

We believe, further, that every man who dies, belonging to this Church, and having the right to officiate in the priesthood, will be engaged while awaiting the resurrection of his body, in a work similar to that in which Jesus was engaged, namely, preaching the gospel to those who are ignorant of it. He will proclaim the plan of salvation to those in the spirit world who have died in ignorance of the name of Jesus and of the character of his redemption. For, let me tell you, there is no name under heaven whereby men can be saved, except the name of Jesus Christ, and if the dead ever are saved, it must be through the name of Jesus and through the redemption he has worked out. This is the gospel and the plan of salvation as we believe it.

Men say that the Latter-day Saints are exclusive and uncharitable; but they know nothing of the doctrines that we believe in. Our hearts swell with exceeding desire for the salvation of our fellow creatures: we want all saved. We would, if we had arms sufficiently long, enclose them all, and shed around them the halo of love. We desire and yearn for their salvation; we pray for it, and we expect to spend our days, both here and hereafter, in accomplishing it. It is the chief labor that occupies our attention, and we expect to rear temples in which we can attend to the ordinances necessary to work it out. There are men already who spend the chief portion of their time in attending to these ordinances, forgetful of their worldly interests, devoting themselves almost exclusively to these labors, and we expect to save all that will accept the plan of salvation. I say we, I mean God and the authority that he has established and restored to the earth.

Can you wonder that we believe in plural marriage when we have these views? Now for instance, there is a man who has had a wife, and children by that wife. She has died, and he has married again, and had a family by the second wife. In some instances she has died, and he has married a third time. Now we believe that that man, if he be a good man, will be entitled to these wives in the resurrection. There may be men of this class here to-day, men who have lost their first wives, by whom they have had children and who have made their little home a heaven, lavishing upon them all the wealth of their affection; and that woman having passed away, they have taken another wife, and she has been equally true. She has done the best she could. Now in the resurrection which wife shall he put away? Shall he say to the first wife, "I have a second wife, I do not want you to live with me." Or shall he say to the second wife, "Here is the wife of my youth; the one who engaged my heart's first affections, and I love her and you must go." "Oh," says one, "there will be no wives there, and no necessity of a man saying such things either to first or second wife." You see the dilemma in which the belief of Christendom forces them. They are compelled by their traditions to reject the idea of the marital relation, and of husband and wife dwelling together for eternity. What is their view? Why, as I have heard it, and I have gleaned it from the best of them, the idea they have of the heaven to which mankind are hastening is that of being clothed in white raiment and with harp in hand, singing praises to God and the Lamb eternally. This is very good employment no doubt, but to think of our being so employed forever and ever does not satisfy the enquiring mind. I could not be happy, as I am now constituted, you could not, without active employment—a field for the exercise of every faculty of mind and body that God has given you. I do not wonder at men dreading death when they have such ideas of heaven and future happiness. My idea of heaven pictures to me a condition of society as much superior to this as heaven is to earth. I picture to myself a state of society that shall be free from every sin, where the adversary can have no entrance, where there will be no gloom, sorrow, pain or death, and where I shall associate with those whom I have loved; whose lives have been spent with me in endeavoring to do good; with the wife or wives and children I have had here, living with them eternally in the presence of God. And as it was said of Jesus: "To the increase of his seed there shall be no end," so do I hope, after I leave here, the blessing sealed upon Father Abraham, of whose seed I am, that as there should be no end to his increase, there shall be none to mine.

It is this I labor for and look onward to. Heaven looks bright to me; death is robbed of its terror—it has no sting, and, like one of old, I can say, "O grave, where is thy victory? Oh death, where is thy sting!" There is no sting in death, there is no victory in the grave, for we all expect, who belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to be resurrected in glory, with every faculty of body and mind enhanced, purified, enlarged, until we shall be like our Father and God. This is the heaven which we are looking for, and to which I pray we may all attain, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

CHARLES EDWARD, son of James and Robenle Stewart, Wellsville, Cache Co., Jan. 20. *Mt. Star*, please copy.

To Our Subscribers.

WITH this number closes the Twentieth Volume of the WEEKLY DESERET NEWS, its publication having been commenced in 1850.

The NEWS is the oldest newspaper published between the Missouriian frontier and the Sierra Nevada. It has ever been the uncompromising advocate and defender of civil and religious liberty and of the true interests of the people of this Territory, as well as of the people of the Territories and States adjacent. It has contended earnestly for constitutional rights and privileges and for wholesome laws and the due observance of them, excluding personalities so far as reasonable and consistent.

