

son in your wards should be known to you, and his business or occupation also. You should not only know the man or the woman, and his business; but should likewise know his spirit, and be able to weigh it in the balance of truth.

Shepherds of Israel, watch well your flocks. Keep them healthy and vigorous. Encourage good with kind and generous word; and fear not to deal with offenders or rebuke sin in a manner that corresponds with the nature thereof, and also with the dignity of your high and holy calling. The great object is, to be alive and awake to every duty, and to be armed with righteousness and the power of God in great glory.

Our enemies are trying to come here to teach this people civilization and pure Christianity, by killing our men and sleeping with our women. It seems that we have been pre-judged and condemned to death,—the halts prepared by the wagon load and knots already tied (so says report.) If they had the chance, they would probably go through the forms of law trials with us, with great kindness and moderation affectedly; but death is in the pot and we must eat it. As we have been fore-ordained in Washington to be hung or shot, we must suffer it, guilty or not guilty. If we repent we must be damned, and if we do not repent, we must be damned. The ropes are all prepared! But if we do our duty, that proud Haman will yet see the despised Jew in a position which he will have cause to envy. Though the course of our enemies stands in their power and not in their justice, yet they shall come to an inglorious end, and none shall help them; and let all Israel say amen.

May the blessings of the Highest be and abide with the upright in heart, now and for ever: Amen.

DISCOURSE

By Elder Geo. A. Smith, Tabernacle, Nov. 29.

[REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.]

It is as usual with a degree of satisfaction that I arise before you this morning for the purpose of offering a few reflections, hoping that my brethren and sisters will exercise faith to that degree that I may be able to speak freely and communicate such sentiments as may be pleasing in the sight of our heavenly Father and a benefit to ourselves.

From my childhood, history has been a favorite theme. I have loved to read historical works, and for the little time I have been enabled to devote to reading in my younger days I acquired some general knowledge of what is termed 'profane history,' but only a limited knowledge of what is termed 'ecclesiastical history.' It did not please me to read the quarrels of the Popes and the cruelties that were inflicted by the dominant powers upon the weak. Those matters never pleased me so much as to read the movements of nations for the purpose of establishing dominion and extending empire, consequently I am not prepared to speak as readily of the history of the religious world as I would upon that portion of history that is generally denominated profane—of the political conditions of different nations at different ages of the world.

A revelation given in the early history of this church requires the Elders to acquire a knowledge of countries, of things present, of things to come, of things that have been, and so forth. In perusing the histories of Persia, Arabia, India, China and the nations of modern Europe, I have felt myself more or less actuated in accordance with the instructions given in that revelation.

At the time I could not conceive why it was that the Lord required his servants to acquire a knowledge of those nations and of political subjects, but experience has taught me that he had in it a design of no little importance, for from the time that the gospel was first preached, baptism administered and ordination first conferred the Priesthood upon the heads of men, we have been constantly and continually upon new ground.—The officers of the country in which we have lived could never find a law to fit our case, they could never discover any law that would answer their purpose in relation to us.

There was one principle laid down by them, however, that was simple, and that was that we had to be used up.

The most honorable of all the mobs that have ever been raised against us was that of Jackson County, Mo., for they came right straight out and plainly acknowledged that the civil law did not afford them a guarantee against the 'Mormons,' therefore they would drive them from their country, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must.

From that day to this our persecutors have been pretending to act under color of law, so far as to hold men while they could be murdered. They would employ a few troops or a mob, under the pretence of legal authority, and hold men still while the assassin could do his work. This has been the course pursued by our enemies all the time, up to the present hour.

Inasmuch as we observed the laws of God we had no occasion to violate the laws of our country and, as a matter of course, pretences were sought in vain from the beginning to the end, and the hue and cry of treason has been raised from one end of the country to the other, hence we see the importance of our Elders understanding the national force of laws of kingdoms, the laws of empires, the rules of nations, the relationship of institutions one to another and the relationship of subjects to their rulers.

