

and its laws. The mistakes that have been made were mistakes in the direction of the violation of the Constitution, in the direction of the violation of the great principles that brought and kept these people together as one great organization and one great government. So in reference to our Territories. A government should be generous at all times. A government's laws should bear equally upon all people; and where the people themselves are the government, each and every one should have the same rights as citizens, and these rights should be protected by the laws under our government. The Territories of the Government are part and parcel of the country; yet they are, as was said by Governor Murray, mere wards of the nation, without power except that power which is conferred upon them by the government. They have no power to make laws except those laws may be ratified by the one department of the government of the United States. They may ratify them by acquiescence or otherwise, but yet the laws and everything of the Territory are dependent upon the action of the government. In order, then, that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, can expect or ask privileges from the government, they must first do their part as citizens of the government. No citizen has a right to ask privileges from the government unless that citizen makes himself a part of the government, obeying the Constitution and observing the laws. Governments instituted for the benefit of the governed under a written constitution are, as I said, of that character which bears equally upon all. The government in its principle does not affect your opinions politically; it does not affect your opinions in any direction whatever, provided you do not undertake to exercise them in violation of the law. But no government can exist, unless that government shall be obeyed as far as its law is concerned. If we have bad laws, it is the duty of all to say them, as well as good ones, until representatives of the people shall repeal them, and substitute better ones in their place. As was well said by the Governor there cannot be two governments acting in the same place at the same time where they are not in accord. A State government inside the United States government is merely a government without sovereignty as exercised by a nation, but with certain rights that they enjoy under the Constitution, with which rights the government itself does not interfere, where they do not come in conflict with the laws of the nation or the Constitution of the government. Certain rights are given unto them that they may exercise within certain prescribed rules and limits. Whenever they go beyond that, the nation has power itself to prevent it; to stop it; and it is its duty to do it.

So, then, churches may be organized in any part of the country, if they are churches where they violate no law. But a theocracy, where they exercise legislative, judicial and executive functions, inside of a government, for the purpose of overthrowing the rules, the laws and the Constitution of the government, can not exist. [Loud applause.]

The power that belongs to citizens, as I said, is the right under the laws to have protection for their life and for their property, for their reputation; all rights that are given and guaranteed to them, they are entitled to have protected, though they are in every other respect, inside, as I said, the prescribed limits of the law and Constitution.

I would not interfere with the opinions of any man on any subject; whether he believed in a God, or did not, it is his business and not mine. If I had the right to control the world, I might perhaps put him in a prison according to my own notions; but not having that right, he has the right to exercise these views under our Constitution that I have. But when he undertakes within his views interference to matters of that kind, to prescribe rules in violation of the laws and to exercise or put them in operation against law, as against society, as against civilized ideas, as against the fundamental principles of a great republic like this, as I said the two cannot exist together without conflict being produced between them. It is on the same principle that we had a gigantic rebellion in this country. What produced it? It was different views undertaken to be exercised and operated under the same Constitution and when they could not be enforced, no matter by whom, the two conflicting ideas, the two forces come together, and sooner or later there was no power on earth that could have prevented a conflict between the parties having the different views that they had in reference to the great subjects that agitated the people. So then, when it occurred, the power of the government was exercised: that power was enforced; and that power of this great government, having the loyal hearts of the people with the old flag and with the ideas of a grand Republic without any severance of any portion from the other, it prevailed and made this, as I said, one of the grandest governments that God ever allowed men to exist in. [Loud applause.]

So then the very same—not the same—but forces again may be applied against, not ideas, but against the Constitution and laws, until one or the other must submit. Now then, it is a question whether or not the laws of the United States shall be enforced over every foot of the American soil? For myself, I say yes. [Applause.] And if

you have in this or any other place institutions that are in conflict with the laws of this nation, the laws themselves fail or your institution must go down. It seems to me like as if it would not require a very great exercise of common sense to see which one would be superior when these things come against each other. It may not be done in a moment. Those people who fail to believe in the laws may resist for a time, but if your government is determined in reference to any subject to enforce the laws and preserve the institutions of this government, it is only a question of time when you have got to succumb to the laws and to the forces of the same. [Cheers and applause.]

