

# TEMPORAL MATTERS—WHOSE RIGHT IT IS TO DICTATE THEM.

THE policy of directing the Latter-day Saints in the management of their temporal business, has been a duty which the authorities of the Church have never failed to discharge from the days of its organization until the present. The prophet Joseph Smith, wise leader as he was, knew what would be for the good of the people, and, during his lifetime, he urged his views upon them with all his energy and influence. It was his province to teach the people upon every subject connected with life here and hereafter. There was nothing that pertained to their welfare and elevation, and redemption from evil, that he considered outside of his priesthood. A discourse which he delivered on one occasion in Nauvoo would answer admirably for these days, and, if Joseph's name were not attached to it, readers familiar with the matter and style of President Young's discourses would conclude it was one of his. He said:

"I think there are too many merchants among you. I would like to see more wool and raw materials instead of manufactured goods, and the money be brought here to pay the poor for manufacturing goods."

"Instead of going abroad to buy goods, lay your money out in the country, and buy grain, cattle, flax, wool, and work it up yourselves."

"We cannot build up a city on merchandise. I would not run after the merchants. I would sow a little flax, if I had but a garden spot, and make clothing of it."

He found it necessary at times to give very stringent counsel to the Saints, and to threaten with excommunication from the church those who did not deal with the people on the plan that he prescribed. As far back as August, 1841, at a special conference which was held at Nauvoo, the following motion was made, seconded and carried:

"That every individual, who shall hereafter be found trying to influence any emigrants belonging to the Church, either to buy of them (except provisions) or sell to them (excepting the Church agents), shall be immediately tried for fellowship and dealt with as offenders, and unless they repent shall be cut off from the Church."

It was at such measures as these that Law, Foster and the other speculators rebelled. They could not make money out of the people to the extent that they wished, and, like co-operation in these days, Joseph's counsel interfered with their arrangements, and they thought he meddled too much with financial business. Hence, their resolution, which they published in the *Expositor*, "that they considered the religious influence, exercised in financial concerns by Joseph Smith, as unjust as it was unwarranted."

The same men, were they here to-day, would adopt the same resolution about co-operation, or any other measure that would interfere in the least with their schemes for making money; and had the men, who are now opposing co-operation, lived in those days, and been in the circumstances of the Laws and Fosters, they would, without doubt, have made common cause against Joseph. There is no counsel that has been given and urged upon the people in these valleys that could possibly be any more stringent than the resolution, which we quote above, that was adopted by the Special Conference.

Not only did Joseph consider it his prerogative as President of the church to give any counsel that might be needed in financial matters and to take the lead in temporal measures; but he taught the people that it was the right of the Twelve Apostles to do so also. At the same Conference at which the resolution was passed about trading, President Young had given some instruction to the Conference in the morning. In the afternoon, after the Conference opened, the Prophet Joseph arrived and

"Proceeded to state to the conference at considerable length, the object of their present meeting, and in addition to what President Young had stated in the morning, said that the time had come when the Twelve should be called upon to stand in their place next to the first presidency, and attend to the settling of emigrants and the business of the Church at the stakes, and assist to bear off the kingdom victorious to the nations; and as they had been faithful and had borne the burden in the heat of the day that it was right that they should have an opportunity of providing something for their families, and at the same time relieve him so that he might attend to the business of translating."

When he finished his remarks it was motioned and carried unanimously

"That the conference approve of the instructions of President Smith, in relation to the Twelve, and that they proceed accordingly, to attend to the duties of their office."

Afterwards it was moved

"That the conference accept the doings of the Twelve in designating certain individuals to certain cities, etc."

When this motion was made President Joseph Smith remarked

"That the Conference had already sanctioned the doings of the Twelve, and it belonged to their office to transact such business with the approbation of the first presidency and he would then state what cities should now be built up, viz: Nauvoo, Zarahemla, Warren, Nashville, and Ramus."

