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WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 19, 1882.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At 12 o'clock m. to-day, delegates from the different counties of this Territory, assembled in the City Hall, according to concurrent Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, which provided for 72 delegates as follows:

Beaver, 2	Rich, 1
Box Elder, 3	Salt Lake, 15
Cache, 6	Sanpete, 5
Davis, 3	Sevier, 3
Emery, 1	Summit, 3
Iron and San Juan, 3	Tooele, 2
Juab, 2	Utah, 6
Kane, 2	Wasatch and Uintah, 2
Millard, 2	tab, 2
Morgan, 1	Washington, 2
Piute, 1	Weber, 5
Total, 72	

Gen. D. H. Wells called the Convention to order, when on motion of Hon. C. W. Penrose, Gen. Wells was chosen temporary president, and was conducted to the chair.

On motion of L. John Nuttall, Esq., Arthur Stayner was chosen temporary secretary.

On motion of Hon. John T. Caine, a committee of five was appointed by the president, on credentials as follows: John T. Caine, J. E. Booth, W. W. Cluff, F. S. Richards and Edward Dalton.

The committee met, deliberated, and reported the following:

April 10, 1882.

Mr. President:

Your committee on credentials respectfully report the following named persons representing the several counties of the Territory and entitled to seats as delegates in this convention.

JOHN T. CAINE,
Chairman.

Beaver County—Jas. McKnight, James Lowe.

Box Elder County—T. W. Brewster, O. G. Snow, R. H. Baty.

Cache County—Chas. W. Nibley, G. W. Thatcher, Chas. O. Card, J. C. Thoresen, James Mack, Joseph Howell.

Davis County—Arthur Stayner, Peter Barton, Wm. Thurgood.

Emery County—Elias Cox.

Iron and San Juan Counties—Edward Dalton, Silas S. Smith, John Myers.

Juab County—Edwin Hurley, Wm. A. C. Bryan.

Kane County—Chas. N. Smith, L. John Nuttall.

Millard County—Jos. W. Robinson, Geo. Crane.

Morgan County—Samuel Francis.

Piute County—Culbert King.

Rich County—Jos. Kimball.

Salt Lake County—D. H. Wells, J. T. Caine, C. W. Penrose, Ben Sheeks, Le Grande Young, W. W. Riter, J. L. Rawlins, J. R. Winder, Emmeline B. Wells, James Crane, Sarah M. Kimball, Eliza Howard, Hosea Stout.

Sanpete County—Christian N. Lund, J. P. Christensen, Rees R. Llewellyn, Henry D. Reese, John H. Hougard.

Sevier County—Albert D. Thurber, Wm. H. Seegmiller, Wm. A. Warnock.

Summit County—Wm. W. Cluff, Ward E. Pack, Alma Eldredge.

Tooele County—Wm. C. Rydallch and Thos. Atkins.

Utah Co.—A. O. Smoot, S. A. Thurman, Jno. S. Boyer, G. D. Snell, L. E. Harrington, J. E. Booth, Jno. S. Page, Jno. E. Graham.

Wasatch and Uintah Counties—Henry L. Alexander, Abram Hatch.

Washington County—Richard Bentley, Edwin G. Woolley.

Weber County—F. S. Richards, Joseph Sanford, N. Tanner, Jr., S. W. Shurtliff, F. A. Hammond.

Prayer was offered A. O. Smoot.

On motion of Hon. C. W. Penrose a committee of seven was appointed by the president, on permanent organization, to report as soon as convenient. Following are the names of the committee: C. W. Penrose, Ben Sheeks, Mrs. L. M. Kimball, Richard Bentley, L. E.

Harrington, Geo. W. Thatcher and Ward E. Pack.
A recess was then taken until 4 p.m.

Monday, 4 p.m.

Mr. Wells in the chair.
Roll called.
Quorum present.
Mr. Silas S. Smith officiated as chaplain.

Mr. Caine presented the credentials of Mr. Joseph F. Smith, and moved that his name be enrolled as a member of this convention from Salt Lake County. Carried.

Mr. Penrose stated that he was in receipt of a communication from Mr. Robert Harkness who had been elected as a member from Salt Lake County, setting forth that it would be impossible for him to attend the Convention, and moved that Altemate James Sharp be enrolled as member from Salt Lake County, vice Mr. Robert Harkness. Carried.