I say to you, and I do not say it out of any feeling or desire to see people punished: not for that, but because I believe the only way to preserve this government of ours is to preserve it, as I said, by preserving its laws, and by making citizens obey the laws. And if citizens of this country despise this government and hate its laws, they must either submit to them or leave. [Loud cheers and applause.] It is the duty of the courts of all countries to enforce the law by their decrees; it is the duty of the executive department of the government to execute the laws; it is the duty of all officials to carry them out in their execution, as well, as I said, the duty of all citizens to submit to them. And I say to you now, and I say it, as I said before, not out of any ill-feeling, you may resist them for a time, and it is only a time, for somebody, some time or other, or some people, or some class of people, will have control of this government that will enforce its laws. [Loud cheers and applause.]

Now, then, let us look at it in a common sense way; take a practical view of it. Now, which is the best?—For citizens to obey the law when they can not change it, when they find they have not the power to make the great mass of a country like this believe with them in the violation of law; which is best for them, their children, and generations to come—to train men in disobedience to the law, so that its powers shall come with full force at some time upon them, or is it best for them at once to obey the law, and go along peaceably and quietly, and live within its confines and purview, as other citizens do, so that peace and good order shall exist in all parts of the country, wherever the flag of this glorious Union shall float? It seems to me that it would be a question easily answered. I do not know, there may be hardships in it, but a government does not deal harshly with the people who have a desire to deal fairly with the government. Where the government find a people whose intentions are to obey the law, and not disregard law, I have never known one to deal harshly with its citizens; but, as I said, when they force a government, then they have got to take it, whether they believe in it or not.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have said much more than I intended to when I came here, and certainly much more than I intended when I arose. A party of us was traveling to San Francisco. We have had a royal good time since we left home, and I hope we will continue to have until we return. We have been treated with the utmost kindness everywhere we have gone. And when these trains head across from one ocean to the other, carrying men afar off, thousands of miles away, that they meet and greet one another again, because they have marched shoulder to shoulder with the old banner of this Republic in their front, that this whole government might be trained finally to keep step with the music of the Union, and that all might conform to the prescribed modes of government and become good citizens once more, it is a joyful day for this grand Republic of ours. And when the people can see men by the thousand crossing the continent merely to meet and shake hands and enjoy the society of one another for a short time, it gives evidence to man that there is more in the love of this country than the mere name. There is more in patriotism than the mere sound of the word; there is more in loyalty than the mere term; there is more in the affection that draws men to the principles that underlie this government than men a few years ago were wont to believe. There is an indescribable feeling—there is something about our home; there is something about our country; there is something about our flag; there is something about our institutions that draws men along with them, and causes them to say, "this is my country, this is my home, this is my flag; these are my people; and so help me God we will stand together, and make it the best government that ever shone forth for ever." So, then, let all of us citizens of this grand Republic, whether we dwell in California or in Massachusetts, in Utah or in Florida, let each and every one of us become inspired with this same feeling, that in the grand galaxy of nations, the Republic of the United States stands out the most prominent—it is the beacon light of civilization, it is the brightest star that shines there and let its reflected glory along the pathway of men light it up so that we may march forward hand in hand to the grandest consummation that mankind could ever contemplate for the benefit of all that is to come hereafter, and follow us to the last generation to preserve this grand Republic of ours. Let us in doing that learn that in order to have the proper friendship one for another and gain the proper respect one for another, that we must equally obey the

