

ments are placed, and up and in your rivers, how very, very comparatively they are. Yet on an extent of land, is there not to occupy the country it is true; I tell the people sometimes that mountains have very large feet, that our deserts occupy very large tracks of land. But wherever there is a habitable place, Latter-day Saints are living on it, and consequently living in these little places to control the mountains and the country. Is not that a fact? And those we did not have these little adding, barren places, the little springs and little rivulets that are along reminding one of oases in the deserts—if we did not have them we could not have the country, but we have them and God has given us possession of them. If we had not possessed these narrow valleys and defiles they would have been in the possession of bands of ranton robbers, who would have lived upon the people and their property, as "cowboys" and guerillas are now doing in Arizona. But possessing them gave strength and protection to our more important settlements.

I have paid for what we have. I expect your land is all entered?

Answer—Yes, sir. You have paid for the land then, you have paid for it up in Pine Valley. There is a big mountain between, and you that in the bargain, and all the sand ridges and rough places, adding Jacob's Twist are thrown or nothing. You own the country there and there and all the way through. How far is it from these mountains to Kanab?

Answer.—About 80 miles, sir. The most of it is mountainous. There are little places here and there which enable you to control it; the mountains are thrown in chips and whetstones. It is the same all the way from here to here; there are little places here and there; we own them and have our titles for them, and we are owners of the soil and the mountains are thrown in. So that as to the small quantity of land have been compelled by circumstances to go into Idaho, Arizona, Colorado. We cannot hide from ourselves that these things give us political rights in these places; who are we injuring, whose political or religious liberties are injured upon by us? Nobody's! If we live on and conquer those forbidden districts we ought not to be regarded the limited influence that these positions naturally award us; while we do not interfere with others and their political arrangements, we think we ought to possess a meagre share that these adding circumstances place in possession.

There is another remarkable thing. Who is it that we are to thank for this? The Lord. Did he give President Brigham Young these things—to occupy these places? Yes. Is it right for us to occupy them? Yes. Is it right for us to build temples? Yes. Is it right for us to administer in them? Yes. Is it right for us to seek to establish the kingdom of God on the earth? Yes. Is it right for us to seek freedom from God to do it? Yes. What is what we have been doing for great many years and we are doing to-day. Here is Brother Cannon. He is going to Washington as our representative in the general government. Only think about it, there is a Territory several hundred miles long and I do not know how long. Let me see (the speaker turning and addressing himself to President Cannon)! George, how many representatives have they in Congress?

Answer: 293 representatives and delegates.

And then there is the Senate?

Answer: 76 members.

And we, a little people in the valleys of these mountains, right in the tops of these mountains, in the midst of 50 millions of people, all representation we have is just a delegate, and he has not a right to vote! And yet what have they done to us? Not much. Have they been plotting against us? Yes, they have. Are they seeking to injure us to-day? Yes. Who? All classes of men, and especially the religious kind. Our feeling is to save people, not to curse them. It must be a miserable feeling for men to have when they are seeking to destroy their fellow men, yet they are doing it. It is because they have not the intelligence to cope with the principles that God has revealed to us that they want to drag the strength of the governor into to put

down by arms that which they have not the power to do by argument or on any just or regular principle. I would be ashamed if I were one of them; I would be ashamed if I could not do something else besides praying to destroy a few, weak people in the tops of the mountains of Utah, far away from everybody, and pretending that we are so awfully corrupt that they are afraid we shall demoralize them. God save the mark! They themselves are killing off their own children by tens of thousands and by hundreds of thousands before they are born. That is the feeling that is growing up among them. It is adultery, fornication, lasciviousness that is undermining the constitutions of the people. They are rotting by thousands and tens of thousands, and they will come here and preach morality to us. We do not want them. We tell them to go among their own lepers and cleanse their own social evils, sweep out their own Augean stables, and purify themselves from their own corruptions, and then come and talk purity to us. That is what I would say to those people. We understand them as well as they understand themselves, and for that reason we do not want any of that kind of hypocrisy here.