A communication was read purporting to be a statement of resolutions adopted at a meeting of inhabitants of Pleasant Valley, Emery County, who not having received any authoritative notice of a county meeting for that purpose had met and elected Mr. David Williams as a delegate to represent Emery County.

Mr. Penrose moved that the communication and seat from Emery County be referred to the committee on credentials. Carried.

Mr. Penrose, chairman of committee on permanent organization, reported as follows:

Mr. President:

Your committee on permanent organization beg leave to report the following permanent officers of the convention, viz.: President, Joseph F. Smith; vice-presidents, L. E. Harrington and Edward Dalton, secretary, Arthur Stayner; assistant secretaries, J. F. Wells, Elmina S. Taylor and L. R. Martineau; chaplain, W. W. Cluff; sergeant-at-arms, B. Y. Hampton; messenger, Milando Pratt.

The report was accepted and the names voted on separately, and all sustained.

The President elect not being present, Vice President Harrington took the chair.

The roll was called and Mr. Cluff offered prayer.

Mr. Wells moved that Mr. John T. Caine, being a notary public, should be requested to administer the oath to the members and officers of the Convention.

Mr. Rawlins opposed the motion, as did Mr. Thurman. Mrs. Rawlins, Penrose and Wells spoke in its favor, and it was carried. The members and officers were then sworn in.

Gen. Wells moved an adjournment till Tuesday at 2 p.m., to give the presiding officer time to appoint the various necessary committees.

Mr. Caine asked for the withdrawal of the motion for the present and moved that 13 committees be appointed, a list of which he presented.

Mr. Riter moved as an amendment, that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the body of the convention to draft a State Constitution, and that an adjournment be taken till October 9th.

Mr. Wells renewed his motion to adjourn, which was amended to read 10 o'clock, and the Convention adjourned till Tuesday, at 10 a.m.

Benediction by the chaplain.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, April 11, 1882.

10 a. m.

Mr. Harrington in the chair.
Roll called.
Quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.
Mr. John T. Caine administered the oath of office to Hon. Jos. F. Smith, President and Mr. Junius F. Wells, Asst. Secretary.

Journal of Monday read and approved.

Mr. Booth presented the following:

"Mr. President, I move that when this Convention adjourns, it be until Monday, October 9th, 1882, at 2 p. m. at this place."

The motion was supported by Messrs. Rawlins, Riter and Young, and opposed by Messrs. Caine, Dalton, Penrose and Wells, and being put was lost.

Mr. Caine renewed his motion for the appointment of thirteen committees.

Mr. Rawlins moved as an amendment that one committee of fifteen be appointed.

A debate followed, in which Messrs. Riter, Young, Thurman and

Rawlins supported the amendment, and Messrs. Caine, Woolley, Dalton, Penrose and Booth opposed it. It was lost.

Mr. Riter introduced as a compromise a resolution providing for four committees, which was ruled out of order, and the motion of Mr. Caine was put and carried.

Mr. Penrose moved that the number of members of each committee be not to exceed seven. Carried.

Mr. Cluff moved that the Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to hoist the United States flag in front of the City Hall during the sittings of the Convention. Carried.

Mr. Booth moved that the Constitution of the State of Deseret, framed at the Convention of 1872, be adopted as the basis of the Constitution to be framed by this Convention. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Stout the Convention adjourned till 10 a. m., on Wednesday.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, April 12, 1882.

At 10 o'clock the Convention met, pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called. Quorum present.
Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of Tuesday's session were read and approved.

Mr. Chas. W. Smith, of Kane County, stated that pressing business hindered him giving attention to the duties of a member of this Convention, and asked to be excused.

The credentials of Mr. Isaac Duffin, alternate, were presented and he was sworn in by Hon. Jno. T. Caine.

President Jos. F. Smith then presented the following standing committees:

On Ordinance and Bill of Rights—D. H. Wells, J. T. Caine, Elizabeth Howard, W. W. Riter, J. L. Rawlins, J. E. Booth, Hosea Stout.

On Legislative Department—C. W. Penrose, Edward Dalton, Wm. Thurgood, Ward E. Pack, S. R. Thurman, C. O. Card, J. E. Booth.

On Executive Department—Franklin S. Richards, Samuel Francis, C. W. Nibley, Hosea Stout, Le Grande Young, Ben Sheeks, A. Hatch.