law, that we must not allow our neighbor to say, "You are a violator of the law, while I obey it;" but each and every one when they meet together feel that there is no penitentiary door standing open for us, there is no gallows tied to a tree for us, there is no jail can hold us, there is no such thing as driving us out of society; we are all on the same grand road to the preservation of this grand Republic, on the great road of advancing the civilization of this great nation; and, in fact, leading the world in that line, so that when all other nations come to look upon us, they can say, "There is a people with energy; there is a people with affection toward their government; there is a people who are honest in their actions; there is a people actuated by pure motives; there is a people whose greatest desire is to advance their country, preserve the law, protect their Constitution, and have their flag wave respected on land and on sea, on mount and in valley by every human being on earth." When they regard us in that light we will then have achieved that which the Almighty intended that sensible, civilized people like ourselves should finally accomplish.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind reception which you have given to us here to-night. I shall ever bear it in my memory, and in time to come, when I shall travel along down this valley, I shall remember that in Utah, in Salt Lake City, we received one of the grandest receptions and greetings that we had anywhere in all our travels; and I shall be glad to take this back east and tell the people that in Utah there are loyal American citizens; (Cheers and applause)—that in Utah there are people that love the institutions of this country; that in Utah there are perhaps one third or one-fourth of the citizens that believe in good government; that there are people, and many good people, too, that believe in the laws of our country, and that believe in their enforcement. All they want is the proper encouragement and the proper course pursued by the central government, that they themselves may bring Utah to the standard of the citizens of this great Republic of ours, that we may be proud of it and say, "There is not one blot now upon the proud escutcheon of this American Union; it is all bright, the dark spots are all blotted out and it shines to-day like the glorious majestic king above us that reflects his light and glory on the foot stool of man."

Governor Alger, of Michigan, was next introduced. He was not a public speaker, and would as soon undertake to plow the State of Nebraska with one yoke of oxen as speak to the audience. But to such a greeting he must respond. He had been filled with admiration for the men who had piloted the way over the wilderness to this place. On their journey here he had found that many of the substantial men were old soldiers. They came to this wonderful country and helped to develop it. They saved this nation and had a sad duty to perform. There was one duty which they had not performed, however. When that grand army went to Washington it should have turned its face in solid phalanx and moved forward to Utah and wiped out the curse of polygamy. That is what you ought to have done. And if they don't stop it, boys, you have got to do it yet. You may be called upon to do this duty; you may be called upon to help wipe out this curse; this blot, as General Logan says, from our flag. But unless these people stop their iniquitous practices, unless they obey the laws of this nation, as they are laid down in the statute book, you have got yet this task, bloody though it may be; and if it comes, make it short, and wipe this thing from the nation.

Governor West then made the following address of welcome:

Ladies and Gentlemen: With this sea of faces before me, with these beautiful women and these brave men, I ought to be inspired to say some words that would carry Utah's welcome to the hearts of our brave guests—to the soldiers and to their beautiful wives and lovely companions. I say that Utah says to these loyal veterans: "Welcome—welcome to our hearts, and welcome, further, beneath our flag, for our flag is your flag." It does not depend, General, upon somebody; at some time or somewhere, to have the laws respected in this community. The laws have been made, and the power of the country is at the back of them, and they have sent their messengers here to execute them, and they will be executed. This much for the laws. Now, then, I have no doubt that these veterans on their way from the east, have met, as they say, with right royal welcome. Many of the boys that marched with them in blue have said to them as they entered their towns and their cities, "Welcome," and grasped their hands and recalled the memories of old. Now, as representing one who was opposed to them, as one who wore the gray, and who faithfully and devotedly followed his flag as long as it waved, I now say, with loyal heart and with equal devotion to this flag, I bid you welcome. [Applause.] Furthermore, in speaking my own sentiments, I believe I voice the sentiments of the people from whence I came—the whole South; because your fight was not in vain; the sacrifice of your precious blood, of your ease, of your comfort, of your treasure, and the prayers of your women have not been in vain, because you can now proudly point to a flag that waves over an undissoluble Union that will stand

forever, with a people united forever. [Applause.] It seems to me, the crowning glory of the Union soldier is to remember the dauntless foe they met and conquered. Who but a Sheridan could have grasped from the hand of an Early the chaplet of victory he had won and which crowned his brow with glory? Who but a Grant could have had an Appomattox?

