption of the last named method had an early beginning, and steadily toward among the States, until in 1829, there remained but a single State, South Carolina, that had not adopted it. That State, until the fall of 1847, continued to choose its electors by districts, but finally, by altering the way changed its method and

conformed to the practice of the other States. For nearly sixty years all the States have chosen their electors by a popular vote upon a general ticket and for nearly thirty years this method was the only one in use. Various methods, without important division or dissent in any State, and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the considerations that uniformity was desirable, and that a general election in territorial divisions, not subject to change, would be more consistent with the character of our institutions, best preserved the equality of the voters, and effectually removed the chances of a gerrymander. The benefit of influence of a "gerrymander," the practice of all the states was brought into harmony. That this movement should not be broken, I think, an unfortunate one, and one that may well suggest whether the States that give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by constitutional amendment, a practice which has had the approval of all. The present should not be broken, either for choosing what are popularly known as the congressional electors for president by congressional district, and the two electors by the vote of the majority for the purpose. The legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new congressional appointment, and the two electors by the vote of the majority for the purpose. The legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new congressional appointment, and the two electors by the vote of the majority for the purpose. The legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new congressional appointment, and the two electors by the vote of the majority for the purpose.

#### THESE GERRYMANDERS.

for congressional purposes are in most cases buttressed by a gerrymander of the voters of the district, thus making it impossible for the majority of the voters of the State to correct the apportionment and equalize the congressional districts. A minority rule is established that only a political convulsion can overthrow. I have recently been advised that in one county of a certain State, the district electors, and members of the legislature are constituted as follows: One has 65,000 population; one 15,000, and one to 200,000. The electors of the contiguous sections have been united to make a legislative district. These methods have already found effective application in the choice of representatives in congress, and now, an evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice of the electors of the president and vice-president. If this is accomplished we shall then have three great departments of government, legislative and executive directly, and the judiciary indirectly, through the power of the electors, all under the influence of any body of electors having special qualifications, each one of which has an equal value and influence in determining the choice of the electors. The provision that "each State shall appoint" (elect in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, who shall elect, in restricted power was not given to the legislatures in the selection of the methods to be used. A republican form of government is guaranteed by the Constitution to each State, and the power given by the same instrument to the legislatures of the States to prescribe the manner in which the electors must be exercised under that limitation. The essential features of a republican form of government are equal suffrage, the right of the people to choose their representatives, the nearest practicable equality of value in the suffrages given in determining the choice of the electors, and the power given to the legislature to support them, providing that the persons receiving the smallest vote should not be chosen. If the electors should be chosen by the voters of a single congressional district. The voters are to choose, and under the pretense of equal suffrage, the electors can never vest the right of choice elsewhere nor adopt methods not conformable to republican institutions. It is not necessary to discuss the question whether choice by the legislature or by the voters of equal single electors is a choice by the state, but only to recommend that the electors on this matter by Constitutional amendment as will secure uniformity and prevent that disgraceful partisan jugglery to such a liberty of choice, if it exists, as offers a temptation.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR PEOPLE.

Noting just now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the equal suffrage of the people, and an equal suffrage with the respective States of all the officers to the national government, whether that suffrage is applied directly to the choice of members of the House of Representatives, or indirectly, as in the choice of members of the Senate, and electors of the president.

#### RESPECT FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS AND OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

will not cease to be the characteristic of our people until our elections cease to declare the will of the majorities fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppression or "gerrymandering." If I were called upon to declare without

#### OUR CHIEF NATIONAL DANGER.

lies, I should say without hesitation in the overthrow of the majority control by the suppression perversion of the popular suffrage. That there is a real danger to our country, and the energies of those who see it have been chiefly expended in trying to oppose early and to discuss the efforts to make such practices impossible by either party.

#### IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ADJOURN THAT INTERMEDIATE AND UNRESOLVED DEBATE.

until we take by consent, one step in the direction of reform by eliminating the gerrymander which has been denounced by parties in the election of electors of the President and members of Congress. All the States have been acting freely and separately. It is not possible that the choice of electors by a general ticket is the wisest and best method and it would seem that the only way to secure a constitutional amendment making that method permanent. If a legislature chosen in one year upon purely local, honest suffrage, the population, would meet a man of choice upon a general ticket, and provide for the choice of electors by the legislature, and his title should be decided by the peace might be endangered. I have alluded to gerrymandering as it has effected the method of selecting electors by the President by congressional districts, but the primary intent and effect of this form of political robbery have been in the selection of members of the House of Representatives. The power of Congress is ample to deal with this threatening and intolerable abuse.