On Judiciary—L. E. Harrington, A. O. Smoot, Ben Sheeks, Nathan Tanner, Jr., Le Grande Young, Edward Dalton, D. H. Wells.

Corporations—John T. Caine, T. W. Brewerton, Rees R. Llewellyn, Jonathan S. Page, Joseph Stanford, J. L. Rawlins, James Sharp.

Finance and State Debt—G. W. Thatcher, W. A. C. Bryan, Richard Bentley, Jens P. R. Christensen, James Sharp, F. A. Hammond, W. E. Pack.

Education—Arthur Stayner, E. B. Wells, John J. Boyer, J. T. Caine, John C. Graham, Joseph Howells, L. J. Nuttall.

Militia—John R. Winder, Alma Eldredge, Culbert King, Albert D. Thurber, Hosea Stout.

Taxation—William W. Cluff, A. Hatch, George Crane, J. H. Hougard, O. G. Snow, L. W. Shurtliff, Wm. A. Warnock.

Impeachment and Removal from Office—E. G. Woolley, James Crane, Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball, Wm. C. Rydallch, Isaac Duffin, Elias Cox.

Public Institutions—Silas S. Smith, Thos. Atkin, C. O. Card, Joseph Kimball, James McKnight, Henry D. Rees, G. D. Snell.

Boundaries, Miscellaneous Provisions and Amendments—James Lowe, H. S. Alexander, Peter Barton, Christian N. Lund, John Myers, J. C. Thoresen, W. W. Riter.

Schedule and Election Ordinance—A. O. Smoot, R. H. Baty, E. B. Wells, Edwin Harley, James Mack, Jos. V. Robinson, Wm. H. Seegmiller.

Mr. Nibley moved that a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the necessary printing of the Convention. Carried.

Messrs. Nibley, Hatch and Winder were appointed said committee.

Mr. LeGrand Young moved that, when this Convention adjourns it be until Saturday, as that amount of time would be necessary for the committees to perfect their reports.

Mr. Hatch moved to adjourn until tomorrow, as some of the committees would then be ready, and the Convention could better consider a few reports than many.

Mr. Bryan moved an adjournment until Friday.

Debate followed, and the motion that when the Convention adjourns it be until tomorrow, at 2 p.m., prevailed.

Mr. Rawlins moved that the thirteen chairmen of committees form one standing committee to whom the reports of the various committees shall be referred. Carried.

Mr. Booth gave notice that tomorrow afternoon he would present a motion to adopt the rules of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly.

Mrs. E. B. Wells moved that Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball be placed on the committee on Ordinance and Bill of Rights, in the place of Mrs. E. Howard, who was temporarily absent. Carried.

Mr. Caine, from the committee on Credentials, reported that Mr. Cox, of Emery County, was formally elected a member of this convention, but as the citizens of Pleasant Valley acted in good faith in electing Mr. Williams, and recommended that the latter gentleman be admitted to the floor as an honorary member, with right of debate, but not of voting. The report was adopted.

Mr. Wells moved to reconsider the motion placing Mrs. Kimball on committee in the stead of Mrs. Howard, as there were alternates elected, and he desired that the Salt Lake delegation should be fully represented.

Mr. Penrose, Mrs. E. B. Wells, and Mr. Richards opposed the motion, and it was not carried.

After benediction by the chaplain, the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m. on Thursday.

THE CONFERENCE.

THE spirit of the instructions given to the Latter-day Saints during the Conference just closed was calculated to inspire them with confidence in the ultimate triumph of right, notwithstanding the schemes of the evil-minded and the calculations of the cunning respecting its overthrow. No special line of policy was marked out, but the word to the people was "Fear God, keep His commandments, be calm, treat all people with proper respect, cherish no animosities towards any one, obey every constitutional law, contend lawfully for every constitutional right, accord to all people of every opinion perfect liberty while not encroaching upon that of others, note the result of all past persecutions in the growth of the Church and look for it in the future, be free from debt, keep inviolate every contract sacred and secular, deal with and sustain one another, preach the Gospel, gather Israel, establish Zion and prepare for the changes that will shortly come upon the kingdoms of this world, while the kingdom of the Redeemer extends and is established to prevail for ever.

