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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

## CHICAGO, 6.—

Washington special says that reports from the Indian country are still favorable for peace. Commissioner of the Interior is being rapidly pushed; unexpectedly large numbers coming in, showing a disposition to adopt the habits of civilized life. The system of distributing annuity goods is being changed, and the transfer of most of the goods to white traders at nominal prices, is to be broken up and the distributions will now be made on the reservations and access denied to traders.

A Tribune's special says there is no reason to believe that Senator Cole has gone to San Domingo for the purpose of opening negotiations of any kind. The Administration determined last May to send a person thither to examine the condition of things and make a report for Congress. The persons designated have been unable to sail on account of sickness, and possibly Cole has gone on this errand, but he certainly has no power to negotiate for the annexation of San Domingo.

It is clearly the intention of Congress to legislate on the McGarran claim. The President and Cabinet fully sustain Secretary Cox in resisting the unwarranted interference of the two judges of the District Supreme Court, who sought to settle this matter by a writ of mandamus. The Secretary will take no action but leave the question for Congress to settle.

Specials from various parts of Tennessee indicate a much heavier vote cast than at the recent election. Senator's majority in the State will probably be 50,000 to 60,000. No serious disturbances thus far are reported. The legislature will probably be strongly Democratic.

A special from New York says it is believed that the Spanish gunboats will be released on Saturday, no information having been lodged sufficient to detain them. The Spanish Minister has offered a guarantee that they shall not be used against Peru. He will give bonds for the same. The examination of the steamer *Duquesne* closed at Rock Island yesterday; ten were held on a charge of murder, three asked for further hearing.

Augusta, Ga.—A report has been received from Edgely, S. C., that Chas. and J. D. Cresswell, who left here on Wednesday, as supposed to engage in a duel, met near Edgely yesterday and fought with pistols. The former was instantly killed, the latter seriously and perhaps mortally wounded. The affair, which was of an entirely private nature, is alleged to have grown out of family troubles.

Washington.—The commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to assign Special Agent H. J. to temporarily assist in the investigation for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the revenue affairs in that State.

Admiral Dahlgren resigns his position as Chief of the Ordnance Department on Tuesday, and assumes command of the Navy Yard here, in place of Admiral Porter, who relieves Admiral Horn of the command of the Cuban squadron.

Albany.—The excitement here with regard to the Susquehanna Railroad is intense. A complaint was made to-day against the Directors and Treasurers on a charge of a conspiracy to place the road under the control of Jay Gould and his friends, now managing the Erie Road, and thus defraud the present company out of its property. Judge Clute issued an injunction against the above parties acting as Directors and Treasurers, which has reduced the board to less than a quorum, and though they met they were obliged to adjourn.

New York.—Whitely, of the Secret Service, last night, made another important arrest of counterfeiters, two Frenchmen, named Antonio Amiel and Charles Enchile, who have been long suspected of manufacturing counterfeit dollar and gold pieces, and counterfeit 25 cent postal stamps. A hoard of containing several thousand dollars of counterfeit money was found in their possession and taken in charge of by the officers.

The new Mexican Minister, Mr. Marcial, and the Mexican Commissioner, Mr. Palencia, arrived to-day in the steamer *Orizaba* from Havana.

It is understood that the work will be commenced on the new post office in this city at an early day.

Letters from England show that the man killed on the railroad there, and who was supposed to have had something to do with the recent robbery in this city, had no connection whatever with that affair.

The Republican committee, last night, adopted resolutions in favor of the eight-hour law.

The Grand Jury of West Chester has presented the management of the State prison, and laid the blame of the late trouble on the prison association, the influence of that association contributing to the sympathy on the part of the community which eventually results in convicts being regarded as objects of sympathy and pity rather than as criminals and offenders against the peace and welfare of the community. This coming to the knowledge of the prisoners, has certainly done more or less to cause general discontent. The Grand Jury advocates a return to severer punishments and fine. They find the reason for the trouble is the influence of the prison association.

