

Sec. 2. That until the next general apportionment of Representatives the said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative, together with the governor and State and other officers provided for in said constitution, shall be elected at the time therein provided; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, the Territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 3. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township in said State, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not more than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools.

Sec. 4. That fifty entire sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located by direction of the Legislature thereof, and with the approval of the President, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, shall be, and are hereby granted in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, to said State, for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State, for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe.

Sec. 5. That fifty other entire sections of land as aforesaid, to be selected and located, and with the approval as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions, as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 6. That seventy-two other sections of land be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected and approved in manner as aforesaid, and to be appropriated and applied as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose named, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 7. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining and as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the said land to be selected by the governor of said State within two years after the admission of the State, and when so selected, to be used and disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or lands, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this act be granted to said State.

Sec. 8. That five per centum, of the proceeds of the sales of agricultural public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, for the purpose of making such internal improvements within said State as the Legislature thereof may direct: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any lands disposed of under the homestead laws of the United States, or to any lands now or hereafter reserved for public or other uses.

Sec. 9. That the two sections of land in each township herein granted for the support of common schools shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which to be expended in the support of common schools.

Sec. 10. That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation and grants of this act.

Sec. 11. That from and after the admission of the State of Utah, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Colorado, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Utah shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Col-

orado; and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted, and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Utah, or to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

Sec. 12. That the judge of the district court for the district of Utah shall hold two regular terms of said court annually, at the seat of government of said State, to commence on the second Mondays of April and October of each year.

Sec. 13. That the terms of the circuit court for the district of Utah shall be holden in each and every year, at the place prescribed by law for holding terms of the district court therein, on the fourth Mondays of May and November.

SALT LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular Semi-annual Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall on Saturday, January 6th, 1883, at 10 a. m.

There were present on the stand, of the First Presidency of the Church, President Joseph F. Smith; of the Twelve Apostles, President Wilford Woodruff; the Presidency of the Stake, Angus M. Cannon, David O. Calder; of the presiding Bishopric, Counselor R. T. Burton; Counselors Edward Snellgrove and Elias Morris of the High Priests' Quorum and others.

Elders M. H. Peck, A. H. Raleigh and Joseph C. Kingsbury were presented to and sustained by the conference as Patriarchs.

President David O. Calder delivered a brief opening address.

The Sixth Quorum of Elders was reported by President Francis Cope, and the Seventeenth Quorum by President Horace Eldredge.

The following wards were reported by the brethren named:

The Mill Creek Ward, by Presiding Elder Alexander Hill; the Sugar House Ward, by Bishop Apollos G. Briggs; the East Mill Creek Ward, by Bishop John Neff; The Big Cottonwood ward, by Bishop David B. Brinton and the Union Ward, by Bishop Ishmael Phillips.

The usual organizations of the Church had been effected in these wards and were accomplishing good in their respective departments.

2 p. m.

Reports from the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th and 15th Quorums of Elders, and a report from the Stake Presidents of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations were read.

The following wards were reported by the brethren named:

Sandy, by Bishop Ezekiel Holman; North Jordan, by Bishop Samuel Bennion; Mountain Dell, by Bishop William B. Hardy; Brighton, by Bishop Frederick Schoenfeld; 14th Ward, by Bishop Thomas Taylor, and the 15th Ward by Bishop Joseph Pollard.

Elder Willard C. Burton stated that he had been laboring as a missionary in the Southern States. He and his companions had met with many threats and considerable opposition but succeeded in baptizing 33 persons and organized a branch of the Church. He had taken great pleasure in his labors, and felt to thank God for the experience he had acquired.

President Wilford Woodruff said he regarded our experience in the Church as a more valuable schooling than any people had ever enjoyed. The Saints did not realize their privileges nor avail themselves of the blessings they might enjoy. No one who held any office in the Priesthood should feel that their offices were unimportant. He related instances in his own experience to illustrate the power and blessings attending him while acting in the Lesser Priesthood. Those who would magnify their callings in the "smallest office in the Priesthood" were as much entitled to the blessings and powers pertaining to their respective callings as the Apostles in their sphere. The hour of God's judgments was at hand and it was important that the Saints should mag-

nify their callings. We need not fear the wicked for God would fight our battles and all would be fulfilled that had been declared concerning Zion. He regretted that there were so many who were indifferent to their callings. It was important that the brethren and sisters should sustain the various organizations effected for the benefit of the Saints both young and old. He urged the Saints to read the revelations of God and to become familiar with the will of the Lord and His purposes concerning this people. Recess.

7 p. m.

The 16th Ward was reported by Bishop Frederick Kesler; the 17th by Bishop John Tingey, and the 18th by Counselor Robert Patrick.

President Joseph E. Taylor said the reports from the several wards and Quorums had given him much satisfaction. Were it not for the hope of a future reward Bishops would probably become discouraged with the arduous duties they had to perform. All had not faith to devote themselves wholly to the work of God, and again men were differently situated. As a whole he felt to extend his confidence and good feeling and blessings towards the Bishops of the Stake. The Presidency of the Church called upon the various orders and organizations therein to place themselves in an acceptable position before the Lord, and presiding officers in every capacity, were expected to see that these instructions were carried out by those under them. Seventies should take pleasure in doing all they could to aid the Bishops in a local capacity when not called to labor abroad and in so doing they would be blessed and would be better prepared to fulfill the duties of their callings. This could also be said of High Priests or Elders. It was important that the Quorums of the Lesser Priesthood should be kept in good working order.