An immense number of the Saints attended the Conference. If it had not been for the storms prevailing during the first two days the large Tabernacle would have been crowded. On Saturday afternoon all the seats were filled, and on Sunday the vast building was packed in every part while great throngs remained outside, anxious but unable to enter and take part in the proceedings. No changes were made in the authorities of the Church, who were all unanimously sustained; many missionaries were called; the financial exhibits showed a great increase in the faith and zeal of the Saints; and everything connected with the business of the Conference indicated growth, progress and increasing confidence in the hearts of the people.

The references made to recent special legislation were calculated to inspire a reverence for constitutional principles, and respect for those who have the courage to maintain them in the face of violent and widespread opposition, rather than to foster feelings of anger against injustice, or to arouse indignation against the plotters of the mischief intended.

The effects of the Conference we hope and believe will be seen in closer union, greater diligence in the performance of duty, increased faith in God and a stricter observance of every covenant and obligation. And each succeeding assembly of the Saints will be a testimony that Zion is growing, that the principles of the gospel are taking firmer root, and that nothing can be done against the latter-day work which will not result in its accelerated progress towards the accomplishment of the object for which it was introduced by the Almighty, who will surely crown the labors of His servants with abundant success, and finally put all enemies under His feet.

THE CONVENTION.

UTAH is once more taking measures towards advancing her just claims to sovereign statehood. Time and time again she has presented them for the attention of Congress, but they have been totally ignored. Conventions of the people's Delegates have assembled, State Constitutions have been framed, the proper steps have been taken to apply for admission into the Union, but in vain. And now the people of this Territory, represented by chosen men, are again asserting their right to self-government, and preparing to make another appeal to the powers that be for that justice which has hitherto been denied them.

No one disputes the claim that the population of Utah is sufficient for statehood. It is conceded that the people are industrious, peaceable, thrifty, united, stable and successful. What is the objection to her demands? The pretended objection is that polygamy prevails in Utah, and that if she was admitted as a State, it would be a virtual recognition of polygamy as an institution of the United States. What is the real objection? That the people of Utah are chiefly Latter-day Saints, belonging to a Church professing to be established by divine revelation, and to be guided by a divine spirit, and governed by a divinely authorized Priesthood; that is the real objection. And it is urged by the false priests and hireling clergy of the various Christian sects, who work upon the passions of their followers, especially upon the females of their flocks, they bringing a pressure to bear upon the males, and thus not only is Utah kept from her just rights, but inimical legislation is framed against her for the purpose of destroying the Church to which most of her citizens belong.

We do not believe that if the Latter-day Saints were to publicly renounce plural marriage as a part of their religious system, Utah would be a step nearer to statehood than she is to-day. Another pretext would be advanced, other concessions would be demanded. The conflict waged against them by the bogus priesthood of Christendom would be continued. Nothing can be plainer than that the war against Utah is a religious crusade. But it is aided and abetted by political adventurers whose only chance for office and its pickings is in the present Territorial system.

What is the duty of the people under these circumstances? While Congress is so guided by priestly influence—openly exhibited in the recent hasty anti-"Mormon" legislation—is it of any use to make further attempts at obtaining justice. It is the duty of the people under all circumstances to contend for those political rights and liberties provided for in the Constitution of their country. Let the blame for their lack rest upon those who deny them. If the rising generation are prevented from taking any part in the government of the nation in which they are born, let the fault not be properly charged to their fathers. Let the appeal for Statehood be repeated. Let a sound and liberal Constitution be framed, embodying the sentiments of the people and according with the most advanced principles of human liberty, and let our authorized Delegates once more demand of Congress that recognition to which we are entitled. What Congress may or may not do should not influence us in our lawful endeavors. If we do not ask we shall not receive.

The only plea for excluding Utah is based upon a transparent error. The Territory as a political organization does not recognize the polygamic family relation. Polygamy is no part of any system under legislative supervision. It is not provided for in our local laws. What there is of plural marriage among the Latter-day Saints is contracted and regulated solely by ecclesiastical ordinances and rules. The admission of Utah as a State, then, would involve no recognition of polygamy on the part of Congress or of the nation. It would not enter into State politics and therefore need not figure in national politics. The State would not set up any of the institutions of the "Mormon" Church as part of its polity or social system, nor foster one church more than another.

The beliefs and domestic arrangements of people living in a State of the Union have no bearing upon the national government, and should not enter into the question of State con-