The Herald's special, at Richmond, states that Sheriff Mayhew and Deputy Stevens, of Norfolk, paid a visit recently to Taylor's Farm, in that county for the purpose of carrying a writ of execution on some negro quarters. They went down in a buggy, and coming to the village left the horse and buggy on the road. They passed through the different negro quarters, and the negroes, when they returned to their buggy, they were astonished to find it, the horse and the harness decorated all over with the notices they had just

served. On inquiry into the cause the negroes informed them that no attention would be paid to these notices and that the military would have to remove them if they went; they offered no violence to the officers, but assured that the civil law was recognized in that village. Thus the matter stands.

San Francisco, 6.—Efforts are being made to organize a people's party in this city, and to nominate a ticket for city and county officers. Reform is demanded and it is deemed necessary to take the affairs of the city out of the hands of politicians.

Arizona, advices say that since the first of June, in Pima county alone, 1,000 head of cattle have been stolen by Indians, and during the same time out of a population of 25,000, the savages have murdered 22, wounded 18 and carried two into captivity.

Legal tenders 74. John H. Pratt, the ring-leader of the Jefferson, Texas riots, was arrested here last night by a detective from the headquarters of Gen. Reynolds.

Memphis.—Except a disturbance at Moscow, there is no account of violence having occurred at the election in West Tennessee. The democratic press here, while announcing a victory, urge the supporters of Senter to exhibit their charity in the hour of triumph by offering to forget the wrongs that have been inflicted.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Twelve astronomers are here with eleven telescopes in position and with meteorological apparatus. The weather has been cloudy for two days past and there are no signs of clearing. Scientific men doubt the possibility of making observations this morning, but soon dropped.

James P. and John Brownlow are both beaten for the legislature in their district, though both were for Senter, who carried both districts.

The State Journal, Stokes' organ, will be suspended to-morrow.

Buffalo.—The Anti-Coal Monopoly Organization held another meeting this evening, at which resolutions were passed recommending the abolition of the coal tariff, and instructing the member of Congress from this district to use every effort to procure its repeal. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress to abolish the duty on foreign coal. A determined spirit is manifested to break the coal monopoly.

St. Louis.—A Denver despatch says that Gen. Palmer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has completed the arrangements for the extension of the road to Denver. The most intelligent miners assert that St. Louis will become the chief point for smelting the silver ores of Colorado, and that thousands of tons will daily be shipped here when the road is completed, at a saving of thirty dollars a ton on the present mode of transportation. Parties here are already preparing to erect smelting works.

A Santa Fe despatch says that a part of the miners were allowed by the Utah Indians to pass through the country on an inspection tour, but were positively prohibited from locating claims.

Cleveland.—A stencil cutter named Laubach was caught by his employer in bed with his wife; the husband attacked both and wounded his wife, probably fatally, and the man slightly.

Mobile, 6.—A serious riot occurred here last night at an out-door Republican meeting, composed principally of negroes, and held in celebration of the triumph of the Republican candidate for Congress in this district. A large number of shots were fired, and three negroes killed and five wounded; four policemen and three other whites were wounded.

Montgomery, Ala.—The returns are still awaited, but enough is known to render it certain that Buckley and Hayes, Republicans, are elected in the second and fourth districts; that Cox and Sherman, Democrats, are elected to the fifth district. The returns from the first district are too indefinite to say with certainty, but the impression is, that Buckley is elected. In the third district the vote is very close, and it will take an official count to decide.

Philadelphia.—The report of Jay Cooke & Co. having advanced money for the whisky destroyed in the recent fire is being investigated.

Gettysburg.—Most of the railroads leading to here are extending free tickets to Union and Confederate officers attending the re-union on the battlefield on the 23d inst. The artist Rothert, who is painting a picture of the battle, and Col. Batcheler, the historian, will be present.

Augusta, Ga.—Heavy and continued rains are injuring the crops in this section.

George and James Addison surrendered to the authorities to-day, for shooting the two Cresswells at Edgely yesterday. Chas. Cresswell is dead; J. D. Cresswell, who is charged with the seduction of the sister of the Addisons, is dangerously but not mentally wounded.

Nashville.—Information from East Tennessee shows that Senter will carry that section by a small majority, in which case the majority in the State will not be less than fifty thousand.

Worcester, Mass., 7.—Hon. Charles Allen, many years a prominent citizen of this State, and formerly a member of Congress and Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and the occupant of other positions of trust and honor, died here this morning, aged 72.

