

parched ground shall no longer be a thirsty land.

And they shall bring forth their rich treasures unto the children of Ephraim, my servants.

And the boundaries of the everlasting hills shall tremble at their presence.

And there shall they fall down and be crowned with glory, even in Zion, by the hands of the servants of the Lord, even the children of Ephraim;

And they shall be filled with songs of everlasting joy.

The time for these glorious events is approaching.

PROCEED LEGALLY.

There is no dispute as to the fact that Utah would be greatly benefited by placing a thoroughly representative exhibit at the Midwinter Fair in California. The gentlemen who have the arrangements in charge here fully realize that whatever is done, the display must not be of a niggardly character, and they are putting forth their best efforts to secure a creditable representation. They are generally contributing much thought, time and labor to the cause, and are deserving of praise for their unselfish and public spirited course.

One fact is patent to all: The Territory cannot make a display of its products without going to considerable expense. With the advantages offered in the way of kindnesses from railways, the Fair managers, and others, this expense may be small in comparison with what is accomplished, but even then it will reach a large sum. To raise this amount committees are soliciting aid from private subscriptions, the work not having proceeded far enough yet to say what reception it will meet with on the part of the public.

Applications have been made to the various county courts for appropriations to the Fair fund, and petitions are being circulated among leading business men, urging the probate judges and selectmen to grant the application. At this point there is a suggestion which the NEWS feels impelled to offer, and in doing so it especially wishes to avoid anything that would bear the semblance of antagonizing the Fair movement. This suggestion is that the county courts look carefully into the question of their lawful power to make such appropriations as that asked. Private parties may do as they please with their private funds; but public officers must handle the money of the public in the manner defined by statute or come under a penalty. The law is not elastic for all purposes and, on the face of the thing, it looks to us doubtful whether it can be stretched to make legal any diversion of public funds to the exhibition as proposed.

The county courts may use funds for county purposes; they are especially authorized to contribute of the county cash to various works of charity and improvement. But beyond the statutory provisions they cannot morally or legally go, no matter what may be the sentiment. The NEWS has no desire to be arbitrary in this matter, or to crowd its advice upon anyone, but under the circumstances it is someone's duty—a duty, too

which cannot honorably be avoided—to warn the various county courts to ascertain whether or not they are empowered to make the contribution requested. Being assured as to how far they may proceed legally, we shall make no objection to such generosity on their part as judgment, sentiment and enterprise may dictate.

THE VAN OF THE EXODUS.

The NEWS is sure that no class of information is received with more pleasure by the majority of its readers than previously unpublished reminiscences or perhaps half-forgotten incidents of Pioneer history and the weary steps attendant upon and prior to the great exodus to these valleys. The veteran participants in these exciting scenes one by one are passing away; and it is not only a public duty but a sincere pleasure to obtain from their own lips and preserve for the perusal of coming generations all the little happenings and events that, trivial though they may be in themselves and may have seemed at the time, are still necessary to a complete history and understanding of the great theme. This may therefore be deemed an invitation to all our aged and tried friends to call from the chambers of their memory such incidents as have been alluded to. If they have no children or grandchildren or great-grandchildren handy to write their recitals from dictation, there are doubtless plenty of willing friends who will do so; and on its part the NEWS will be overjoyed to preserve them in widely read and imperishable print.

With this much of introduction, we present the following:

SHUMWAY, Apache Co., Arizona,
December 12, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

Seeing a number of "First Things of Pioneers" noted in your paper, I thought I would mention that when we were preparing to leave Nauvoo, President Young called the captains together and said: "Brethren, we must be off! Who will be ready to start in three days?" On the third day after, at 11 o'clock a. m., I reported myself and company, with eleven wagons, ready. We crossed the river that day, the first to leave Nauvoo for the West. Our instructions were to stay at Sugar creek until we were more fully organized. There we remained several weeks, exposed to rain and snow. I returned to Nauvoo once during the time, accompanying President Young.

CHARLES SHUMWAY.

DELEGATE RAWLINS'S SPEECH.

In social, political and commercial interest to the people of Utah at the present time no subject is so prominent as the statehood question. All classes, parties, vocations and sects watch eagerly for the news from Washington and wait anxiously the report of the various proceedings upon the bill for Utah's admission into the Union, now pending in the Senate after having passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously. The daily dispatches have given a necessarily brief but not altogether unsatisfactory synopsis of the debates, and to have these now in full as they

have come by mail would not only be stale but probably tedious reading. One effort, however, deserves a place in local history as journalistically made from day to day, and that is the great speech of Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah's Delegate in Congress. We present it today, and ask for it a careful perusal from every reader.

Words of commendation need not be multiplied at this time—they have already been bestowed in these columns heartily and deservedly. As one of the incidents, however, we will be pardoned for mentioning—perhaps unnecessarily, too—that no reader can fail to notice the warmth of the reception accorded to Utah, the encouragement given her champion, the glee with which the discomfiture of her antagonists was received, and the cheers that greeted every sally in her favor. Time was—and not so long since, either—when congressional feeling was the exact antipodes of this; when friendly words fell upon cold and unsympathetic ears, and when an outburst and interruptions like those of Mr. Morse and others would have made the very ceiling ring with approval and applause. We note the change with supreme gratitude, and congratulate all the participants—the speakers, the objects of their remarks, Utah, the Nation and the spectators' galleries—upon the improvement. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

WILLIAM B. SMITH.

In the December 9th issue of the *Saints' Herald*, published at Lamoni, Iowa, appears the following editorial note, in which the latter-day Saints in Utah will also be interested: "We learn by letter from his wife, Sister Rosanna Smith, that Uncle William B. Smith, long the surviving brother of the Martyrs, had passed over to the great beyond, his departure occurring November 13th from his home at Osterdock, Iowa. He had attained to ripe years and went to his rest as veterans do, ready for the roll call on the other side. His life was a varied one, his experiences many, and of him it may be said: 'He sleeps well after life's fitful fever.'"

Uncle William B. Smith was the fifth son of Joseph Smith Sr., and Lucy Smith. He was born in Royalton, Windsor county, Vermont, March 13, 1811. He joined the Church at an early date and was appointed a member of the first Quorum of the Twelve at the organization of that quorum. He was married to Caroline Grant, daughter of Joshua and Thalia Grant, February 14, 1833, by whom he had two daughters, Mary Jane and Caroline. In the spring of 1838 he removed to Far West, and after the mob commenced to drive the Saints away he went to Illinois and settled in Plymouth, Hancock county. In 1842 he was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of Illinois and did good service. In 1844 he came to Nauvoo in company with several Saints from New Jersey. Here he had his last interview with his brother Joseph before he left for the East.

In later years he has held the office of Patriarch in the Josephite church,