

associations are of great importance. Our sisters have taken hold of the young children and taught them the Gospel of Christ. When grown up your children could not be converted to other religion than that of their fathers, because these principles of Christ's Gospel have been instilled into their minds when young. Therefore, the Lord is pleased for us to carry out these organizations in the Church and Kingdom of God. And I hope we will pursue a proper course in these things, that we may be justified before the Lord.

I meditate a great deal upon these matters; and I think that every man in Israel should understand we are here on a mission, and that we have been preserved for the work of the last days, to be born in the flesh, men and women to raise up a posterity, and prepare for the great work that has to be performed in the earth. Now there is a great responsibility resting upon us in the flesh. And when I look forward, I find that our mission does not end with this mortal life. When I go into the spirit world, I shall find my record there. A record of each of us is written, and in the great future you will find the history of your lives.

I have kept a record of my life, and have made a minute of what is passing around me. I never heard the Prophet Joseph Smith deliver a sermon but what I wrote it down and all his prophecies as far as I could obtain them and had an opportunity. I have many of the discourses of President Young, delivered in this country and abroad. I felt it my duty to write, and I continued to write a little every day. But we have now our ready writers to take minutes of proceedings and work, and to keep a record of the same.

I feel to rejoice before the Lord that we are here. We ought to try and improve our time as best we can. I want our young men to realize these things, and pursue a course wherein you may be justified before the Lord. The enemy seeks to draw away our young men, and others; and some of our young men have been drawn away. They leave the Church and stop praying, and go into bad habits. These things ought to be stopped as much as possible. I rejoice in my posterity, in my sons and daughters. We are calling quite a number of the young men to go to Germany and other nations of the earth, where the Gospel has to be preached. And there will be no stopping. We shall call upon the world so long as there is any door open before us.

There seems to be a change of affairs in our Territory. When I read of the passage of our State bill through the House of Congress with only five opposing votes, I acknowledge the hand of God in it. I do not know that there is on record an instance of any bill of admission of a new State into the Union, passing with less opposition than did the bill to admit Utah. I can but thank God for these things; because He intends that Zion shall arise and shine and have equal rights with other people. I believe the American government is the best and freest government upon the earth. And the men were inspired to establish it. Look at the Constitution of the United States, one of the best documents ever given to any people or any government!

I rejoice in these things. I feel to say to my brethren and sisters, may God

bless you; and I want you to labor and to be faithful. And I want every sister in Zion to maintain virtue and righteousness and truth, and prepare herself to become an honorable mother in Israel. And I want our young men to practice the principles of right and righteousness.

Now we have four Temples built here in the mountains of Israel; and the Saints of God go into these Temples and redeem their dead—their fathers and mothers, and others who are in the spirit world. The world do not comprehend these principles. When I heard of this revelation concerning the redemption of the dead, from the lips of Joseph Smith, whereby we could go into the waters of baptism and be baptized for the dead, I thought it was the most glorious revelation that ever saluted my ears in the flesh. The first thing I thought of was my mother. My father was living and could be baptized for himself. I went and visited my father's family, and baptized all who were living in Connecticut, my father, step-mother, my sister and other relatives; my oldest brother was baptized when I was. My father was brought to Salt Lake City and died. I had my mother sealed to him; and she will have a part in the first resurrection; and this alone would pay me for all the labors of my life. I have had the blessing and privilege of redeeming in the Temple of our God some four thousand of my father's and my mother's kindred. I speak of this because it is one of our blessings, the fullness and glory of which we will never know until the veil is opened.

The Prophet saw the time when the Lord would raise up saviors on Mount Zion. Every man and woman upon the face of the earth who attends to these ordinances will do a great work for their father's house. We ought to realize all these things, and use an influence, so far as we can, to carry out these principles.

Now I rejoice in these principles, and I am looking forward to the result. This is not our home. We are upon a mission to this world; but, of course, we cleave to the earth, and we should do the best we can while we are here. But do not forget that we are here to labor for the salvation of the living and the dead. And when the resurrection comes, we shall come forth clothed with immortal bodies; and the persecutions, suffering, sorrow, pain and death, incident to mortality, will be done away forever.

I say to our aged sisters, labor while the day lasts, and trust in God; and then you will rejoice throughout the ages of eternity, reaping the reward that God has promised to the righteous.

You all have my prayers and faith and blessings and good will, and will have after I have gone to the other side of the veil. May God bless you. Amen.

Written for this Paper.

A GREAT CANAIGRE.

RAMAH, New Mexico.

February 12, 1894.

Will you kindly allow space in the NEWS for a communication on a comparatively new subject but one which may soon become of some importance to the industries of Utah, and one which the citizens of Ramah have become very much interested in?

The last few years have brought to light the high tannic properties of a hardy little plant grown only in America and quite abundantly in some of the territories, called canaigre root. The Mexicans have been using it, after their crude fashion, for the last hundred years. But not until recent scientific experiments, made at London and Vienna, have its high tannic properties become known to the leading tanners of Europe and America.

Prof. W. Eitner, who stands at the head of "The Vienna Research Station for Leather Industry," a practical tanner and "recognized authority in Europe in such matters," after elaborate experiments, has published an article entitled, "Canaigre, a New Tanning Process," in which appears the following statement: "I consider this article especially adapted for tanning uppers, fine saddlery, and fancy leathers." He further recommends it for "its quickness in tanning, its filling qualities and its beautiful color."

As a result of the London and Vienna experiments the tanners of Europe are now demanding the article in greater quantities than it is being supplied, though it is shipped in such quantities as will exhaust the supply, says Governor Hughes, of Arizona, in the last territorial report, in about two years.

The root may be prepared for shipment in three ways: by chopping into small bits and drying, in which condition it contains from 25 to 30 per cent of tannic acid; by extracting the acid in a liquid form, in which there is from 35 to 45 per cent; and by extracting the acid dry, which contains from 60 to 65 per cent of tanning properties. The present price in Vienna is \$65 per ton for the dried root and proportionately more for the extracts.

That the plant can be cultivated in the West, where it grows so prolific in the wild state, has been fully demonstrated. The Arizona government experiment station has been making extensive experiments upon this point. The wild root has been collected from every direction and carefully cultivated in the various soils and temperatures of the territory. A recent bulletin published by the station declares, as a result of these experiments, that it can be readily cultivated and that nearly all the lands of southern Arizona are adapted to its culture. On the Rio Pecos in New Mexico a farm of 300 acres has already been planted in canaigre. It not only grows in warm southern Arizona but flourishes in the vicinity of Ramah, New Mexico, from whence this communication is sent, where it is common to see the thermometer 10 degrees below zero and occasionally as low as 15. It is a very hardy plant and is never injured by the cold winters of this elevated section, but increases from year to year, spreading into thousands and tens of thousands of acres.

It is a tuberous plant, growing from the root like the potato, and is shaped something like the parsnip, spreading out from the seed root into large bunches fastened at the top and readily removed from the ground. Like the parsnip it is brittle and tender, though possessing the economic and convenient property of preserving best in the ground where it grows. Its