Our intention has been to commence Volume Twenty-one improved and enlarged to sixteen pages, but our paper mill having frozen up during the late cold weather, we have been forced to defer its enlargement until the weather moderates sufficiently to admit of the mill being started, to make the large sized paper, when it will be made the largest weekly paper published in the Rocky Mountains.

With the enlargement of the Weekly, we shall be enabled to give a much more liberal amount of reading matter than now, and we shall ever strive to present such articles, original or selected, as shall be pure, elevating, interesting, instructive and appropriate to the times, so as to render the NEWS the most acceptable family paper published in the country, and abundantly worthy of a hearty welcome in every household, and of the cordial support of every well-wisher of his country and his race.

The NEWS is the organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and as such has ever made a bold stand for the rights of the people religious or otherwise.

We feel encouraged by the liberal support which we have received in the past, and trust that in our further efforts to meet the wants of the people in publishing the NEWS, we shall obtain a larger circulation for it than it has yet had.

We also purpose making a liberal discount from our published rates to subscribers who pay CASH IN ADVANCE.

GOVERNOR WOOD'S VETO OF THE STATE CONVENTION ACT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salt Lake City, U. T.,
January 27, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

An act entitled An Act providing for holding a convention to prepare a constitution for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, submitted to me for my approval, is herewith returned without my signature.

The Territorial Governments are the creatures of Congress and rightly they can only exercise such powers as have been conferred upon them by their Organic Acts.

The Organic Act of Utah is the immediate source of all authority in the Territorial Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

The object of the act in question is to effect a change from a Territorial to a State Government. Is that a subject of rightful legislation? The only legislation contemplated in the Organic Act, is such as relates to the domestic concerns of the Territory. Certain it is that the power to abolish the form of government given, and substitute another, at will, was not conferred.

The power that created, alone can destroy. This being true, it has been the uniform practice of Congress to confer that power through Enabling Acts. No such power had been conferred upon the Legislature of Utah.

Bills have been introduced into both Houses of Congress for the purpose of authorizing the people of this Territory to organize a State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. Without such authority specially conferred, we have no right to legislate

upon that subject. Nor should we ignore the fact that the policy of the government, latterly, has been adverse to the admission of new States, with a population less than would entitle them, under the apportionment, to one Representative in Congress.

Inasmuch as Utah has not the required number, would it not be wise for the Legislature to await the action of Congress in the premises? I think so. To become a State in the Union is not a right, but a privilege. Good judgment would require, therefore, that, before a convention should be called, Utah should place herself in harmonious relations with the general government. The first and highest duty of the citizen is obedience to law. All violations of the laws of Congress should cease. Polygamy should be abandoned and laws should be enacted by you in accord with the laws of Congress upon that subject.

Until that is done, the people of Utah cannot expect, nor should they ask, admission as a State.

Religious toleration in the United States is as broad as the wants of humanity. But the government cannot tolerate church dogmas which set at naught its statutes.

It is to be regretted that differences of opinion should arise in matters of legislation between the Legislative and Executive Departments, but it is my duty to interpret the law as I understand it, and such shall be my course of action.

GEO. L. WOODS,
Governor.

We heard an anecdote to-day in connection with the veto by the Governor of the Bill to hold a convention for the formation of a Constitution.

Governor A. Cumming, a very excellent gentleman, though somewhat rough in his language, had written his message to the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and having his office contiguous to that of Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian affairs, handed the message to the latter to read. The Doctor was disposed to be critical. He suggested that the Governor prune it here and amplify it there, and suggested its alteration in several points. The Governor, irritated at the liberties Forney was taking with his production, at last blurted out—"D—n you, Sir, I handed this Message to you out of compliment, and not to criticize."

Governor Woods probably can see the point to the anecdote. It was out of compliment the Legislative Assembly gave him the privilege to sign the Bill for a Convention. The Assembly was under no obligation to ask his concurrence, and certainly did not ask his criticism.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

INFORMATION WANTED.—Teofet Kubera, of Moskovita, Liberia, Russia, is anxious to find his brother named Stanislaw (or Gus.) Kubera. He has been here over six years. Any one knowing his whereabouts or anything that will lead to him, will please leave information at this office.

APPROVED.—A dispatch dated Chicago, 26th, will be found in another column, which states that General George C. Bates, U. S. District Attorney for Utah, has made a full statement of his course with regard to judicial matters in Utah to President Grant and Attorney General Williams, who have, it is stated, signified their approval of the same.