#### ELECTION EVILS.

The unfulfilling test of insincerity in election reform will be found in a will ingness to confer as to remedies and put in force such measures as will modify the evil, but not to give the people a free and equal representa-

tion. An attempt was made in last Congress to bring to bear the constitutional powers of the general government for the correction of frauds against the suffrage. It is important to know whether the opposition to such measures is really vested in a particular feature supposed to be objectionable, or includes any proposition to give to the election law of the United States adequacy to the correction of grave and acknowledged evils. I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a fair, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the Government by the people by fair apportionment and free election.

#### AN ELECTION COMMISSIONER.

I believe it would be possible to institute a commission, non-partisan in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing uniformity in some plan for relieving or mitigating those evils.

The Constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court, if that method could give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the subject of elections as relating to the choice of officers of the national government with a view of securing to every elector the free and unobstructed exercise of the suffrage, and an approach to equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable.

#### LIMITATIONS OF SUFFRAGE.

The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law and not in the result of elections, as relating to the subject of elections as relating to the States and every congressional district that will not be deceived or misled by the undignified pretenses that a question of right of any body of legal voters in any State or in any congressional district, to give their suffrage freely upon their general questions, is a matter only of local concern or control.

#### CONCLUSION.

The consideration of these very grave questions invites not only the attention of Congress, but of all patriotic citizens. We must not entertain the delusion that our people have ceased to regard a free ballot and equal representation as the price of their allegiance to the laws and to civil magistracies. I have been greatly rejoiced to notice many evidences of the increased union of our people and of a revived national spirit. The vista that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before. Gratification and encouragement in the struggle for supremacy, as we contemplate the future of our general and moral strength of our country. A trust momentous in its influence upon our own people and upon the world, is before us. We must not be faithless to its condition—the defence of the free and the equal influence of the people in the choice of public officers and in the control of public affairs.

#### BENJAMIN F. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 9, 1891.

# Addendum B

*The Party of Gerrymanders*, Provo Daily Enquirer (Aug. 16, 1892)

LEADING NEWSPAPER IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN UTAH.

# THE DAILY ENQUIRER.

OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE TERRITORY OUTSIDE SALT LAKE CITY.

VOLUME VI. NO. 64.

PROVO CITY, UTAH TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1892.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

## THE PARTY OF GERRYMANDERS.

The Democratic party, in its lust for power, overreaches itself. In the last two or three years it has come into possession of a number of legislatures of Northern States, by unfortuitous circumstances and demagogic use of temporary State issues. Thus ensconced, it has sought to enact legislation that would perpetuate its control of these Northern States. The result has been some of the most shameless and flagrant gerrymanders in the history of politics.

In Michigan the State was redistricted for both senators and representatives in the legislature in such a way as to trample upon and ignore all the rights of the Republican majority in the State, and the State was redistricted for Congressional purposes by a gerrymander. So clumsily and heedlessly was the legislative gerrymander, constructed that the Supreme Court of the State, by a unanimous opinion of both Republican and Democratic judges, has decided it to be unconstitutional. Democratic journals, even, are visiting condemnation upon the reckless disregard of rights by their party in Michigan, and some of them are brave enough to point the injustice and bad policy of Democratic gerrymanders in other States.

In Wisconsin there is a scarcely less objectionable enactment which is to be tested in the courts. Missouri, Indiana and Maryland, and nearly all the Southern States, are equally burdened. Indiana was gerrymandered to prevent the return of Benjamin Harrison to the United States Senate and has remained so ever since.

The Tammany Board of Aldermen of New York City have, however, eclipsed all other gerrymanders in their redistricting of the city members of the legislature. Out of thirty districts they have contorted the lines of division so as to leave Tammany what is called a fighting chance in twenty-nine and a sure thing in at least twenty-three. The New York gerrymander is also to be tried in the courts, and it is believed that there are technical flaws in it as well as equitable objections that will work its repeal.

