

man to contend and tread upon the toes of another to attain a better position, and advance him-elf ahead of his neighbor. And there should be no unjust competition in matters that belong to the Latter-day Saints. That which creates division among us pertaining to our temporal interests should not be. The Lord considered this union a matter of importance, and he uses strong expressions in reference to it. Speaking in regard to those who should disobey the principles of the United Order after receiving it, the Lord says, "I have decreed in my heart that any man among you that shall break the covenant by which you are bound, he shall be trodden down by whomsoever I will." [p. 337.] And he says, in regard to some parties who turned away from this principle, "I have cursed them with a sore and grievous curse." He says in another revelation, showing the sacredness of this order, "Therefore a commandment I give unto you, and he who breaketh it shall lose his standing in the church, and be turned over to the buffetings of Satan" [p. 258.] These are severe penalties, but it is in consequence of his desire to prepare a people for celestial glory. Now, shall we say that these matters do not pertain to us, and that we shall leave them until we go back to Jackson County? I have sometimes thought that if the Latter-day Saints did not open their eyes and attend to these things very strictly, we should hardly escape these afflictions, but be persecuted, as were our brethren in Missouri. After the instructions we have received during the last forty years, shall we say that we cannot conform to these principles? Shall we say that we shall ignore these glorious principles that pertain to this exalted brotherhood?

Now, we are trying to do something in Brigham City in the direction of this Order; but there seems to be the greatest difficulty with ourselves, when we come to these temporal affairs. Our old ideas of things have a wonderful influence over us, that it seems a difficult matter to break the crust, and conform wholly to the requirements of the United Order. We have arrived at certain points of union in our city; but I do not wish to speak about our affairs there in any spirit of boasting, for when I consider the sacredness of these principles, and the importance of them, I feel my insufficiency and unworthiness. To engage in this labor seems to be a great and sacred undertaking. President Young used to say, "Why, up there in Brigham City Brother Snow has led the people along, and got them into the United Order without their knowing it." But I can see many things that we are very short of accomplishing. We have not entered into the ruin of the principles of the United Order, but we talk about them, and many of us try to conform to them, and get the spirit of them in our hearts. Now we number about three thousand souls, and we have moved along so far as this—I presume it is a little further than you have in Ogden—there is but one store in our city where imported goods are bought, and this belongs to the people. Now that is considerable towards a union in a people of three thousand, to be agreed to do their trading in one place—that there should be but one mercantile establishment. Now, you have more than one store in Ogden. Then, we have united a little further; we have but one tannery in our city of a population of three thousand. We have but one shoemakers' establishment—an association of shoemakers, consisting of about thirty persons. There is no competition in this business. I suppose you have more than one in Ogden; but you are a greater people than we are, several times over. They all purchase their boots and shoes at this industrial department, and thus the men engaged in this business are sustained by the people, according to their covenants; and there are no other shoemakers in that locality. Well, we have united together on another point, that is, in a woolen factory and sheep herd. We met with a loss of some fifty thousand dollars in the burning of our factory, and the destruction of our crops by the grasshoppers. There are no rich people in Brigham City, but the people, through their union, have erected another building, much better than the one destroyed. We expect to have the factory in operation about the first of July. This shows some proof of the advancement of the

people. This achievement is not in consequence of the people there having money; but this work—this amazing work, as I consider it—has been accomplished in consequence of the advancement that the people have made in this union. Well, we have but one blacksmith shop in that city; some twelve or fifteen work in this establishment, and the people sustain them in their operations. Those engaged in the various branches of labor feel confident that the people will patronize them, and carry out what they have agreed in this particular, and they do not trouble themselves about any other employment, or business. There is but one furniture shop in Brigham City, and the people sustain those engaged in that business. I suppose you have more than one. There is but one tin shop, and it is patronized by all the people of Brigham City. There is but one lumbering department there, and the people sustain the parties who are employed in that business. Some eighty or one hundred persons are engaged during the lumbering season. The mills are owned by the people, and there is no competition. There is but one millinery shop in that city, and it is sustained by the people. You have more than one here; perhaps you ought to have. There is but one tailor's shop in Brigham City, and the people employed in that business are patronized by the whole people. I might mention a great many other businesses, but will leave that subject now.

Now, for the people in Ogden and the people in other settlements, it would be a good thing to unite together to supply themselves with their clothing, food, furniture, building materials, and with everything that pertains to their comfort and convenience, without being under the necessity of employing, or using, those things that are imported. You have a great many wide-awake, financeering men in Ogden, very intelligent men, who are full of wisdom and stir, and have the principles of the gospel in them. You are ahead of the people of Brigham City in this respect, but we are ahead of you in some other respects. In proportion as a man possesses a knowledge over his brethren, he should be more anxious to accomplish good for Zion; and he should be the one to set a proper example for the rest of the people. I believe if the Latter-day Saints would go forward and establish the United Order in their midst more than they do, the Lord would more abundantly sustain and bless us, and provide remedies against the evils to which we are exposed—persecution and difficulties from outside, that we will not talk about to-day.

The sisters here in Ogden are accomplishing considerable in regard to the United Order. They are uniting themselves together to do a great work. I do not know but what they, in connection with others, will be, more or less, the salvation of Zion; and it is a good thing for them to persevere, and for some of the brethren to follow their good example in this respect.