New York.—Last night, at Columbusville, L. I., destroyed the oil factory of Sampson Alden & Sons; the loss of the building and contents is variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$400,000.

New York.—The Cuban Junta, in this city has received official information from Céspedes relative to the reception of the new patriot army of the late great of Spanish gunboats by order of the authorities at Washington.

It represents that the feeling produced was one of satisfaction that our Government was about to undertake the peace and welfare of the community. This coming to the knowledge of the prisoners, has certainly done more or less to cause general discontent. The Grand Jury advocates a return to severer punishments and fine. They find the reason for the trouble is the influence of the prison association.

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boats. It is rumored that Gen. Rodas, despairing of subduing the insurgents, has invited Roberts to take a passage to the island to witness, himself, the gravity of the situation, and has advised the Cuban Government to grant the Cubans all the concessions compatible with its own dignity.

Chicago.—A grand banquet was given to Sing Man and Choy Chew, the Chinese visitors at the Sherman House last night; the party was very select and was composed of members of the Board of Trade, several of the most prominent business men of the city and some distinguished gentlemen from other parts of the United States.

President of the Board of Trade, presided, and at the conclusion of the banquet gave an account, in a brief speech of the visit of the Chicago Commercial Party to California, speaking in the highest terms of their reception there, and expressing the belief that a great trade will so spring up, not only between California and Chicago, but direct with China via San Francisco. Choy Chew, in response to the toast, "our guests," made a few highly appropriate remarks. He said that on landing on the shores of California, though he was a stranger to its customs, laws and language, and in the most of some, an intruder, he found kindness and justice. He expressed his warm admiration of Chicago and his thanks for the cordial reception extended to them here, and hoped their visit would be productive of good results both to China and America. Speeches were also made by Hon. N. B. Judd and A. S. Gould, of San Francisco, who gave a brief account of that city, and expressed his belief that the interests of San Francisco and Chicago were identical, and that a great trade would spring up between them.

New York special state that Christopher Galt, an alleged defaulter of the Prussian Government, was arrested to-day and will be returned by the next steamer.

The Insurance Association will investigate the Philadelphia fire, owing to the suspicions of many barrels, insured, being filled with water, with intent to defraud.

Washington special says that late developments in New York and elsewhere, with regard to the extent of counterfeiting revenue stamps, is causing much uneasiness in the Revenue Bureau. The detectives lately captured a lot of stamps, better executed than the genuine. It is the opinion of experts that all the series of stamps should be changed, and that both the engraving and printing should be done at the Government Office. All efforts to discover the source of the die of the counterfeit ten-dollar greenback have thus far failed. It seems certain now that the question of establishing a bureau for engraving and note printing, where all the money and revenue stamps will be manufactured, will come up in Congress early next winter.

Though the eclipses will be only partial at this point, the whole force of the national observatory will be engaged in making observations.

Advises coming from parties sent to various parts of the country indicate that all are ready for business.

## FOREIGN.

London.—The press comment on the seizure by the American Government of the gunboats building for Spain at different points of the United States. The *Morning Star* says the American Government, having exhibited vigor in favor of Spain by enforcing the neutrality laws, has now turned its vigor equally against Spain for the same cause.

The writer regards the recognition of Cuba by Peru as ill advised, though spirited, as in spite of all predictions the Cuban insurgents seem able to hold their own. It is whispered of the cession of Cuba to the United States, and now, louder than ever, that the Americans have desired to gain possession of that island for the past twenty years, and now, the obstacle of slavery having been solved, if a fair purchase can be effected all parties may be satisfied with the arrangement which will give another State to the Union and remove a cause of great perplexity from the arena of Spanish politics.

The *News* concludes an article on this subject as follows: Considering all the circumstances which make it difficult for Europeans to keep hold of their unwilling colonies in America and reflecting that Cuba is now in a state of insurrection, Spain will be fortunate if \$20,000,000 ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba.

London.—At an early hour this morning, during the session of Parliament, great excitement was caused by a loud explosion in the building. A search was made, and it was found that a box containing powder, was picked up on the terrace near by; not much damage was done and no arrests were made. The affair is involved in mystery.

The difficulties between the Sultan and the Khediva of Egypt are in a fair way for settlement, nearly all the representatives of foreign powers at Constantinople having urged the Sublime Porte to a course of conciliation and moderation.