Now, I did not intend to make a speech; I intended to say, welcome, which I do again. May your stay here be pleasant; may your trip to the coast be joyful; may your counsels be wise and beneficial; may you return to happy homes; to enjoy them, and may you live long and prosper, is my wish. [Loud applause.]

The following was handed to Col. Sells from the audience and read: "Can't we get the next encampment here? It would do infinite good."

Mrs. Logan was then introduced to the large audience. She came forward and bowed, and was greeted with tremendous applause.

Corporal Tanner came forward and prefaced his remarks by saying that while the News had reported his speech correctly, the proper interpretation had not been given in the comments thereon. He then stated what his idea was. He next paid a high tribute to the national flag, which he said should float over every part of the nation, and he loved and honored—a sentiment which is endorsed by all good citizens, and by none more heartily than the "Mormons." He followed this by comparing "Mormonism" to an infinitesimal insect about to be crushed by the ponderous trip-hammer which was descending upon it, and declared that the G. A. R. boys would help to sweep it into the depths of the Great Salt Lake.

The Iowa Glee Club then sang the "Battle Cry of Freedom," Chaplain Lozier recited a "poem" of his own composition, and the glee club sang "Marching through Georgia." The action of the humorously inclined chaplain in insisting that his glee club should sing, prevented any possibility of any more speeches being made, and the audience retired while the band played "The Red, White and Blue."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 2

Special Notice.—Secretaries of the Relief Society of Salt Lake Stake are particularly requested to send in their reports to the Stake Secretary, Elizabeth Howard, by the 1st of September. Reports sent after that date will be useless.

By order of Mrs. M. I. Horne, President.

Address Elizabeth Howard, 60 East Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City.

A True Labor-Saver.—We advise our friends who desire to save labor in families to investigate the claims of the "Improved Western Washer," advertised in our Saturday edition. It is all that its inventor claims for it. Such machines, simple, easy to work, and of small cost, are blessings to the households that use them. The Utah agents—J. B. Almond & Sons, 243 W. Second South St. will show anyone who wishes it how this excellent washer is worked.

Another Arrest at Malad.—At Malad City, Idaho, early on the morning of July 28th, Erik M. Larsen was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Green, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was taken before Judge Lewis, and released on giving bonds to the amount of \$1,500, to answer to the grand jury at Blackfoot, in October.

There are two indictments against John M. Jones, whose arrest was recently noted in the News. His trial is set for October, at Blackfoot.

Excursion North.—An excursion to Cache and Bear Lake Valleys, leaving this city on August 15th, is being advertised. The tickets are from Salt Lake, Park City, Evanston, Ogden and Logan to Soda Springs and Montpelier. The Cache Valley tickets are to Logan and Franklin. The time—30 days—to Bear Lake, affords an excellent opportunity for a stay at Soda Springs, where during the months of August and September, the weather is delightful. The Cache Valley tickets are good for ten days, time for a very pleasant visit. The rate from Salt Lake to Logan is \$4, and to Soda Springs or Montpelier, \$10.

Narrow Escape.—At 6 o'clock Friday evening an old gentleman John Hoffman, of the Twenty-first Ward, narrowly escaped a terrible fate at the street car station on East Temple Street. He wanted to get on the car going to the Twentieth Ward and went down between the tracks to meet it. At the same time a car was coming on the next track from the other direction. The driver shouted to him, but he jumped the wrong way and was knocked forward in front of the car which was coming up, and which struck him on the top of the head and threw him off the track. His shoulder and arm were somewhat bruised, and a gash was cut in the top of his head, but the injuries are not dangerous.

This accident should serve as a warning to many persons who are in the habit of going between the cars when they are moving. Plenty of time is allowed at the station for people to get on without rushing between the tracks before cars come to a standstill.