A great deal might be said in regard to the principles of the United Order, that I do not feel to talk about this afternoon, but I do feel to urge upon those brethren who have the means and are in circumstances, to search out the mind and will of God in regard to these matters, and let us try to build up Zion. Zion is the pure in heart. Zion cannot be built up except on the principles of union required by the celestial law. It is high time for us to enter into these things. It is more pleasant and agreeable for the Latter-day Saints to enter into this work and build up Zion, than to build up ourselves and have this great competition which is destroying us. Now let things go on in our midst in our Gentile fashion, and you would see an aristocracy growing amongst us, whose language to the poor would be, "we do not require your company; we are going to have things very fine; we are quite busy now, please call some other time." You would have classes established here, some very poor and some very rich. Now, the Lord is not going to have anything of that kind. There has to be an equality; and we have to observe the principles that are designed to give every one the privilege of gathering around him the comforts and conveniences of life. The Lord, in his economy in spiritual things, has fixed that every man, according to his perseverance and faithfulness,

will receive exaltation and glory in the eternal worlds—a fullness of the priesthood, and a fullness of the glory of God. That is the economy of God's system, by which men and women can be exalted spiritually. The same with regard to temporal affairs. We should establish the principles of the United Order, that give every man a chance to receive these temporal blessings. I do not say that it would be proper to give a man just baptized the fullness of the priesthood at once. Neither would it be right to give a man who has just come from the old country the home and possessions of him who has been here and labored and toiled for years to accumulate them. It would not be right for the possessor to step out of his house, and let the one who has never labored and toiled, go in and take his place; but this man who has got the blessings of God around him, should be willing to sacrifice a portion of his surplus means to establish some industry, that this poor man can work and obtain a good remuneration for his labor, that he can see comfort and convenience before him, by persevering as he has done who has been thus blessed. This is the spirit and aim of the United Order, and that we should endeavor to establish. We should employ our surplus means in a manner that the poor can have employment and see before them a competence and the conveniences of life, so that they may not be dependent upon their neighbors. Where is the man who wants to be dependent upon his neighbors or the Tithing Office? No! He is a man, and is the image of God, and wants to gather the means around him, by his own, individual exertions. Blessed of God, are we, who have surplus means, and we should be willing to employ those means whereby such individuals may have, as before mentioned. The United Order is not French Communism. It is not required of those who possess the means of living to expend those means among those who know nothing about taking care of and preserving them. But let no man be oppressed and placed in circumstances where he cannot reach forth and help himself.

Well, I wanted to say a few things by way of suggestion to the brethren. May God bless his people in Ogden. Take the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, trace the subject of the United Order, and you will find that it is explained fully. And there need not be any difficulty in regard to what is required at our hands.

May we so live as to be worthy of a standing in the presence of God. Amen.

A very genteel appearing young man, wearing kid gloves and carrying a lithe, flexible walking-stick, thought he would have a joke with a rusty and venerable farmer on the Fair Grounds, last Tuesday afternoon.

"Halloo!" said the dandy, "are you one of the judges on hogs?"

"Wall, yass; walk right up and let me look at you," said the old farmer.

That youth was soon lost amid the crowd, and no other judges on swine saw him.—Woonsocket Patriot.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Ingabar Erickson, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the date, to either of us at our respective residences, in Mill Creek Ward, Salt Lake County and Territory of Utah.

JOHN F. SNEDAKER,
CAROLINE ERICKSON SORENSON,
Administrators of the Estate of Ingabar Erickson, deceased.

Mill Creek, June 10, 1878. w4t

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Richard Johnson, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has received letters testamentary, from the Probate Court of Millard County, U. T., to execute the last will of the late Richard Johnson. And all parties having claims against said estate must present them, with the proper vouchers, within 10 months from date hereof, to the undersigned at his residence in the Town of Holden, County of Millard, for adjustment.

Witness my hand at Holden, U. T., this 31st day of May, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM PROBERT, JR.,
Executor.

FOR SOAP MAKING,

Use the old Reliable
Saponifier

Or Concentrated LYE.

Directions for using it accompany each package. Ask for it at Z. C. M. I. and all branch stores.

J. G. BROOKS,

Would respectfully announce to the Public that he has just established himself

ONE DOOR NORTH OF DES. BET. BANK,

On Main Street, with an immense stock of

MILLINERY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats,

Laces, Ribbons,

Silks & Velvets, Flowers,

Vailing & Ornaments,

Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Ladies' and Infants' Underwear,

Babies' Dresses, Cloaks, Caps, Etc.

THIS being the first and only "establishment of the kind" in this Territory, I would respectfully ask Milliners, Dealers, and all requiring anything in this line to give me a call, as my

PRICES ARE LOW,

—And—

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

MY Agent having just returned from an extended business trip East, and having made arrangements with one of the oldest and most reliable houses in the New England States, I am now prepared to buy in quantities, from one pound and upwards

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For which I will pay the

Highest Market Price, in CASH!

I am also shipping Wool on Commission, and would respectfully ask the Wool Growers of this Territory, and all others interested, to give me a call before disposing of their Wool, as I am prepared with unequal facilities to do as well by them as any House in the

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WOOL SACKS and TWINE to the Pieces, furnished on application; also, the best quality of SHEEP SHEARS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

H. B. CLAWSON,

Corner Main and Temple Streets, SALT LAKE CITY.

SCHUTTLER WAGONS!

Buy the Improved Schuttler, the best proportioned, lightest draft and most durable wagon in the market. It is built of better and more thoroughly seasoned timber than any other make of wagon. Every one fully warranted.

A FULL STOCK OF ALL SIZES OF

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The leading machine in the hay or harvest field is the

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And with this season's improvements will be better than ever. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Is strong and durable. The simplest machine of its class built. All gears fully protected from dust and sand. Has the best adjustable reel. They do their work better and cheaper than any other make of Reaper and Mower. You can always get Extras for the Buckeye, as also for the

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