

Kingdom; and the practice of religion in all the circumstances and conditions of life. Of course they will not listen for a moment to any testimony relating to present revelation. Evidences of that which to us is a certain fact will even be considered by them. They may and ought to understand that the Latter-day Saints are living and working out the policy and principles promulgated by Joseph Smith and laid down in the sacred books of this Church. They are sliding upon the foundation which is laid. The leaders of the Church, as well as the people are engaged in that work. They are all imbued with the spirit of it. They are all convinced of the divinity of its origin. And whether they are mistaken in that or not, the fact remains that they are all earnest in their belief and their labors, and that they do not live for the realization of any schemes or ambitions of their own, but simply to perfect that which Joseph began.

That this work is altogether different from what is generally supposed, might be discovered by a candid reading and consideration of the principles, doctrine and policy laid down, whether they be viewed as the revelations of God or simply as the theories of a remarkable man. But this is rarely undertaken. It is taken for granted that the "Mormon" leaders are knaves and that their followers are fools; that there is no such thing as present divine revelation; that those who profess to have received anything of the kind are impostors or semi-idiots; and that the object of such persons is gain or ambition, or they are too imbecile to have a defined purpose. On this account the whole "Mormon" question is misapprehended, the arguments raised against it are groundless, and the plans devised to suppress the system and destroy or divide its adherents are signal failures.

The leaders of the Latter-day Saints are earnest, devoted men, thoroughly convinced of the divinity of the system which they labor to establish and spread abroad. They are not avaricious men, as charged, but have proven to the people by their toils and sacrifices of many, many years, that they live for principle and hold everything ready to place upon the altar of their faith. Neither are they wealthy, as is often stated. Few of them possess anything compared with the property owned by members of the Church who have chiefly devoted their time and energies to secular pursuits; and those of them who have means, have gained it by industry and enterprise at little intervals between long periods of gratuitous service for the Church and the people.

Neither are the people poor and ignorant, as stated. More of them own houses and land than any people of any other community of equal numbers, and they have left their former homes among many nations for principle—for their faith in doctrines affecting the welfare of man in this life as well as the life to come, and they have studied and learned in the school of experience and travel, and are able to give reasons for their position which often confound the wise in their own conceit. It is not true that they believe in anything because they are told so by Bishops or any other person; such an idea is nonsensical in itself, and is the very opposite of the truth, for one of the fundamental tenets of "Mormonism" is the right and the duty of every person to know for himself and act on his individual agency and responsibility. Neither are they disloyal in sentiment or act. That is a groundless accusation, refuted by the history of Utah and the patient endurance of wrongs heaped upon its people because of misrepresentation and malice. Their laws, too are not made in secret. They were, how could they be kept secret? The laws that govern the "Mormons," as members of the Church or of the body politic, are published to the world and can be read and known of all. The imagined espionage over the people is simply ridiculous and in such a country as the United States and under republican institutions is an impossibility; there is nothing in it. It is often alleged that success is achieved and difficulties surmounted by the "Mormons" through bribery. There could not be a greater mistake. Not but what many men are open to the receipt of money for corrupt purposes, but it is contrary to "Mormon" principle and policy

to buy that to which they have a legal and constitutional right. No man can be produced who ever received a bribe from the "Mormon" Church or any of its representatives. If such a measure were commenced it would have to be continued, and we should find a bottomless pit in which to pour all our earnings. It has never been done.

All the theories put forth to account for the success of the system established under God by Joseph Smith, developed by Brigham Young and John Taylor and becoming greater and stronger by age and experience, are vain and very wide of the mark, and are devised by those who will not admit the possibility of the truth, that is that the Almighty God has really a hand in the work, and that those who lead in it are as thoroughly in earnest and convinced of this as the most humble and devoted of their converts. This is the real secret of the success of "Mormonism." This faith in its divinity and trust in the Divine power for its support, coupled with a conviction of duty to work individually and unitedly in its interest, placing it first and foremost as the object of life, is the great secret which the world cannot see, because people will not look for it in the right direction.

The "Mormon" idea is not that the individual or the family will "go down." It is that the family must be consolidated and enlarged and perpetuated and the individual developed. That the community must be thoroughly organized, but not at the expense of the individual or the family. As the family is properly a close union of individuals, so the community should be a close union of families drawn together by mutual interests and the family spirit. It confirms this idea by the doctrine of eternal or celestial marriage—the continuation of the family compact forever, the everlasting and immortal building upon the foundations laid in mortality.

The *Chronicle* writer is correct in one idea, that is: "If any one thinks the Mormon problem is of easy solution he will find himself mistaken." Here is a great body of people all imbued with the same spirit and working for the same end. Not slaves to men, but servants to a cause. Not giving up their judgment to others, but all subject to the same convictions. They seek no ill to any man or government, but labor to benefit men and nations by the dissemination of doctrines, the good effects of which they demonstrate in practice. They desire to build up, not destroy, unless it is that the dissemination of truth brings about the destruction of error. Until this is comprehended, the real "Mormon" secret will never be understood, and all who seek to solve the problem by any of the methods hitherto pursued, will meet with certain discomfiture.

**CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**

Pursuant to adjournment, the Constitutional Convention met at 2 p.m. to-day, President Joseph F. Smith in the chair. The roll was called, quorum present, prayer was offered by the Chaplain. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The committee on compiling statistical and other information, through its chairman, General D. H. Wells, reported a document on the claims of Utah to Statehood, which has already been published in the *Deseret News*. It was read, received and adopted, and a thousand copies ordered to be printed for distribution. The report of the Delegates to Washington was then presented by Hon. John T. Caine, read, adopted and ordered to be printed with the report of the Committee on Statistics. On motion, a vote of thanks was given to the Committee on Statistics and to the Delegates, for the able manner in which they had prepared the documents that had been read.