The only Republican enactment the Democrats can find to object to as a set-off to this array of Democratic iniquity is the Congressional apportionment act passed by the Ohio legislature last winter to correct the Democratic gerrymander of two years before, by which WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr., was shut out of Congress. This provides for sixteen Republicans and five Democrats in Congress on a normal vote. If the State were to go Democratic by ten thousand plurality the probability is that it would return eleven Democratic Congressmen to ten Republicans. In the vote under the Democratic apportionment which returned fourteen Democrats and seven Republicans to the present Congress from Ohio, and which the present law repeals, the Republican plurality on the total vote for Congressmen in the State was 40,000. The device was planned to return one more Democrat and one less Republican, but it slipped a cog. Major MCKINLEY, put in a district with a normal Democratic plurality of 2,900, was defeated by less than 700 plurality and was next year easily made Governor of the State. In his inaugural address he called attention to the injustice and unfairness of political gerrymanders, and the Republican legislature, taking him at his word, has sought to redistrict the State justly and fairly.

# Addendum C

*Local News, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Aug. 2, 1892)*

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. NO. 50.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1892.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

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THE HERALD hopes somebody at Lansing, Mich., will send the Utah commissioners a copy of the supreme court's decision holding the legislative gerrymander there to be unconstitutional and void. Exactly the same grounds are traversed as exist in the case of last year's apportionment in this territory. The decision is rendered on the grounds of inequality in the representation and violation of the rule of unit boundaries. But there is no probability that the consciences of the majority of our commissioners would be touched by anything so absurd as an adherence to law or justice.

THE HERALD. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY. DIRECTORS: R. C. CHAMBERS, President. HERBERT J. GRANT, Vice President.

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FOR PRESIDENT, Grover Cleveland, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Adlai E. Stevenson, OF ILLINOIS.

HOMER HULK FOR UTAH. Territorial Policy of the National Democratic Party.

From the Chicago Platform, June 1892. We solemnly declare that the need of a reform in the national government is more urgent than any other.

UTAH WEATHER TODAY. Fair, gradually cooler in northern and southern portions.

SILVER AND LEAD IN NEW YORK. Silver 85 1/2. Lead 4 1/2.

What a blessed thing it is that the Farmers' Alliance never go out on strike.

LITTON AND GARDNER were the martyred presidents. After November Hannan will be spoken of as "the GAZETTER president."

THE STRANDBAY MARIAGE, leaving New York last week for Liverpool, carried five cases of California fruit, the first large cargo of the kind ever sent to Europe.

PRINCE HENRI is making so many trips between Washington and New York that he will soon be enabled to be called envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

AND NOW IT TURNS OUT THAT MR. SHIRAS, the Pennsylvania lawyer confirmed last week as justice of the supreme court, has always voted the Republican ticket.

CHAIRMAN CANTON is going to have an advisory committee, the names of whom will not be given to the public. It will probably contain all the old hacks in the Republican party, including DUNLEY and FULFERT.

ADVANCE SHEETS OF POOR'S MANUAL give the railroad mileage of the United States as 170,000. Twenty-five years ago it was less than 40,000. A year's increase is 1,287 miles.

IT IS DECIDED THAT COLONEL CLARKSON is to have charge of the Republican literary bureau of the campaign. Then we shall have opportunities to become pretty well posted as to CLARKSON'S views of matters and things in general, without being burdened with much on any other subject.

THE SILVERMEN of Colorado are not pleased with the head of the People's state ticket, who is DAVID H. WAITE, father-in-law of B. CLARE WEBSTER, but they swallow the whole concern and try to look pleasant.

MR. CANNON is said to draw \$4,500,000 a year, as his part of the profits of his iron business. This amounts to a five-franc piece per second. Considering that manufacturers would afford no profit for the tariff, as is declared by the protectionists, the government is doing quite well for Mr. CANNON.

AMONG THE Indiana Republicans of prominence who have deserted the Republican party is Judge HENRY B. SALTER, ex-member of Congress, a major in the Federal army, member of the Presbyterian committee on revision of creeds and circuit court judge. His son, a leading lawyer, has also quit that party.

THE BRILLIANT tariff reform leader, Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, was last week nominated for Congress in the Second West Virginia district. His first election was in 1882, and his services have been continuous ever since. All the prominent politicians of the district were present and the nomination was by acclamation.

WE ARE ASKED to believe that the sole aim and purpose of the Republican party is to elevate the condition by raising the wages of laboring men. This is why the fat is taken out of the protectionist manufacturers, and the delegations go to Washington to attend the sessions of the Ways and Means committee at enormous expense.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

The Congressional Record of July 27 contains a large portion of the great debate between Mr. ALDRICH of Rhode Island, speaking for the Republican party, and Mr. VEST of Missouri, for the Democracy, upon the policy of protection on the Republican side of the Senate, and Mr. VEST is the ablest debater on the Democratic side upon that subject.