Dancing had been permitted by the Priesthood, and should be controlled as directed by the Priesthood. The spirit of the council of the Priesthood was to curtail round dancing, with a view to finally discontinuing it. He was sorry that some of the young had gone outside of the jurisdiction of the Priesthood to indulge in dancing, and were liable to influences that would lead to death. Parents were required to teach their children and rear them in the fear of the Lord. He cited as an instance of the effect of the faithfulness of parents the case of Abraham, whose fidelity to God would affect his posterity to the end of time, though individuals might suffer and be lost. All our children might not do as we would wish, yet if we had done our duty by them, we had a claim upon them, and no good act towards our children would be lost to us, while through carelessness to instruct them their sins, as in the case of Eli, might be laid at our door and we be cut off from the blessings of the Lord. Those men were strong in the Lord who listened to the counsel of the Priesthood, and the salvation of the young depended upon their listening to good counsel, and if they would not listen to good counsel and example our skirts were clear and we could leave them in the hands of the Lord. He advocated the advisability of Bishops visiting the people of their wards and holding block meetings.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Sunday, January 7th, 1883, 10 a. m.

The 19th Ward was reported by Bishop James Watson; the 20th, by Bishop John Sharp, and the 21st, by Bishop Andrew Burt.

Brother Henry Riser reported the German meetings of the city and Brother Andrew W. Winberg, the Scandinavian meetings of the city, and the Y. M. M. I. Associations were reported by Elder Jos. H. Felt.

Elder Seymour B. Young said the Lord, through a humble youth, (Joseph Smith) had restored the Gospel in our day with the authority and power to administer in the ordinances for the salvation of the children of God. Very few, comparatively, had given heed to the commandments, but the Lord revealed to the prophet that he was engaged in a great work, and he stood forth valiantly in the cause and service of the Most High, though he met with bitter opposition throughout. The enemies of the people had said if the leaders could restrain the work would be stopped, but the same authority and spirit had followed the people of God after the Prophet was martyred. The saints had been

charged with being disloyal to the government, but they had given uncontrovertible evidences of their love for the Constitution and government of the United States, as instanced by the readiness with which they responded to the calls of their country. Though taught to be loyal citizens to the government those engaged in its service were also taught not to forget that they were in the service of God. It was especially important that the value of the principles of the Gospel should be impressed upon the young. The example of our leaders and their faithfulness in the hour of trial were worthy of attention and emulation, and an evidence of the truth of the work of God. In conclusion he bore a fervent testimony to the truth of the Gospel.

2 p. m.

The Sacrament was administered, the Priesthood of the 15th Ward officiating.

Elder James M. Barlow stated his experience as a missionary to the Southern States, from whence he had but recently returned. He had enjoyed his labors very much and in connection with his companion had been instrumental in bringing a goodly number to a knowledge of the truth. He had also succeeded in obtaining considerable genealogical data.

President Joseph E. Taylor presented the authorities of the Stake who were sustained as at the preceding Conference of the Stake, with the exception of some changes most of which have already been published.

President Joseph F. Smith, said: He felt grateful to God for the blessings that we enjoyed as Saints of the Lord. Though it was said that the Saints had made sacrifices for the Gospel's sake, they had been rewarded four-fold, in the things of this world, and for the vain and powerless fables of men, God had given them the firm and abiding principles of the Gospel with the authority of the Holy Priesthood, and a knowledge that by the observance of the Gospel principles they would obtain eternal inheritances in the kingdom of God. The poor (and the Gospel gathered very few others) had been blessed with the good things of the world, tenfold more than in their native lands. Abroad when the people embraced the Gospel they were shut out from the society of their former friends, they had to meet in the most unsuitable places and were subjected to the scoffs and derision of the rabble. The Saints had exchanged these forbidding circumstances for the comforts and blessings we enjoyed here, of comfortable meeting houses filled with brethren and sisters and friends, and the glorious truths of the Gospel. As an evidence of the prosperity of the Saints here he cited the fact that \$30,000 had been sent by friends in Utah to Scandinavia alone to gather the poor. Where was the sacrifice then? We have been called from the nations of the earth that we might learn of the ways of the Lord and escape the judgments that would overtake the wicked, and those who had come for the purpose of accomplishing the designs of the Lord, though their object had not been the acquiring of wealth had been blessed on every hand and made free. He loved the people of God and desired to remain true to the principles of the Gospel, and do what he could to strengthen his brethren and sisters. This was his people, their God was his God and their friends his friends. He had heard the brethren say they had never doubted the truth of it since they received the Gospel. He had never doubted the truth of the Gospel since he was born, every sense and faculty was convinced of the truth of the principles of the Gospel so far as he had learned them and he would as soon be convinced he had no existence as that the Gospel was not true. The Gospel taught us not to lie, or steal, or murder, or commit adultery, or break any other of the laws of God. Could any one deny the truth of these principles? He knew they were true, and if carried out would produce peace and good will and cause the knowledge of God to prevail. But disobedience produced anarchy among men. He knew that the revelations given from the Lord were from a good source; for they taught us to be better. In relation to Joseph Smith being a Prophet of God, he had the testimony of the Holy Spirit; also that Brigham Young and John Taylor enjoyed the spirit of prophecy and revelation.

Recess.

7 p. m.

President Wilford Woodruff delivered a discourse upon the blessings and opportunities enjoyed by the Saints, the fulfillment of prophecy in the experience and labors of the people of God; dwelling also for some time on the importance and efficacy of prayer. His remarks were reported in full.

President John Taylor delivered a discourse upon the beauty of the order of the Church and Kingdom of God and the harmonious effects which flowed from a compliance with the divine system. The remarks were reported verbatim, and will appear in full.

The choir sang an anthem. Benediction by President Angus M. Cannon.

Conference adjourned *sine die*.
W. W. TAYLOR,
Clerk of the Stake.

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