Now, then, we come to ourselves. We are here. Could we have been placed in any better position than we are to-day? No. What has been the object of God for sometime? In the first place He operated upon Columbus to come and find this land. He then operated upon the Puritans and other men in England and other places to come to this land, and many of them were good, honorable, high-minded, virtuous people. The grandfathers and grandmothers of this nation were not murderers; they did not murder infants; they were honorable people, who cherished human life, and considered it a blessing to have a large posterity and to take care of them. The spirit of the early fathers was, if their land was poor they could raise men. What are they doing now? Raising murderers and murderers. From among those people and from Europe and other parts the Saints have been gathered. The Lord is gathering them together, and His kingdom is spreading and growing, and it is our privilege to grow and expand with it, and we should be true to ourselves, be true to our religion, be true to God, and operate in the interests of humanity. We could not find a better place for Latter-day Saints than in these valleys of the mountains, nor in those rugged parts further south. We expect to go on and to increase and seek to the Lord for His guidance protection and sustenance, while we must learn to do right and observe His laws and keep His commandments. The kingdom of God is on ward. It is accelerating in its speed. God has called the First Presidency, the Twelve, High Priests, Seventies, Elders, Bishops, High Councilors, Priests, Teachers and Deacons—He has called upon them to devote themselves to Him. He expects us to be willing in the day of His power. He expects us to be true to our integrity, and having taught us eternal principles, He expects that we shall have the law of God written in our hearts and be valiant for the truth and for God. God and all the intelligences that He is surrounded with are on our side and are enlisted in our protection and for the sustenance of this people; and for the rolling forth of His work, and the accomplishment of the objects that He designed in the introduction of the Gospel in the last days, even in the dispensation of the fullness of times, when He would gather all things into one. Being called to live in a land like this, in the midst of rugged mountains and barren deserts we will sing, "For the strength of the hills we bless thee, our God, our fathers' God;" for the wisdom Thou hast displayed we praise thee, O God, our fathers' God. And we will be true to God, to our religion and will keep our covenants; we will maintain strict integrity to our vows which we have vowed in sacred places; we will follow the guidance of the Holy Priesthood and God will lead us from strength to strength, from victory to victory, from power to power, until the kingdom of God shall be established, and no man can stay its progress to-day, God being our helper. Let us go to Him and put our trust in Him, and all will be well with us in time and through all eternity.

Brethren: God bless you, and prosper you in all your journeyings, and enable you to accomplish your ob-

ject, and frustrate all the designs of your enemies, and let all the congregation say, Amen [the congregation responded, Amen.] May God bless this people. Hold on a little longer, for this motto which I see in your house will be fulfilled, "After the cloud there will be sunshine." Amen.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

ON Monday, February 20, Senator Call, of Florida, who made an excellent speech against the constitutionality of the Edmunds bill, introduced the following Resolution in the Senate, which was laid on the table subject to be called up and was ordered printed. It is sound and irrefutable, but it is quite doubtful if it will be adopted in the present intemperate condition of the congressional mind:

"Resolved, That article VI, of the Constitution declares that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

That any act of Congress which deprives or denies the right to vote, or makes ineligible to office or public trust under the United States, the members of any church or denomination or form of religion, or those who do not believe or practice or profess the faith or observances or rites of any church, society, or form of religion is not a law in pursuance of the Constitution and is not the supreme law of the land, and the judges are not bound thereby.

That section 9 of article 1 of the Constitution declares that "no bill of attainder * * * shall be passed;" and article 5 declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury" * * * "nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" and the 14th article, section 1, of the Constitution declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, * * * and no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

That these provisions forbid Congress from enacting any law by which any person shall be deprived of or denied any right, privilege or immunity conferred by law on other citizens, because of any alleged criminal or other act, without judicial ascertainment by due process of law; and all acts of Congress having such force and effect are not laws in pursuance of the Constitution, and are not the supreme law of the land, and the judges are not bound thereby.

That the free exercise of religion without any law of Congress respecting the same, according to each man's conscience and freedom from responsibility under the law for his acts until they are judicially ascertained by due process of law, whether such acts are criminal and concern the states, or are such as concern individuals, whether they are "punishable by taking life, liberty or property, or by the denial of some right, privilege or immunity, and the right to hold office or public trust without being subject to any religious test as a qualification, constitute that "justice" to establish which and as the substance of that "liberty" to secure which the Constitution was ordained and established, and acts of Congress denying or depriving any of the people of them or of any part of them are not in pursuance of the Constitution, and are not binding on the judge.