From ALDRICH'S remarks it transpired that the Republicans have been completely driven from the position taken in their platform of 1888, and of which the McKinley act was the practical result. The Rhode Island Senator now declares the new tariff was made to equalize the difference between labor abroad and in the United States, but the platform announced that protective duties were to be imposed to exclude all foreign production from competition here, and the McKinley act in every clause denies Mr. ALDRICH'S assertion.

At one stage of his remarks Senator VEST was interrupted by Senator ALDRICH, whereupon the former adroitly drew an extract from a speech of the latter on the wool tariff of 1883, which he said kept out the wool and therefore limited the manufacture of the finer woolen fabrics in the United States.

Senator VEST read the protection plank in the Republican platform of 1888, upon which they won their victory bought with the money of protected industries, bargained for commercially, paid for and delivered as the price, and which the people overwhelmingly reversed two years afterwards, in which they said not a word about revenue, or labor, but defiantly that they proposed to levy duties to exclude competition from abroad with American production.

Up to date it has been impossible to learn the political standing of all the deputy registration officers appointed by the commission. The commission seems to have relied on the Liberal committees to name the county registrars, and largely upon the county registrars to name the deputies.

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that idea being that 35 per cent. of the county should have 10 per cent. of the representation in the offices; 35 per cent. of the voters should have 60 per cent. of the offices, and 20 per cent. of the voters 30 per cent. The principle on which this same commission gerrymandered the territory last year for legislative purposes has been followed in the appointment of registration officers, with the exception that in forming the legislative districts, the effort was to favor the Liberals, where it is now to injure the Democrats.

Fortunately the present is an act of parliamentism which will not be effective. There are laws which even the commission cannot nullify. These laws permit, if they do not require the registration of Democrats, and the latter will see to it that their names are duly listed.

EX-SENATOR PLATT appears to have got our noble president into a hole, as it were, Mr. HANNON, having an eye on some case of big head, distasteful to the state of New York would go against him unless concessions of a humiliating character are made to this arrogant Boss.

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ADVICES FROM Montana are to the effect that there are hundreds of Republicans throughout that state who will vote for CLEVELAND, and other hundreds who will vote the People's ticket in preference to HANNON'S, CANTON, chairman of the national Republican committee, is much disliked.

WHEN TAMMAM was fighting CLEVELAND so hard, the New York World claimed confidently that he could and would carry New York. Now Tammany, which swore before the nomination that CLEVELAND couldn't carry it, is ready to make affidavit that he certainly will get the electoral vote by a large majority, but the World is saying New York is doubtful.

THE DEMOCRATIC convention did well in denouncing the wrongs put upon the state and demanding the punishment of the guilty. The people who love Wyoming and desire to see her stand well before the country, will approve the convention's declaration.

ONE DAY last week Judge ALDRICH, the Democratic nominee for governor of Illinois, visited Springfield, the state capital, where he was warmly received by the people, the occasion being spoken of in the papers as "a popular ovation."

AS Judge ALDRICH entered Governor FURNAS'S private room, the latter recognized him and advancing with his hand extended, cordially greeted his political opponent.

LAUGHTER greeted this exchange. Then a short, pleasant conversation followed. As Judge ALDRICH left the governor, the latter assured him the campaign would be a friendly one, although he expected to be elected.

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minimum price at which lands may be sold by the new state is fixed in the enabling acts, and is never less than \$1.25 per acre, usually \$5 per acre, with privilege of leasing the lands on terms discretionary with the state.

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OPENS MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 1st. IN THE McCORNICK BUILDING.

J. B. FARLOW'S ELEGANT NEW DRUG STORE!

The Finest Assortment of Imported and Domestic Toilet Articles in the city. Everything New! All Drugs Fresh and Pure.

A Remarkable Opportunity for the Ladies! For Two Days Only, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Aug. 5-6, the following Wonderful Offer of

WILHELM RIEGER'S (FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN) GERMAN PERFUME. A 75c. Bottle for 25c. A \$1.00 Bottle for 40c. A \$1.25 Bottle for 50c. A \$1.50 Bottle for 75c.

This exquisite Perfume is celebrated all over the world. The price we offer is one-third less than it can be bought for any other place in the United States.

