

much promise. He was virtually raised on Wyoming soil, his parents coming here when he was but three years of age.

C. W. Holden is a useful member. The same may be said of Messrs. Butler, Richards and Moore.

The judiciary committee is made up of legal minds. Lawyers Campbell, Preston, Elliott, Smith and Messrs. Scott and Harvey. Messrs. Stotts, Casebar, McGill, McCandlist, Teschemacher, Morris and Foote are doing good work in fixing boundaries.

Burdick, Sutherland, Irvine and Holden are untiring in their duties on the agricultural and irrigation committee. J. A. Johnston is the efficient chairman of this committee, of whom I spoke in a previous letter.

The Senate committee on irrigation visited the halls and gave some valuable suggestions which are being earnestly considered. The committee predict an early admission of Wyoming as a State.

All members of the convention are working with the greatest of energy, and it is quite evident that the labors will be concluded by the 1st of October.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 20, 1889.

#### NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The North Carolina Conference was held at the Gates Schoolhouse, Patrick County, Va., September 14 and 15, President Oliver Belnap presiding. There were present on the stand President O. Belnap, Traveling Elders W. S. Peacock, W. T. Monk, W. J. Millard, W. Halliday, G. S. Gates, C. N. Hubbard, Thomas Rees and W. W. Clark.

The opening prayer was offered by Elder W. S. Peacock. President O. Belnap invoked the blessing of the Lord on the speakers, Saints and friends. He read from the 11th chapter of Hebrews, and spoke on the subject of faith.

Elder W. W. Clark referred to the exemplary life of the Savior and said that all who would receive blessings must follow His example. Benediction by Elder C. N. Hubbard.

The afternoon meeting was opened with prayer by Elder W. J. Millard. Elder G. S. Gates gave an address on repentance and was followed by Elder Thos. Rees, who dwelt upon the subject of the Holy Ghost. President Wm. Spry read the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew. He touched upon the judgments that will continue to be poured out upon the world, and urged upon the Saints the necessity of gathering in order to escape therefrom. The command for Israel to gather, he remarked, is a principle of the Gospel. All blessings are predicated on obedience to certain laws. As a remission of sins is obtained by compliance with the law of baptism, so also are all other blessings bestowed upon us through our obedience. At times the Elders speak with apparent harshness. It is only because they have the interest of the people at heart.

President O. Belnap showed by the scriptures that the judgments of God would be general.

On the second day meetings were held in the grove near the school house. Prayer was offered by President Wm. Spry. Elder W. Halliday read from Corinthians i, 3, 16, 17. He said that if we defile our temples God will destroy us.

Elder C. N. Hubbard dwelt upon the subject of baptism.

President Wm. Spry referred at some length to the power and efficacy of faith, and to the many mighty works performed thereby. True faith prompted an individual to perform works of an untiring character. By repentance he will bring himself both body and spirit into perfect subjection to the laws of God.

The afternoon meeting was opened with prayer by President O. Belnap. Elder W. J. Millard read from the 11th Chapter of Deuteronomy. Through disobedience, he said, we merit punishment, whereas by obedience we are entitled to blessings.

Elder W. S. Peacock explained the law by which the Holy Ghost is bestowed upon us. The mercy seat, being an ordinance of man's invention, the Lord will not bestow His Spirit upon those who try to obtain it in that way.

President O. Belnap's remarks were peculiarly appropriate. In order for an individual to obtain an inheritance in the Kingdom of God, he must be initiated by an authorized servant of His. Those who receive the Holy Spirit will be guided into all truth, and be warned in time of danger. If an applicant for the Kingdom does not thoroughly purge himself from sin, he will incur the displeasure of Heaven.

The occasion was one long to be remembered by the Elders and Saints, and a spirit of peace and tranquility prevailed. The weather was delightful. The Saints and friends did all they could to contribute to the comfort of the people. The picnic was greatly enjoyed, and the participants returned to their homes feeling well repaid for the journey.

The Elders were paired off to labor as follows: Elder W. S. Peacock and G. S. Gates appointed to the Carroll field, Elders W. Halliday and Thomas Rees to the Davis, N. C. field, Elders W. T. Monk and W. W. Clark to labor in the eastern portion of Patrick County and Henry County, Va., Elders W. J. Millard and C. N. Hubbard to open a new field in Gilford County, N. C.

C. N. HUBBARD,  
Clerk of Conference.

ARARAT, Patrick Co., Va., Sept. 16, 1889.

#### JOHN BURNS

Your correspondent is very well acquainted with John Burns, and believes that your readers would like to know something more about him. Burns stands upon a platform far in advance of Henry George. It is but brief, and I here give it in full.

Labor is the source of all wealth;

therefore all wealth belongs to labor.

The establishment of a free condition of society, based on the principle of political equality and equal social rights for all and the complete emancipation of labor.

1. All officers or administrators to be elected by equal direct adult suffrage and to be paid by the community.

2. Legislation by the people in such wise that no project of law shall become legally binding till accepted by the majority of the people.

3. The abolition of a standing army and the establishment of a national citizen force, the people to decide on peace or war.

4. All education, higher no less than elementary, to be free, compulsory, secular, and industrial for all alike.

5. The administration of justice to be free and gratuitous for all members of society.

6. The land, with all the mines, railways and other means of transit to be declared and treated as common property.

7. Ireland and all other parts of the Empire to have legislative independence.

8. The production of wealth to be regulated by society in the common interest of all its members.

9. The means of production, distribution and exchange to be declared and treated as collective or common property.

Burns is about thirty-five or forty years of age and a splendid specimen of an Englishman. He is a good speaker and has a magnificent voice. By trade he is a working engineer.

Up to the time of the strike the respectable mechanics held aloof from this revolutionary platform, which—while it has some good planks—is very Utopian. Your correspondent had an animated discussion with Burns over the supper table and found him most gentlemanly and courteous, although differing so widely on most points.

If he lives he will be a thorn in the side of the aristocracy and royalty.

He ought to come to Ogden and treat the real estate men to a lecture on the sixth plank in his platform.

OGDEN, Sept. 27th, 1889.

#### THE FIRST PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUB

Pursuant to notice given, the Seventh Ward meeting house held a large audience of members of the People's Party September 28, the purpose of the assemblage being to organize a People's Party Club in that district.

Henry Wallace was elected chairman and John E. Callister secretary.

Hon. F. S. Richards, chairman of the municipal central committee, made a brief and spirited speech. He called attention to the present political situation, and the fact that the people were on the eve of the greatest political contest that had ever occurred in the Territory. The People's Party wanted a full and