THE BAKER AFFAIR.—Yesterday we published an affidavit of Charles W. Baker in which he stated that the testimony, given by him on the part of the prosecution in the Robinson murder case, was false, in every particular, and that he was hired to give the same by parties mentioned in the affidavit. We also stated that application had been made on an affidavit of one Leverett Bean, for the arrest of Baker on a charge of perjury, to Judge McKean. [Rumor says that said application was made on Saturday evening, and that the Judge then took the affidavit of Leverett Bean. No writ having been issued, however, for Baker's arrest, Judge McKean was again applied to, on Tuesday last, when he stated that he would not issue the writ. On being asked his reasons for such refusal, he stated that they would appear in print. If however they have appeared in print, we are not aware of it.]

A report has reached us that Judge McKean has intimated, in some way, as his reason for not issuing the writ for Baker,

that he had been officially informed that the bill had been brought before the grand jury, and that the latter had ignored it.

How does this chime in with another very strong report, to the effect that that august body refused to send for and investigate witnesses in the matter, when it was brought before them?

Taking all the circumstances connected with this little affair of Baker's into consideration, is it anything to be surprised at, that all classes of the public are freely expressing the opinion that there is a rotten spot somewhere "in Denmark," and everybody is waiting to see what the next "shoot" will be?

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

THE BAKER CASE.—Although we published yesterday the reason given by Judge McKean for his refusal to issue a warrant for the arrest of Charles W. Baker, on a charge of perjury, in connection with the Dr. Robinson murder case, we give the matter in detail as follows:

"Third District Court, the People, etc., vs. Charles W. Baker, in Chambers, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 20, 1872.

"This is an application made on an affidavit by one Leverett Bean for a warrant against Baker on a charge of perjury.

"Z. Snow for the complainant.

"McKean, C. J.—On the 14th day of December, 1871, James Toms, Alexander Burr and John L. Blythe were brought before the Judge of this court, sitting as an examining magistrate, charged with having, together with other persons, murdered Dr. J. King Robinson, in this city, on the night of October 22, 1866. They were granted an immediate examination, and thereupon the said Charles W. Baker was duly sworn as a witness on the part of the people, and gave material and important testimony.

"The said Bean now comes before the Judge of this court and makes an affidavit charging Baker with having committed perjury in his testimony. The affidavit embodies Baker's testimony and concludes thus:

"This affidavit further says that he firmly believes that he, the said Charles W. Baker, by reason of the testimony so as aforesaid by him given, did knowingly, wilfully and corruptly commit the crime of perjury.

"On the 9th day of January inst., the grand jury of this, the Third District Court, convened in adjournment session in this city, and at noon to-day (January 20), they have adjourned for one month. I am officially informed, that this charge against Baker, and testimony bearing thereon, were submitted to the grand jury, who failed to find an indictment against him.

"The application for a warrant is refused."

This subject is one of grave importance, seeing that in it the lives and liberties of several men are at stake, and the public are doubtless anxious to be informed whether the official information imparted to Judge McKean included anything else besides that the grand jury "failed to find an indictment" against Baker. As we stated yesterday, there is a report current to the effect that the grand jury not only failed to find an indictment against Baker on the charge preferred against him, but that that body refused to entertain the charge, although it is stated that Baker's own affidavit and the draft of the streets, &c., in the vicinity where the murder of Dr. Robinson was committed, which draft or plan is alluded to in the above mentioned affidavit, were placed before them. It is currently rumored also, as we before stated, that the grand jury refused to send for or hear witnesses, prepared to give evidence substantiative of the charge against Baker.

It is unnecessary to comment to any extent on this affair, which to use the gentlest possible terms that could be applied to it, is a muddled up concern, and shows a degree of corruption in some quarters that is really deplorable.

Should this matter receive the scrutinizing investigation that it ought to have, so that all the pertinent facts connected therewith may be made to appear, a discriminating public will be able to form a correct opinion, with regard to it. As it is, however, powerful opinions are being constantly expressed, which opinions are not very complimentary to some parties who are understood to have had a hand in the business.

AN IRRIGATION SCHEME.—Senator Nye has introduced a bill containing some noticeable features "to provide for the irrigation of Bear River Valley, in Utah Territory." It proposes to incorporate Schuyler R. Ingham, Warren Hussey, and John Tiernan, of Utah; Jas. C. McGregor, of Iowa; D. C. West, of New York, and others, with a capital of one million dollars, to construct a canal ten feet wide, four feet deep, and "with a current of at least two miles per hour," from the head of the lower falls of Bear River to the top of the plateau on the west side of the stream, and thence southerly to the head of Salt Lake, with "the right to construct such branches, laterals and distributing branches as may be necessary to conduct the water to lands within the current and flow of the water from said canal," giving the right of way to the extent of 200 feet on each side of the canal and its indefinite number of laterals and branches, and also three sections of public lands on each side per mile. The liberality of the terms of this proposed