Remember, this Sale positively will not continue longer than Two Days. The goods are now on exhibition. Call and examine them. These Extracts are made by the manufacturer of Rieger's Famous Soap.

J. B. FARLOW, McCORNICK BUILDING, Formerly with Godde-Pitts Drug Co. Corner Main and First South Streets.

"INSURE TO-DAY; TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!"

HEBER J. GRANT, President. RICHARD W. YOUNG, Vice-President. T. W. SLOAN, Secretary. HEBER M. WELLS, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: HEBER J. GRANT, ELIAS A. SMITH, LEONARD G. HARDY, HULON S. WELLS, RICHARD W. YOUNG, HORACE G. WHITNEY, WM. H. ROWP, ELI H. PEIRCE, CHAS. S. BURTON.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO., INSURANCE and LOANS,

B. F. GRANT, Manager. No. 60 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

We Represent Only the Best Companies, Among Them THE HOME OF UTAH

SUNSTROKE IS VERY RARE IN UTAH! But every Tourist is struck with surprise at the magnitude and variety of our Stock.

Z.C.M.I. advertisement featuring a diamond-shaped logo with 'Z.C.M.I.' and '1868' in the center. Text describes the variety of goods and the quality of the merchandise.

WELLS & CO., HUGH ANDERSON

MERCHANT TAILORS. FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE. MODERN DESIGN, IN LATEST COLORS.

ESTABLISHED 1871. 131 South Main St., Salt Lake City. P. O. Box 977. Telephone 195.

AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES: Scottish Union and National, of England, \$18,253,303. London Assurance, of England, 13,216,787.

S. D. EVANS, UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER, 214 STATE ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

HEALTHY DIGESTION, A CLEAR COMPLEXION, BRIGHT EYES. DRUEHL & FRANKEN'S BEEF, WINE AND IRON.

James - Spencer - Bateman Co., Tanners, Plumbers, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, DEALERS IN Plumbing Material, Pumps, Pipes and Fittings, Steam Heating Supplies, Tin and Iron Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornices, Gutting, Garden Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Water Filters, etc.

No. 37 Main Street.

Different



The difference between JOY'S and all other Sarsaparilla is this: Every other Sarsaparilla we know of contains potash. It is well known that potash taken internally causes eruptions upon the face and neck.

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Don't accept a potash Sarsaparilla but insist on JOY'S. Most modern, same price.

For sale by Godde Pitts Drug Co., cor. Main and First South, Salt Lake City.

# Addendum D

*Gerrymandering*, Salt Lake Herald-Republican (Dec. 24, 1892)

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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VOLUME XLVII.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1892.

NUMBER 175

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THE HERALD REACHES MORE HOMES THAN ANY OTHER SALT LAKE NEWSPAPER.

it ought to be understood by violent partisans that the wrong must be stopped.

Utah has had occasion to understand the evils of the practice. Not, however, by any act of the legislature, but by the partisan conduct of the Utah commission which ought to be abolished without further delay. The shoestring districting which that body accomplished in the interest of a local faction, is as flagrant a piece of gerrymandering as ever was perpetrated by any party in any place.

The spirit and purpose of the law which provides that election districts shall be apportioned according to the population and as compact as possible under geographical conditions ought to govern strictly in such affairs. And any attempt to place the interests of a party before the public welfare and the intent of law and of the constitution or organic act ought to be everlastingly condemned by the people if not punished by criminal laws.

#### Gerrymandering.

It is claimed that the Democrats gerrymandered the state of Indiana. Possibly they did so. On the other hand it is clear that when the Republicans had the chance they did the same thing in the same state. That is, each party so districted the state that one would gain advantages in election affairs.

That is all wrong no matter which party is to blame. What the Republicans did was no justification for what the Democrats may have attempted by way of retaliation. But there is one satisfaction in relation to the affair. On appeal to the Supreme court of the state, a case to test the constitutionality of the Democratic apportionment was decided against it, and the court was composed of Democrats with but one exception. That shows that Democratic justices will do justice even against their own party.

The gerrymander is a vicious method to obtain party advantage. Public opinion ought to be so pronounced in its condemnation that legislatures everywhere will be afraid to adopt it. When the courts can be appealed to, as in the Indiana case, with an assurance of the right being vindicated, the evil receives an efficient check. But prevention is better than cure even in political disorders, and

# Addendum E

*The Legislature, Deseret Evening News (March 9, 1886)*

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# DESERT EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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VOL. XIX.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1886

No. 89.

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