



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - - April 3, 1872.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE 42nd Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble on Saturday next, April 6, at 10 a. m., in the New Tabernacle in this city.

ACCORDING to that dispatch published last Saturday, five women in Utah inform Vice-President Colfax that "numbers of a large majority of four hundred" reputed signers of a certain anti-State-for-Utah petition have had personal and very bitter experience of the practical workings of plural marriage, and they have every reason to believe their wrong would be continued and greatly intensified by the admission of Utah into the Union.

Of course they have had very bitter experience. Who has not? Is not that in part what they came into this world for? They should know that this is a world of losses and crosses. Of old it was said, "Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." Nor is it said that women are exempt. Bitters there are abounding all through mortality, and unless we are very circumspect in our walk and conversation we are very apt to become discouraged and imagine that the bitters very far exceed the sweets in immensity of quantity and intensity of quality. But such is not the case, unless we ourselves make it so. If we seek for the sweet, it can be found. If we seek for the bitter, it can be found, for there is no lack of it in every station in life. "The heart knoweth its own sorrows," and they come unbidden, but they should be put behind us with a resolute will. Does not the Almighty know what he is doing with us? Will he put before us one trial that will not be for our good if we so regard it? Shall a hair of our heads fall to the ground without his notice?

Those numbers of the majority of four hundred ladies will confess that bitters they met with when maidens, bitters they met with when wives, whether their husbands had others or not. Is not the experience of all women bitter? Of course it is, and, to their credit be it spoken, most of them take their bitters manfully, that is, womanfully, and do not whine about them. Nobody likes whiners, they are everybody's aversion and dread. The idea of a woman going whining to the Vice-President about her husband! And allowing a corrupt partizan political clique to use her whining about her husband to accomplish a little petty political trick-stery! Why, if we were women we would live on bitters, without the gin, all the days of our life, sooner than we would be so used. It is a woman's chance to pick the best husband she can find, if he is willing, and then the best thing she can do is to stick to him for better or for worse. But if he is the best, he will be better and not worse. She can't have any better than the best. Nowhere in the wide world are there better husbands than in Utah, and nowhere in the wide world is there half so good a chance to obtain good husbands as in Utah. That is the reason why "Mormon" husbands are in such great demand—there are none like them, and they are reasonably comeatable. Of course they are not immaculate—what husband is? But if they do their best, will not that be accepted? And ought their wives to whine at them? Not a bit, that is, no more than they can help.

Those "numbers of the majority of four hundred" ladies tell the Vice-President that they have every reason to believe that their wrong would be continued and greatly intensified by the admission of Utah into the Union. We have not the least doubt of it,

that is, if by their wrong they mean those bitters we have been talking of. We can also tell those ladies that it is much to be apprehended that their bitters will be bitter and bitter to them whether Utah shall become a State or remain a Territory. The fact is those ladies evidently made for themselves a bed of thorns, and no matter which way they turn they find a fresh thorn goading them, each newly found thorn sharper than its predecessor. Their comforters are Job's comforters, it is to be feared, and the way those unhappy ladies are looking for relief is not the way in which it will come, we can assure them. Once more let us beg of them not to whine. Don't whine, ladies, nobody likes to hear it, and those sympathizing friends who seem to like it only so seem for the furtherance of their own ulterior purposes.

UTAH will be very likely to become a State within a few years, whether or not immediately on the present application, and in either case one thing is assured—her citizens will be impelled to dabble more or less in the filthy pool of politics. Under a Territorial regime, it has not been necessary to have much if anything to do with politics, as the inhabitants of a Territory are excluded from any practical influence on national political affairs, and for such persons, though citizens, to evince much active interest therein might be taken as somewhat supererogatory and presumptuous on their part, and certainly would have the appearance of a waste of time, energies, and means.

