

them to traitorous action, to usurpation, to malfeasance, and to tyranny which was as far removed from the spirit of constitutional privilege as light from darkness, or heaven from aboul.

Six times have the people of Utah appealed to the magnanimity of this nation for the right of self-government, for the privileges of full citizenship, for the opportunity of taking part in national affairs. Six times have they been denied; they "asked for bread and were given a stone, for fish and were given a serpent;" and even now but little warmth is felt by the people in regard to ultimate statehood and the rights so long withheld. They cannot help but see that the present move is made by the politicians, by aspirants for office, to meet the exigencies of party, rather than that the people should have justice because it is justice, and right because it is right.

The Convention now assembled in this city for the framing of a Constitution is far from being an ideal one. Partisanship is without disguise, and selfishness crops out in all contributory directions; and unless these incongruous elements are under more restraint than they are at present, the work will be an abortion, the people will reject the whole concern.

One of the first contributory sections was that referring to our future judiciary. So glaring were its provisions that even the Convention hardly entertained the suggestions therein. To be sure, courts will be needed, and all the auxiliaries thereto. But have we concluded that the State is to be overflowing with chronic litigation? Is crime against property and life to be so rampant; is contention to be so universal, that a large proportion of the future revenue is to be absorbed by the courts, to say nothing of the vast sums implied for counsel which litigants will have to meet?

Justice is far too high and unreach-able now. Professional fees are vastly in excess of what they should be; more simplicity is needed and less technicality; less law and more equity; circumlocution and verbiage need to be set aside for statements of fact and such presentation of cases that the interested parties may know what every document and process means; and unless men get back in these institutions to first principles, some day revolution will sweep the whole fabric from beneath our feet. The new State should aim at simplicity, economy and justice between man and man, even if old methods are to be set aside by something original, more speedy and less expensive.

What little has been said in the Convention as to the remuneration of its members and mileage combined, has not had a good effect upon the observant masses. While thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for this work, many people believe that a selection from the best men in Utah could have been made of those who, for the honor thereof; for their own good and that of their posterity; for patriotism and love of Utah, which is not even secondary to that of country, would have done this work without pecuniary consideration or hope of further reward.

Not but what "the laborer is worthy

of his hire;" not but what offices have to be filled; not but what ability should be a consideration as to fitness for all positions. But if Utah now or as a State is only to be officered for fees and boodle, as are some places elsewhere, let her remain in utter insignificance until a generation can be raised, so imbued with interest that they would be as unselfish as the missionary who goes out in the spirit of the Master to redeem the world.

Money seems today to be so much of a power that men stoop to anything for its acquisition. It is so much desired that the world barter for it honor, self-respect, and every principle of manhood that it lites one above another; and the expression is freely used—nay, believed—that if you were to take money out of prominent things in the world like politics or religion, there would be very little left of either. If rivals were as active in effort for progress as they are for office and position, what a victory that would mean. But as long as the latter is the reward for political services and intense partisanship, so long will localities groan under every species of corruption; bribery will determine laws and affect their vindication, until this all unseen but potent power determines our civilization, and finally gives it to the winds.

The way for a man to be a true patriot, and to exhibit the highest type of efficient citizenship, is to take pride and part in the building up of his own village and town; to set first an example of industry, thrift and improvement; to beautify his own home and to train his family to preserve around it order, cleanliness and convenience; to make an attractive farm and a desirable orchard; then to encourage his neighbors and give them the benefit of his experience; and to take his part in building and sustaining the school and the meeting house, for the mental, moral and spiritual education of the rising generation; to do his share in securing good roads and sidewalks, and to ask the question often, can we accommodate and utilize an increase of population? then aid in securing them and in making them a permanent part of the thrifty whole; if agricultural and water facilities are but moderate, what other resources are reachable; can we adopt and make a success of any industry as yet untried?

Such a man will be always engaged. But if he possess capacity beyond his local surroundings, his county and then his state will command his attention and his pride; personal interest will attach itself to every good thing, from the founding of a new settlement to the building of the capitol; from the raising of wheat to the manufacture of sugar; from the last arrival in his own family to the swelling numbers in his preferred and favorite state.

Nor if he never says a word about his country from one Fourth of July to another, can he be charged with lack of patriotism. Or if New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or even Arizona or Wyoming (close by) receive but little of his consideration, what has that to do with his Americanism or his loyalty? Do not "a man's actions speak louder than words," and would you not as soon trust him in an emergency as the one who is forever prating about his pa-

triotic love for and interest in his country and its starry flag.

Shakespeare said of one of his characters, "Methinks he doth protest too much;" and President Young said the same thing in other phraseology of one of Utah's homestead governors, who, after charging the people with every crime in the political calendar, run up on his own residence the Stars and Stripes, as much as to say that he only was an American, and every other man was a traitor.

The flag is the emblem, or it represents the nation as a whole. But a man may wear it in his hat, or have it folded around him at his demise, and yet in his heart be untrue to the grand conceptions of sacred liberty and union signified by it. Much of what we have heard said has been unadulterated buncombe; much that we have seen has demonstrated the shallowness of pretense; and much that we have experienced has proved to us that it is possible for tyranny and oppression to find excuses for arbitrary methods in the proudest land beneath the sun.

And so the unostentatious man, moving along the lines of duty, may cherish within him love of family, of village or city; love of his state where destiny or choice has placed his feet. He may comprehend the genius of that national life to which he conforms each thought and act, and after all his voice may be silent in the caucus, on the hustings, or in the Convention. But he is a patriot. His life belongs to his country, and his locality, if it is needed. With the thousands whose bravery of soul has led them in that direction he would meet intelligently an enemy either in the forum or on the battlefield. At the same time he is satisfied that thousands have acted from less generous impulses, from questionable loyalty, and because of the motives as varied as are men. He questions much that love which claims the spoils of office, because of chances taken a quarter of a century ago or more. But one man in our Convention rose to the dignity of refusing compensation; only one man here and there refused continuous remuneration from the government for services in the war. Such men are heroes, and their patriotism is beyond dispute. Money cannot buy service like to that.

A JACKSON COUNTY SURVIVOR.

WOODRUFF, Apache Co., Arizona.

I was born the 23rd of June in the year 1819. About the first thing I can remember is that I saw the hand of the Lord—I cannot call it anything else: I was watching the lightning flashes when I saw the hand clearly spread out in the heavens.

When I was about eight years old Sidney Rigdon used to preach in our neighborhood as a Campbellite preacher. This was in Portage county, Ohio. Early in 1831 Lyman Wight and John Whitmer came to our settlement preaching, and I believed and was baptized. Sylvester Hulet says it was on the 2nd day of March, 1831. Early in the spring Joseph came to our settlement from the state of New York. He did not stay there very long till he moved over to Father Johnson's, six miles west of where we lived, and he went from there and located the center Stake of Zion. In the spring the