An old principle, laid down from the earliest ages of British jurisprudence, from which we received our national institutions, is that allegiance is that ligament or thread which binds the subject to the sovereign, and that, for this allegiance, the sovereign, by an implied contract, owes in turn, protection to the subject; and the very moment that the government withholds its protection, that very moment allegiance ceases.

This is as old as the British Constitution, and it is recognized as natural and as eternal both in A-

merica and Great Britain; and you may trace this principle back thro' history to the earliest ages of man: the very moment a government ceases to protect its subjects, that moment they are at liberty to protect themselves.

Whenever national powers were exerted to crush the rights of their own subjects, then the right was founded in nature that they should stand up in their own defence, and the principle of self preservation is in a greater or less degree binding, and it has been acknowledged from the earliest ages that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

For something like a hundred years the kings of Great Britain, as you will see in King James' translation of the Bible, claimed the title of Kings of Great Britain, France and Ireland—a power which they could not exercise and maintain, so far as the kingdom of France was concerned, and finally, in the reign of George III, they saw fit to disclaim it.

The assumption of this right was a mere burlesque. Could they control the organization of France and regulate its internal policy? No, they could not. The only thing was to go to war, and then France could resist and sometimes menace the very existence of the British Empire, and yet the kings of England could claim to be kings of France; but were they kings of France? Not unless the people of France said so, for the people choose their kings to reign over them.

This system of claiming authority from some distant claim has been practiced and is at the present time, and there is now an individual who claims to be king of France, who assumes that title—an individual who does not live in France—he is expelled, but yet he claims to be the sovereign of France; at the same time the people have, by their unanimous voice, placed Louis Napoleon upon the throne and they carry out his decrees, while a fugitive claims to be king of France, but without the consent of the people, and has not power enough to pull an old setting hen off her nest.

Circumstances might change so as to throw Napoleon from his rather uncertain seat and might place some other individual there, but no government can exist there only by the consent of the people or such a portion of them as is sufficient to awe the rest and preserve peace, union and harmony.

Tyrants have attempted to resist this principle and hence almost every man that has got into power has immediately gone to work to lay plans to conciliate the great and mighty sovereign people and to perpetuate that authority in their families.

History shows us that some of the Roman Consuls attained power and wealth by their military exploits and then assumed the title of Emperors and rulers over the commonwealth. We find that they assumed that title by the consent of the military power and that they enlarged themselves by the aid of the military till they finally gained the supreme power over the people.

All officers and authorities that depend upon the bayonet are very uncertain; hence very few of the Roman Emperors ever came to a natural death. They who hold millions in subjection by the sword are slain as tyrants whenever opportunity affords. These characters have not all the peace and happiness that might be wished for.

Rulers have assumed to control the people by the power of the bayonet, and many who have attempted to do so have fallen in the attempt, and many have fallen into political disgrace, and been destroyed because they attempted to crush down the feelings of a free people. It was in consequence of this that the American revolution was brought to pass.

The American revolution was simply the result of attempting to coerce, by the point of the bayonet, measures that the people of the Colonies were unwilling to consent to. The Parliament wished to impose, without their consent, rulers, taxes and laws which they themselves had no voice in making, and this brought about a revolution, which ended in establishing the present government of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States was only a little enlargement of the freedom guaranteed under the British Constitution, our revolutionary fathers not thinking any other position or principle as safe or as good, and they made it to surround them with a degree of security as their fathers did in the British Constitution, forming it something after its model and style. Instead, however, of an hereditary King they elected a President to hold office for four years, and instead of a House of Lords they elected a Senate, composed of members or representatives elected by the several State Legislatures, and instead of a House of Commons they elected the House of Representatives by an apportionment of the people, and in fact, the organization is very similar to that of the mother country. The President represents the hereditary Sovereign, the members of the Senate representing the States, and the House of Representatives the people of the United States, instead of having the members of the House of Commons who represent the property of the realm.

In tracing these things down and examining and well considering them, they show us, as it were in a glass, our real position.

Now I do not suppose that there was a man, scarcely in the whole assembly who anxiously desired in his heart to move a thousand miles into the middle of a desert with his family, to live in this barren, desolate, cold country. I do not suppose there was an individual but would have preferred to inhabit the vacant prairies of Illinois, Iowa, or Missouri, than to have been under the necessity of wandering into a desert, surrounded by mountains, in the midst of sage plains where nothing could be raised except by artificial irrigation.

