

power, and of persecution in some instances. But we have been promised peace. We have been promised that the Lord will deliver us, and He has done so. He has given unto us a system by means of which the poor are made to rejoice. If there is poverty among us, it does not, I trust, in any case amount to destitution. If it does, there is neglect somewhere. For the Latter-day Saints do not want any human being to go destitute of that which is necessary for ordinary comfort. We should be willing to dispense out of the abundance that God has given us something to alleviate the wants of our fellow creatures, especially those of the household of faith. There should be no want of food in our land, no want of raiment, no want of shelter. We should do as we have been told to do from the beginning,—store up our grain and make preparations for feeding those who are destitute. Let us profit by the counsels that have been given to us in the past and be careful of that substance which the Lord has given to us. He has blessed our land with plenty. He has crowned the efforts of the husbandman with great success. Our crops as a rule have been abundant, where the land has been properly tilled, and there is no want that I know of to any extent, especially among those who cultivate the soil. But we should take care of these provisions that God has given unto us. Of course, there are perishable articles that we cannot preserve; they have to be used in the season thereof; but there are many things that can be preserved, and we should profit by the counsels that have been given to us concerning these matters. For there will be trouble. You may look for it. God has said it, and it will come; and the day will come, just as sure as God has spoken it, when the Latter-day Saints will be the only people upon this North American continent that will have the power to uphold constitutional government. I have been taught since I was a little boy that the day would come when constitutional government on this continent would be in jeopardy, and that it was the destiny of the Latter-day Saints to uphold it and to maintain liberty, and when I see these events taking place I think the day is approaching; for we are the only people who believe that in the framing of the constitution of the United States the Lord inspired its framers. And we are strong enough in our union, when it shall be necessary, to uphold the constitution, and to say to all that liberty shall prevail and not be trampled under foot while we have the power to maintain it.

These are the principles we wish to cultivate in our own breasts, and in the breasts of our children after us, and to make our influence felt as far as we can in favor of good and righteous government, in favor of honesty and virtue. Where is virtue now? Why, it is not considered very discreditable now for a man to be unvirtuous. It is esteemed as the privilege of the sex, and the female sex themselves almost accept it as a natural consequence of man's organization. Such doctrine is damnable, and it will ruin any people that practice it. Let us set our faces against it, and teach our sons and daughters that virtue ought to be esteemed by them as more valuable than life. A young man who will defile himself is unworthy to

be the spouse of a virtuous girl. Why should he expect virtue to come to his embrace, while perhaps he is reeking in vice and immorality? I would rather see my daughter buried than go to the arms of such a creature.

The words that I have read in your hearing will be fulfilled. They have been so far, and will continue to be, until every word that has been spoken by the Lord will be brought to pass. You will see commotion, you will see strife, you will see nation rising against nation, you will hear of cyclones and pestilence and earthquakes, and men will harden their hearts, just as the apostles said they would, and say, "O, the Lord delayeth His coming." They tell us that these things have always been; that we have always had earthquakes and wars and trouble; and it is nothing new; and they will close their eyes to all these portentous signs and lull themselves to sleep, and perhaps in many instances raise up their voices and curse God and die. Some doubtless will take refuge from the ills of life in self-murder, as many are doing at the present time.

My brethren and sisters, thank God with all your hearts that He has revealed the Gospel; that He has given you a rock upon which to stand; that He has enabled you to gather with the rest of the people in these valleys of the mountains, that we may stand in holy places when the judgments go forth. I pray God that He will fill you with His Holy Spirit continually, and keep us in the truth to the end of our days, which I ask in the name of Jesus. Amen.

#### STATEHOOD JUBILEE.

The thousands of people who assembled at Saltair August 1 in anticipation of the Statehood day festivities and observances comprised as happy and gladsome a throng as ever assembled in this broad land. From far and near the people came to hear the reading of the Governor's proclamation, to listen to patriotic and eloquent addresses and to join hand in hand with each other in making the affair the great success that it was from every point of view.

The attendance in round numbers was something over 5,000, the great majority of whom heard the program rendered. At 3:15 the vast assemblage was called to order and Chief Justice Merritt introduced as chairman of the day. He made a brief introductory address in which he congratulated the people of the Territory on the near approach of statehood, referred briefly to the Pioneers and the hardships they had endured, complimented them on unfurling the Stars and Stripes to the breeze and taking possession of this at that time foreign domain in the name of the United States and closed by rejoicing on what he termed Utah's natal day.

On the platform from which Judge Merritt spoke were the following well known gentlemen:

Presidents Woodruff and Cannon, Judge Merritt, Hon. Franklin D. Richards, Hon. Brigham Young, Judge Judd, Judge Dickson, Rev. T. C. Huff, Hon. John T. Caine, Hon. F. S. Richards, Acting Governor C. C. Richards, Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Judge H. W. Smith, of Provo, Judge Elias Smith, Judge A. G. Norrell,

David McKenzie, John Q. Cannon and E. W. Stratford, of Ogden.

A spirited vocal selection was sung in a national air by Messrs. Whitney, Ensign, Pyper and Peterson, after which the proclamation published in last evening's News was effectively read by Colonel David McKenzie. The gentleman was given a hearty round of applause.

The fine address of Hon. George Q. Cannon, who was announced as the first speaker, was read by John Q. Cannon. It was largely historical and reminiscent in character, and is here given in full:

Broad and blessed is the continent of America—majestic and mighty this heaven-born Republic of the United States—peaceful, prosperous and patriotic this granite-ribbed mountain commonwealth, the State of Utah! Cold must be the heart, and dull the sensibility, which, under the joyous change in our condition that this occasion commemorates, can fail to leap with gladness and bound with gratitude that our eyes have seen the dawning of this day. For with elight paraphrasing, the swelling shout of the patriot soldiery from the trenches of Ticonderoga in '76 may also be ours: "Now, we are a free people, and have a name among the states of the world." Let our acclamations burst through the mountain barriers which hem us in on north and east and west and south; let them also mount upward like the snowy bastions of these ramparts, and ascend in gracious humility to Him who sits on high, the great Giver of all good!

If, as the poet says, the Present is ever but the child of the Past, a sense of filial duty suggests at least a retrospective glance at the attempts during the last seven and forty years to secure the precious boon whose giving we this day celebrate. Appropriate though it might be, extended allusion need not here be made to the causes and the impelling influences which led to the settlement of these valleys by civilized man; that patriotism was one of them will not be argued, for it cannot be gainsaid. Themselves the descendants of patriot sires, some of them nurtured at the knee of mothers who remembered the surrender at Yorktown, it is not strange that the starry flag symbolized to Utah's first settlers the best in human government; nor that, having brought with them the national emblem, one of their earliest acts should have been to plant its staff and unfurl its folds in a then alien soil and to an alien breeze. If to the desire thus evinced to live for their country we recall and add their courage in another test—a willingness to die for it, as shown in sparing the flower of their camp—a battalion to fight its battles against Mexico—their case in its preliminaries is well established, and the foundation is laid deep and strong for the superstructure we find them trying to erect.

Remember that the mid-summer of 1847 was past before the earliest band of settlers came to and decided upon this as their abiding place. Until late in the autumn of that year, and during the whole of the next season, their efforts were directed toward rescuing and bringing forward their fellow pioneers, who through circumstances, and in prudence, had halted by the