With the approach to the condition of a State, however, and especially with the actual entrance upon that condition, circumstances change, and the change invites a different acceptance and treatment, in some degree old things pass away and all things become new, relations of another kind begin to be perceived between the people of this Territory and the people of the Union at large, politics evidently will thrust themselves upon the attention of the community, and more attention may be given to them than has been the case in the past. This is natural in the growth of the people. Besides, the world needs renovating in the matter of politics as well as in the matters of religion and social life, and it does not by any means follow that if a community have anything to do with politics, it must descend to all the hypocrisy and corruption generally that are well known to prevail in the political world. It may be a Herculean work to clear and purify that dirty pool, and it is very certain that it never can be permanently cleared and purified unless a large number of the present dabbles be removed from it. At the same time, it is the proper business of this community to endeavor to purify and renovate all that it has to do with, and to the greatest possible extent. This object should never be forgotten, but should be persistently kept in view and aimed at. It is well to aim high, if we can not always hit the mark, for if our aims are high we shall be certain to hit a higher mark than if our aims were low.

It does seem sometimes as if the only object of politicians was the accomplishment of personal or party purposes, and party purposes simply because their accomplishment is apparently the quickest and surest way of securing the gratification of personal ambition. This should not be the case with the inhabitants of Utah. They should set a more worthy example, for it is sadly needed. It is their privilege to do so, there is plenty of room, the rivalry, more's the pity, will be so insignificant as not to be worthy of mention or consideration. It will be one of the easiest things in the world to become distinguished for political purity, it is such a rare thing, wonderfully rare, as great a rarity as Christian charity under the sun. If our citizens design to indulge in political ambition in any degree, this should be the chief ingredient thereof, and we sincerely trust that it will be. True statesmanship, the real welfare of the whole, instead of the gratification of the ambition of a few, is the grand object to be aimed at by Utah's politicians, and with such a worthy object before them they will assuredly deserve success, and ultimately must secure that which they undeniably deserve.

"FREE, gratis, for nothing" we will furnish those "400 women of Utah" with a few points more abundantly worthy of their next memorial to Congress and letter to the Vice President, although the "numbers" and the "large majority" and the "400" alike we must

take the liberty to seriously doubt. However, whether real or apocryphal, it is their constitutional right to, and perhaps they may very appropriately, petition Congress to admit Utah as a State in the Union, and give in their petition and accompanying letter, the following unanswerable reasons for such action on the part of Congress:—

1. Because admission as a State is the natural and manifest destiny of a Territory.
2. Because Utah has many more inhabitants than it has been customary to consider necessary to entitle a Territory to admission as a State.
3. Because when a Territory has arrived at a certain stage, its welfare, progress, and prosperity are seriously hindered and checked by the trammels of Territorial government.
4. Because Utah has arrived at that stage.
5. Because an overwhelming majority, say, on a very moderate calculation, twenty to one, of the inhabitants desire a State government.
6. Because that overwhelming majority numbers amongst them the very persons who settled this region, demonstrated its habitability, conquered its aridity and consequent sterility, reclaimed its deserts, founded the Territory, made the farms and gardens, planted the orchards, constructed the roads, built the bridges, houses, cities, towns, mills, and factories, and established and maintained peace and good order until hindered therein by the Federal judiciary.
7. Because that overwhelming majority made the material prosperity of the Territory of to-day possible.
8. Because that overwhelming majority have made the Territory what it is.
9. Because in that overwhelming majority are numbered the bone and the sinew, the industry and the economy, the intelligence and the probity of the Territory, the solid, trusty, patriotic men of the soil, who have paid the taxes and fed the Indians, raised the grain, the vegetables, and the fruit, built the railroads and stretched the telegraph wires which have sustained and helped this and other Territories in the accomplishment of their present degree of development.
10. Because that overwhelming majority comprise nearly all the productive industry in the Territory.
11. Because that overwhelming majority consist of the best citizens in the Territory.
12. Because the masculine portion of that overwhelming majority are the tried and true friends of woman-kind.
13. Because in the feminine portion of that overwhelming majority are numbered the best mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters in the world.
14. Because that overwhelming majority embrace all the loyalty, patriotism, and republicanism in the Territory.
15. Because that overwhelming majority are composed of the best material that can be found in this or any other country.
16. Because in the elements of good citizenship one of the average of that overwhelming majority of Utah's citizens is equal to three of the average citizens of any other Territory or State in the Union.
17. Because as long as Utah shall continue a Territory, and political hacks be appointed to office, the laws will be disregarded officially, lawlessness will be encouraged, drunkenness, profanity, lewdness, and defiance of the local authorities will increase and prevail, and it will be unsafe, especially for women, to venture into the streets after dark.
18. Because if Utah become a State and the people elect their own officers, the laws will be officially respected, lawlessness will be discouraged and restrained, and women or children may travel anywhere at any time with impunity, just as it used to be when Utah was let alone.
19. Because if Utah remain a Territory, the material welfare of the Territory will be checked and will make comparatively slow progress.
20. Because if Utah become a State, agriculture, manufactures, mining and commerce will flourish and the material as well as moral prosperity of the State will be remarkably advanced.