New Mail Route.—For some years prior to June 30th, 1886, the mail for

Ashley and the Uintah and Ouray Indian Agencies has been carried over a route which heads at Green River City, Wyoming. This route was established prior to the building of the D. & R. G. W. and is a very rough and mountainous road. Recently petitions have been sent to the Postoffice Department representing the superiority of a route from Price, in Emery County, to the points above named, and asking that the service be changed thereto. A few days ago a postal inspector visited Price, and after investigating the matter made a report urging that Price, instead of Green River City, be made the head of the route to the Ashley country. The inspector gave it as his opinion that the change would be made inside of three months.

Since June 30th there has been no regular mail service into Uintah County, as the new contractor, discovering that he had taken the contract at too low a figure, preferred to forfeit his bond rather than carry the mail. This condition of things will probably hasten the establishment of a service over the new route.

The Waterworks.—This morning the work of excavating for the upper section of the city waterworks was commenced in City Creek Cañon. The upper reservoirs are to be located 3,000 feet farther up the cañon than the brick building to be used as the head of the lower system. These reservoirs will have a capacity of 70,000 gallons—35,000 each. The main to the brick building will be of 12-inch wooden piping. This pipe is turned out of the whole tree, and is strongly bound with iron bands and tarred, making it just as durable and strong as the iron. The remainder of the distance to the tower on Prospect Hill will be laid with an 8-inch iron main for 1,000 feet and 6-inch pipe for 3,000 feet. At Prospect Hill this will give a head of 127 feet of water, equal to a pressure of about 53 pounds, and from here the water can be distributed as high as Tenth Street, or farther still if there is plenty in the creek. From Prospect Hill the distributing main will be carried a distance of 5,800 feet to the city cemetery.

In the building which is to be the head of the lower system will be placed two reservoirs, with a capacity of 300,000 gallons. To this place from the present works, 3,000 feet, will be laid a 24-inch main, which will increase the pressure at the Eagle Gate from 60 to 80 pounds, giving an ample supply in case of fire. It, however, more should be needed, the two systems can be connected and the pressure raised to 120 pounds. The work is to be prosecuted with vigor, and will require several months to complete it.

A Pleasant Interview.—Among the many members of the G. A. R. who do not endorse the intemperate harangues against the "Mormons" at the rink are a party of ladies and gentlemen who expressed their disgust yesterday. Mrs. Dr. Mary Lull of Milford, New Hampshire, graduated at the same medical college as Dr. B. B. Pratt and coming here with the G. A. R. hunted up her college mate and introduced her to a number of friends. Among them were Mrs. E. Florence Barker of Malden, Mass., Mrs. J. Sewall Reed, Rochester, Mass., Mrs. H. F. Whitey, Mrs. O. C. Moore and Miss Moore, Mrs. M. J. Merrill all of Nashua, New Hampshire. These ladies are all members of the New England Relief Corps. Dr. Pratt went with them and others to the lake Friday afternoon and had their satisfaction equalled, of explaining the "Mormon" side of the question to about thirty ladies and gentlemen, several of the latter prominent in the G. A. R., whose questions she answered to their apparent satisfaction. They treated the doctor with great respect and openly expressed their utter dissent from the course pursued by those speakers who showed their ignorance and had taste in abusing the people of this Territory. It is a pleasure to meet with sensible people from any part of the world and there are many such among the visitors who have passed through Utah during the past few days.

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THE H. H. H. Horse Liniment puts new life into the Antiquated Horse! For the last 14 years the H. H. H. Horse Liniment has been the leading remedy among Farmers and Stockmen for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Spavins, Windgalls, Sore Shoulders, etc., and for Family Use is without an equal for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches, Pains, Bruises, Cuts and Sprains of all characters. The H. H. H. Liniment has many imitations, and we caution the Public to see that the Trade Mark "H. H. H." is on every bottle before purchasing. For sale everywhere for 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

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