We were willing to come here simply because we were forced to go somewhere where we could enjoy our religion, which we could not do where we were. This is the principle that brought us here; this is the reason that we were willing to

forego the ten thousand comforts that could surround us in the world, and come and turn the wilderness into a fruitful field. Of necessity, I say, we came here willingly because we were forced to. There was no place else for the Apostles and Prophets to go to.

We petitioned the several States and also the United States for an asylum where we could enjoy ourselves, and all our petitions were answered with coldness and indifference, and there was not a place in the United States where a man that professed to be a Latter Day Saint could have peace. There was nothing but to be mobbed, driven, his houses burned wherever he might be, and no governor, no legislature, no authority would extend any better prospect than the repetition of the murder, robberies and persecution we had suffered in Missouri and that we were then enduring in Illinois.

Under these circumstances we came here, and silently and quietly continued coming away from every part of the Union, and our friends from other nations flocked here from various parts until we had conquered the desert, and turned the mountain streams and caused vegetation to grow, produced grain of considerable variety and of excellent quality. We had begun to make ourselves comfortable, and we had the prospect of peace as there was nobody upon the face of the earth that would have inhabited this sterile country—a thousand miles from civilized society, where there were no inhabitants but a few naked, savage Indians, whom we cared for and befriended.

The gold fever broke out, and thousands of the gold miners from all nations, passed through our settlements; we fed them, for they came here naked and destitute and we enabled them to proceed on their way or they would have starved to death in the desert, but although we did this, scarcely an individual desired to stay in this barren country. They could look around, and then say you are a pack of damned fools to stay in this barren desert, and they would ask why do you stay here in such a barren country? It was for something more precious than gold, it was for the privilege of worshipping God under our own vine, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could raise a vine to worship under and there was scarcely a tree grew in the valleys. Here we could worship, and here we remain, and what is the result? The moment that our settlements had extended far to the south, to the north, the moment that we were placed in a position that starvation did not stare us in the face, and that a man dare eat as much as his appetite craved without thinking that he would have to go without tomorrow, that moment the great nation of which we are a part, rich in gold and silver, powerful in numbers, wealth and learning, place themselves in a position to annihilate us, to drive us from our homes in the fastnesses of the mountains.

Now my brethren and sisters we remember that all good governments is by the consent of the governed; we remember the old principle that an allegiance is the thread which ties the subject to the governed; we remember the thread which ties the subject to the government, and for which the government owes the subject protection. I ask, did the government of the United States ever extend its protection to us? Did it protect us in Missouri? Did it protect us in Illinois? Did it protect us in Iowa? Did it protect us in Nebraska? No, never, we had to protect ourselves or perish, and share the fate that lambs share in the paws of wolves. This is the principle as it is presented to us. Have they ever protected us in these mountains? No, we protect ourselves. We made the roads, we explored the country, and we have protected them when ever they passed here, and we have fed, clothed and aided them on their journeying, and extended every kindness, but have they protected us? No, but they have stirred up the savages of the desert to destroy our weak settlements. This has been the result, and yet we have not been ten years upon this soil. We have not been scarcely able to acquire the comforts of life, a man has scarcely dared to eat as much as would satisfy his appetite; we had scarcely done this, I say, until they sent their armies by thousands to dragoon this people into subjection, with the avowed aim and object as published in every paper that comes from the States, to deprive us of our religious rights, and to establish and inflict rights or practices which we abhor, and which we have moved a thousand miles to avoid. I ask them shall freedom depart? and in the language of a Roman, I ask which you prefer, slavery or death?

Shall they be left to trample upon the rights of free men? Who will not consider which is to be preferred, FREEDOM or SLAVERY? Shall this people be left to the mercy of men who come here with armies to enforce principles that are as degrading to us, as degradation can be?

I presume, brethren and sisters, there is but one feeling upon that subject. I presume that we are willing to dispense with our tea, with our coffee, our tobacco, our finery, and a hundred other comforts that we might have had, had we remained in the States as others have done, rather than be subject to this degradation and cursed dominion.