At this Conference it was clearly stated that the Twelve Apostles with their President, Brigham Young, had the right to dictate in temporal affairs; that, in fact, "it belonged to their office to transact such business with the approbation of the First Presidency." And as if to make this clear and indisputable for all time to come, at the next General Conference, Joseph had Elder O. Pratt read the minutes of the Special Conference, at which he so plainly defined the nature of the duties of the Twelve, and he made further remarks explanatory of the resolutions and votes passed at that time; after which it was motioned and carried that the General Conference sanction the doings of said Special Conference.

Twenty-eight years have passed away since Joseph gave these instructions concerning the nature of the authority of the apostles, and since the conference of the church acknowledged and accepted those teachings as correct; but the lapse of time has caused no lapse to occur in this authority. President Young had the acknowledged right then as the President of the Twelve to counsel and dictate in temporal affairs, and he doubly has the right, as the First President of the Church, to do so. No surer evidence of apostasy can be given than for a man to question or deny his right to exercise this authority.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

GOING AHEAD.—Fifty-nine car loads of iron having now arrived, the tracklaying on the Utah Central is being pushed forward by John W. Young, Esq., just as quickly as the men under his control are able to do it. It will not be long before we shall hear, in our sanctum, the sound of the heavy wheels of the locomotive rumbling in the distance.

NORTH OGDEN.—Elder Francis Dudman, of this thriving settlement, gave us a call this morning. He informs us that everybody there from President Holmes to the last baby, is energetic in the performance of his or her duties. General health and peace prevails. Parties are the order of the day, and everything is lively. The Co-operative Institution has just completed a very fine brick store, in which it is now doing business. A good choir has been organized, under the leadership of Bro. Frederick Ellis, and all things in and around North Ogden are prospering and the settlement is rapidly increasing in size and beauty.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

RETURNED.—General H. S. Eldredge, who left this city on a visit to San Francisco, Cal., a few weeks since, returned on the evening of the 25th inst. He is well and hearty, and has had a very pleasant and agreeable trip.

MILITARY BALL AT SPRINGVILLE.—H. Clegg, Esq., writing from Springville, on the 16th inst., says:

"A military dress ball came off in the new hall, lately erected by Bp. A. Johnson, on Wednesday evening last. There was a general attendance of the officers of this brigade, who joined in the dance until a late hour. Among those present we noticed Brig. Gen. A. K. Thurber, Cols. Wood, Johnson and Bromley, Majors Creer and Lisonbee; also Bp. A. Johnson, the late Major General. At 10 p.m. all partook of an excellent supper provided for the occasion. Not a discordant sound, nor anything to mar the harmony of the occasion, was heard."

CHRISTMAS IS PAST.—That festive day is gone for another year. Local has, to-day, been watching among his friends and acquaintances for indications of dyspepsia, but as none of them look either yellow or sour, he has come to the conclusion that they have not unwisely overburdened their digestive capabilities beyond their powers. He finds everybody brimful of good nature.

Christmas day passed off quietly and peaceably, no drunken rows took place so far as we know.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Gus Sprouse was on Saturday night brought to this city from Ogden, by U. S. Marshal Orr, under a writ of *Habeas Corpus* issued by Judge Strickland, who during the absence of Judge Wilson, is presiding in the 3rd District Court of Utah Territory. We shall watch this case with some interest.

OHIO.—Elder Angus M. Cannon, writing from Cleveland, Ohio; on the 17th instant, informs us that he is laboring with much good effect amongst his relatives and others in that portion of the country. The *Herald* of that city thus refers to Bro. Cannon and his labors.

"Mr. A. M. Cannon, of Salt Lake City, the agent and correspondent of the *Deseret News*, has called upon us. Mr. C. is one of the two hundred or more Mormon missionaries sent out from Utah to explain to the Gentiles the Mormon faith—religiously, civilly, and socially. Mr. C. will spend the winter in visiting relatives from whom he has been separated twelve years, and in discharging the duties of his mission. We believe Mr. Cannon is an *"e pluribus unum"* on the wife question, but he certainly is as mild mannered and gentle—not gentle—as could be asked for, even in a man who has but one wife to mind. He is evidently sincere in his belief, and has that patience so characteristic of a devotee who knows that his cause is just and will surely triumph."