The President suggested the necessity of filling the position rendered vacant in the Delegation to the seat of Government occasioned by the decease of Hon. W. H. Hooper. A number of motions were made but it was finally, on motion of Mr. Hatch, decided to leave the nomination of a Delegate to the Committee on nomination appointed on the 6th of June, 1892, who are to report at the next meeting of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Stout, it was resolved that when the Convention adjourns it be until October 9th, at 10 a.m. Some spirited re-

marks on the rights of the people of Utah to local self-government were made by Gen. D. H. Wells, and by Messrs. J. T. Caine and F. S. Richards on the labors of the Delegation and the prospects of success. The President made a few timely suggestions. The minutes were read, approved and ordered to be printed. The convention then adjourned.

**THE STRUGGLE MUST GO ON.**

THE Constitutional Convention which met in this city on Tuesday, after transacting such business as was necessary adjourned till the 9th of October next, unless called together sooner by the President. It is an important body and should not be adjourned *sine die* until something definite is effected in relation to the Statehood of Utah. The Delegates sent by the Convention to the seat of Government and who have twice proceeded to Washington to urge our claims before Congress, have given great satisfaction in their labors. They have done all that was in their power to accomplish the object of their mission. They will continue their efforts. And the Convention will not dissolve until it is determined by some action of Congress whether Utah is still to be denied the rights and privileges to which she is entitled or admitted into the Union as a free and sovereign State.

The people dwelling in these mountain valleys have the right to a republican form of government; it is the duty of Congress to secure to them that right. And while it is withheld the people are not justified in quietly submitting to the deprivation. Notwithstanding the repeated disregard of their appeals to the Government they must continue to present their claims and urge their demands. Failure must not be due to their apathy. Neither must they become discouraged by apparent defeat. Perseverance, persistence and determination must eventually succeed when the cause is just and those engaged in it are united.

Continued effort is due to our posterity whom we desire to be freemen, not vassals. It is due to the cause we have espoused, which is in the interest of universal liberty. In struggling for our own rights and those of our children, we are battling for the civil and religious liberties of other minorities who, like us, may be oppressed because of religious or social peculiarities. In the endeavor to obtain our rights under the Constitution, the discussion is provoked of principles which affect other communities as well as ours, and the maintenance of which, in all their integrity, is essential to the permanence and perpetuity of that form of government which was established by the fathers of this great nation, but which some of their unworthy sons are seeking to pervert.

Only under a State government can those liberties and political privileges be secured to the people of this and other Territories. The anti-republican doctrines which have crept in, and have been adopted, concerning the absolute powers of Congress over the people dwelling on the public domain outside of the boundaries of the States, are subversive of the inalienable rights of men and in utter hostility to the basic principles of American institutions. They are so plainly opposed to the spirit and letter of the supreme law of the land, that no argument can be raised in their support but that of expediency—the subterfuge of the demagogue, not the policy of the statesman. If the pretext used as an excuse for depriving the people of Utah of their political rights and privileges shall prevail, other pretexts as shallow as that may be urged in other cases in the interest of parties or of sects, and thus one of the chief objects of constitutional guarantees be entirely frustrated.

We must continue the work that has been commenced; the movement towards statehood must not be relinquished, but the interest therein must be kept up, and everybody must work for it in earnest. Meanwhile, all that can be done must be done towards protecting the few rights and privileges which we enjoy. We need not expect that the enemy continually plotting against us will desist because of the rebuffs they have experienced. Shall we be less diligent than they? No people upon this broad continent have proven the truth of the patriotic adage "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," to as large an extent as the people called

"Mormons." We have had a continual struggle and must expect that it will be prolonged. Inch by inch, and foot to foot we must contend for our rights, not counting the cost either in dollars and cents or in time, labor or life.

Our cause is that of constitutional liberty against the encroachments of centralization and tyranny, the oppression of sectarianism and the intrigues of the lowest class of unscrupulous radicalism. And whether in maintaining our vested rights as citizens or pleading for the privileges of Statehood, there must be no faltering, no weariness, no cessation. Not until victory is achieved and we are free indeed, can we afford to sit down at ease or look back over the field to reckon the cost of our course.

A sure cure for impoverished blood, pimpled, and sallow complexion, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It will produce a healthy color, smooth skin, and is absolutely not injurious.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM O. SMITH, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of William O. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, Wilson Smol Smith, at his place of business, second door east of Goodie, Pitts & Co's. drug store, on First South Street, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory.

WILSON S. SMITH,  
Executor of the estate of William O. Smith, deceased.  
March 10th, 1893.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MAGDALENA MOESSEN, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of Magdalena MOESSEN, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned administrator of said estate, at his residence in Hunter Precinct, Salt Lake County, Utah.

JOSEPH MOESSEN,  
Administrator of the Estate of Magdalena Moessen, deceased.  
Salt Lake City, March 13, 1893.

**NOTICE.**

LAND OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City,  
March 14th, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Salt Lake City, on April 21, 1893, viz: Stanley Taylor H. E. No. 5002, for the S 2, N R 4 and N 2, SE 4, Sec. 29, Township 1 N, Range 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Thomson, Christopher J. Thomson, George Lufkin, William Baron, of Salt Lake City.

H. McMASTER, Register.

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NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

EDWARD DEXTER TUCKER Plaintiff, vs. MARY I. TUCKER, Defendant.

Summons in Divorce.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send Greeting, to Mary I. Tucker, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. R. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three.

D. DOCKHOLT, Clerk.

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