May God enable us to hold up our heads, and with all our might, mind and strength, and our reliance in the Most High, live our religion and be prepared to inherit his glory, is my prayer. Amen.

NOTICE.

IT IS NECESSARY that I should close my business as speedily as possible. I therefore ask all persons who are indebted to the late firms of J. M. Horner & Co., Hooper & Williams and W. H. Hooper, to come forward and pay their debts.

I have given much indulgence to the persons who owe me, and I truly hope this notice will be responded to. I will receive in payment the following: First: cattle. Second: grain, hay, hides and pork; but shall expect all persons who have cattle and no money, to pay in cattle. I hope this call will be attended to without exception. 29-2m W. M. H. HOOPER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements to insure insertion in the current number must be handed in on Monday.

ROPE AND TWINE.

W. A. McMASTER, Rope, Twine, Lasso, Girth, Broom and Weavers' Twine Manufacturer, 11th Ward, informs the public that he will break and dress Hemp and Flax, or spin any of the above named to all who wish, on cheap terms, &c. 27tf

J. L. HEYWOOD,

HAT, Cap and Muff Manufacturer, 17th Ward. WANTED in exchange—all kinds of Furs, Sheep and Lamb's wool; also all kinds of produce, County and Territorial orders. 21-1f

SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES

WILL be taken by us on Bingham Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the usual rates, length of time immaterial with us. We shall prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the winter. (7tf) BLAIR & BROTHER.

THE PUBLIC

ARE hereby forbidden to pass and repass over the land known as Dr. Richards' pasture, and lying between the ten acre lots and Jordan river. Such as transgress this prohibition will be liable to prosecution for trespass. 34-1f B. HAM YOUNG, FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference. 49t H. B. CLAWSON, Recorder of Brands.

W. BALLAN,

WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate. 43-1f

ENGRAVING SHOP!

A T J. M. BARLOW'S, 1st door east of the Desert Store, where all kinds of engraving may be done. Names engraved on guns, watches, rings, spoons, knives, &c. Public Hands and others please take notice. Any kind of available pay taken. Terms moderate. 25-1f DAVID MACKENZIE, Engraver.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Woollen Factory at Jordan Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Gaunt, has repaired and fitted it up in good order and has it in successful operation.

Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling and Dyeing done to order at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

With a new set of cards and good workmen, he flatters himself that he can do as good work as can be done in the Territory. Wool worked up on shares, if desired. 20-1f A. GARDNER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennan deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law. 441f DANIEL SPENCER, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!!

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1887. 42-1f JULIA ANN BABBITT, W. H. HOOPER, BENJ. F. JOHNSON, Administrators.

Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1886.

Cows, Sheep and Herding.

I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin (or Summit creek) and prepared to take cows and sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both summer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows; and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from sheep, and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave, help stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's residence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep for good work oxen can by him be accommodated. 61f B. F. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

OWING to the absence of so many of the citizens who were indebted to the late firm of Livingston, Kinkadee & Co., they were unable to make collections of debts due them. To accommodate both parties we advanced Mr. Bell the means for the same, and the debts have been transferred to us. We therefore earnestly request such as know themselves indebted as above, to call and pay the same. Cattle will be received. 39-2m W. M. H. HOOPER.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

JENNINGS & WINDER, are prepared to kill beaves for private families at their public Slaughterhouse. Persons wishing can have them cut up ready for salting and taken home. Charge for killing, \$1, or will take the hide and pay \$1.50. 24tf

JENNINGS & WINDER'S

New Meat Market is on the corner North of J. Cain's—Meats of all kinds and of the first quality always on hand. Also Pork and Bologna Sausage, dried Beef, corned Beef, Lard, Tallow, pickled Tongues, &c., &c.

JENNINGS & WINDER'S

Tannery and Leather business continued at the old place. The best price paid for hides of all kinds. N. B. The above firm would be glad if those persons indebted to them would call and settle forthwith, and any having claims present them and take your pay. 24tf