COMBINATION.

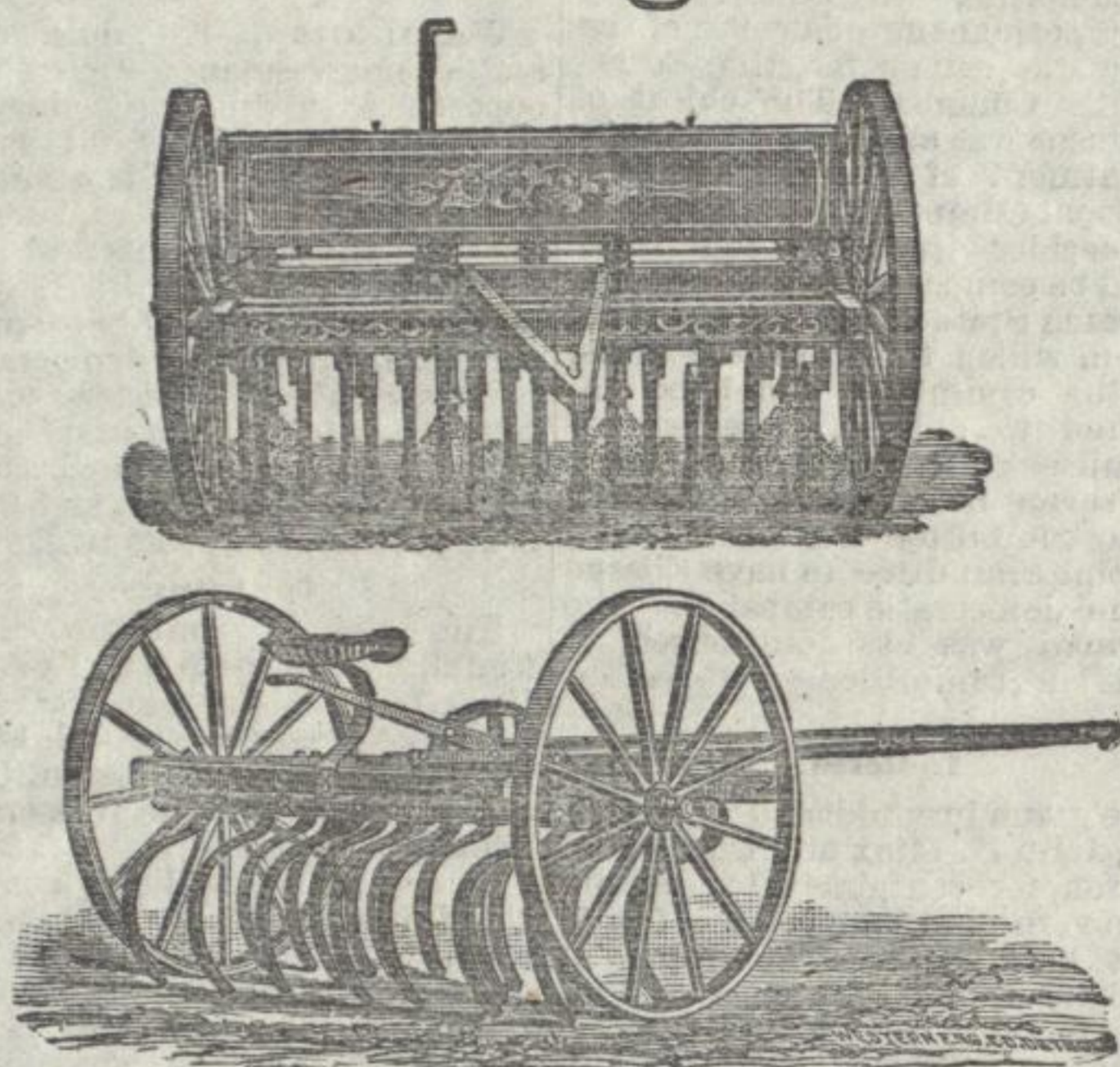
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