We do not present these as the only reasons that can be furnished of the kind, but they are probably sufficient for the present. If any more are needed, the Scripture is applicable—"Ask, and it shall be given."

If it may be urged that if those "400 ladies" were to present such a petition, it would be inconsistent, two-sided, turncoat, blowing hot and cold, etc. Perhaps it would be inconsistent on the

part of some of those ladies, but surely not of all. How could anything be inconsistent for those jubilant "numbers of the large majority of 400?" And if it were inconsistent, what of that, either, to them? Judging by the reputed testimony of those five committee ladies concerning those "numbers of the majority of 400," it would not be the first time they had turned their coats, and he or she who has turned his or her coat once can do it again with the greater facility. To an apostate, male or female, an extra turning of the coat can be considered but a very little thing, nothing to stick at, nothing to feel very tender stomached over, nothing for the manifestation of fastidious scrupulosity, and if such scrupulosity be professed, nobody will believe in the profession.

Let another petition, therefore, one of this kind, be presented by that historical "400." Not that it would have any great weight with any person well acquainted with the circumstances, but still when people "get mad" they must say and do something, and it is just as well for them to say and do something a little bit sensible, as to say and do things altogether foolish.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

THE attention of all whom it may concern is respectfully invited to the following section of Article 17 (Schedule) of the Constitution of the State of Deseret—

Sec. 10.—If this Constitution be ratified by the People the President of this Convention, or, in case of his inability, the Secretary of this Convention, shall convene the Legislature at the City Hall in Salt Lake City, on the first Thursday of April, 1872, for the purpose of electing United States Senators.

The first Thursday in April is the Thursday (April 4) of this week.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

To all whom it may concern:

By virtue of the authority in me vested as President of the Convention, which framed and adopted the Constitution of the proposed State of Deseret, and in pursuance of Sec. 10, Article 17, of said Constitution, requiring me, in case of the ratification thereof by the people, "to convene the Legislature at the City Hall, in Salt Lake City, on the first Thursday of April, 1872, for the purpose of electing United States Senators," I do hereby convene the members of the Legislature elected under said Constitution, at the place above indicated, on Thursday the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock m.

Dated this 30th day of March, A. D. 1872, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. M. BARNUM,
President of the Convention.

THE present rather lengthy spell of fine weather has been very favorable to farming and gardening operations and if all who own or intend to cultivate farms and gardens are not improving the time, they should begin to do so without delay and continue in well doing as long as necessary. There has been an excellent time for putting in grain, and it is a good thing too, for we hear that much of the fall sown wheat has been winter-killed, insomuch that the feeling is growing that the best and surest way to raise a fair crop is to plow in the fall and sow the grain as early as possible in the Spring.

The season for tree planting, though not yet over, is fast advancing, and the sooner that business is accomplished the better for the future thrift of the trees. Grasshoppers have in past seasons made sad havoc with the trees, but planting should not decline on that account, for last season, drouth excepted, was favorable, and in many parts of the Territory heavy crops of fruit were raised. The present season, so far as we have seen, there is excellent promise for fruit. Apricots, plums, peaches, apples, pears—all seem to be richly freighted with blossom buds, even very small trees. Nor have we heard much of grasshoppers' eggs this season. So that there is every prospect, thus far, of excellent crops of various kinds the coming summer and fall, which we certainly hope will be realized, as we have seen enough of grasshoppers for a long time to come.

In past years, when few trees of large size were here, many of our citizens