CHOIR PARTY.—Last evening a very delightful party was held in the Twentieth Ward School House, for the benefit of the Ward Choir, which was well attended and passed off with *eclat*. The pleasures of the evening were enhanced by the choir singing some very sweet pieces of music, to which four of the gentlemen added a round, and Sis. C. White a ballad. The choir under the direction of Bro. John Daynes, is a great credit to the Ward, and a source of much pleasure to the members thereof.

OUR NEW POSTMASTER.—The readers of the *News* will notice by to-day's telegraphic dispatches that the Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. W. Moore, Esq., Postmaster of Salt Lake City.

IN TOWN.—Elder Charles C. Rich, looking as happy and hearty as ever, gave us a short call this morning. He arrived in town last evening. Everything is moving along prosperously in Bear Lake Valley. Bro. Rich says he had the most pleasant journey over the mountains on this trip that he ever had. Brother David P. Kimball brought him from Paris to Franklin, Cache Co., in his sleigh; then he rode by sleigh to Logan, from which place he was brought to the city by Elder A. M. Musser.

MENAGERIE.—Signor Sangiovanni, the urbane superintendent of the Museum and Menagerie, informs us that to-morrow the exhibition will be open from ten to two o'clock, instead of the usual hours. Go and see it; it will be interesting to both young and old. It promises to be a regular feature of great interest.

## Died:

In this city, on the 22nd inst., of typhoid fever, John, son of George and Elizabeth Campkin, aged 12 years and 2 months.

A new Saint for America—San Domingo.

An Austrian play has Father Hyacinthe for the hero.

Lansingburg, N. Y.; has a bread machine that makes 3,000 loaves per hour.

The *Evangelist* advises Trinity church New York to hire a congregation, as is done in Paris.

The Sultan's mother disapproves of his cuttings up with that infidel woman, Eugenie.

Cattle stealing is not so common on the Rio Grande as it has been. A company of cattle owners recently hanged eleven thieves on one tree.

## Died.

In Draper, Salt Lake County, Dec. 5th, 1889, of paralysis and inflammation, Dilliah, wife of Andrew J. Allen, aged 50 years, 6 months and 29 days.

Deceased was born May 6th, 1819, in Marion Co., Illinois. During her infancy, her father [Archibald Andrus] and the remainder of the family moved to the State of Tennessee, and from thence, in 1828, came to Kentucky. She was married April 29, 1861. In connection with her husband she repeatedly had the privilege of hearing the Elders of Israel promulgating the principles of "Mormonism," and so impressed were they of the truths thereof that they sold their possessions and followed the Church to Nauvoo, and were baptized April, 1846, by Elder A. O. Smoot. They joined the companies of Saints who were journeying west, and wintered at Old Winter Quarters, resuming the journey the following spring, and arrived in Salt Lake Valley, Nov. 25th, 1847. She passed through the privations in common with the first settlers, but was never known to murmur or complain. She was the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom survive her; and through a period of nearly 24 years was entirely devoted to the cause of "Truth and Virtue." Her family and numerous friends mourn her loss. She calmly fell asleep, in full faith and fellowship with the Saints of God.

In Pinto, Washington Co., Dec. 10, 1889, of fever, Cornelia Eveline, daughter of Robert and Mary Kneil, aged 6 years and 11 months.

In Rhodes' Valley, U. T., November 29, 1889, of teething, Mary Burbidge Lemon, daughter of John H. and Jane E. Lemon, aged 1 year and 9 days.

In Kirkham Gate, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, Mary Ann, daughter of James and Mary Greenwood, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 8 days.—*Millennial Star*, Dec. 1st.

## LOST OR STOLEN.

FROM the Jordan Range, about 4 months ago, one yoke of Red and White Brindled CATTLE, branded D W on left horn, and 3 on left side.

The finder will please bring them to WILLIAM CALTON, 11th Ward, and be rewarded. d29-2w47-1

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