Paris.—The Emperor and Empress go to Chalons-to-morrow, where they will remain until the 24th inst. The Empress will consume about three months in a trip through Turkey and Egypt.

## THEATRICAL SENSATIONS PLAYED OUT.

During the late dramatic season in this city, quite a number of "stars" maintained the theatrical firmament, but lately they failed to make much sensation. Salt Lake City does not seem to be the only "poor field" in the Rocky Mountains for theatrical "stars" these times. In a letter recently published in the S. F. Times we are told that the Carter dramatic troupe, consisting of Mr. Carter and his wife, have been making an ineffectual attempt to create a sensation in Nevada. They appeared recently at Piper's Opera House, Virginia, opening with "Lucetta Borgia." Mrs. Carter doing "Lucetta," and Mr. Carter, by dint of rapid changes of dress and constant doubling, with considerable stretch of the imagination allowed to the audience, contrived to represent "Genaro" and all the rest of the characters in that noted dramatic tragedy.

The second night the play was impromptu, in which the lady was to personate Parthenia, and Mr. Carter Ingomar, and the remainder of the barbarians.

The first night they had a slim doing. In the second night there was twenty dollars in the boxes, pit and gallery. The next night they were to play at Dayton, but refused to do so to an audience of four. At Carson City they also met with discouragement. They are shortly to try their luck at San Francisco.

## REMARKS.

By Pres. BRIGHAM YOUNG, at the Dedication of the Co-operative Store, and Female Relief Department of the Fifteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, delivered August 5, 1899.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I hardly know what to say with regard to the Female Relief Society of this Ward. We met and talked with its members sometime last winter, before this building was finished. I do not know whether the suggestions then made have been adopted, either wholly or in part, as I have had no report from them. I am consequently in ignorance of the present condition of the Society. (Mrs. Sarah A. Knapp, President of the Society, explained that the suggestions of President Young, at the meeting referred to, had been carried out as far as the means of the Society had permitted, and that the present meeting was designed only for the dedication of the building.)

President Young continued. I apprehended that this meeting was designed for the dedication of the building, but whether the sisters wanted any instructions or not I did not know. But we are here and the brethren have talked a little, and a great deal might be said to instruct the female portion of our community. The ladies have great influence on the earth; this is indisputable. It is well known that when one nation goes to war with another, the government has no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of soldiers, if it can inspire the hearts of the mothers with the belief that its cause is just. This shows how great an influence mothers wield. We have an instance of this, too, right here, which has been referred to by Bro. D. H. Wells, in the sons of Joseph Smith. Those who knew Joseph's family in former days and who know it now, can readily see what an influence mothers possess. A mother's influence in a community guides and directs it and instills into its mind principles which it is almost impossible for it to overthrow, even if inclined to do so; the principles and prejudices imbibed in infancy and early life are held with the tenacity of life itself.

There is no objection to the ladies exercising this influence, but we wish it to be used in the right direction, we wish it to be used only for good. That is our only object. There is an immense amount of talent, and I may say of real soundness of mind, within a community of ladies; and if they would only train their minds, and exercise the rights and privileges that are legitimately theirs, and would contemplate subjects that they now pass over and never think about, they would find that they have an immense amount of influence in guiding, directing and controlling human affairs; not, perhaps, the same amount as men, yet their qualifications, if developed and matured, are of a far higher order than it has been customary to accord to them. We wish to develop the powers of the ladies to the fullest extent, and to control them for the building up of the Kingdom of God.

There is a great labor devolving upon those who have entered into, and have undertaken to establish the Kingdom of God and His laws upon the earth; there is an immense labor to be performed if we could realize it, and all the talent and assistance that can be brought to bear will certainly be required in establishing the Zion of God upon the earth. I would not be understood by this that there is the least danger. The Lord can build up His Kingdom, and He can do it with very few. He is not confined to numbers or territory for the whole earth is His, and He does His pleasure upon it, and whenever He issues His mandates or edicts, the nations of the earth are obliged to obey Him; if mercy does not control, judgments will; there is no failure when He desires to accomplish anything.

Yet the more good we can do the better we are satisfied; if we can do great good in the midst of the people, then, of course, our works are justified, for every person will be judged according to his works. The earth has to be revolutionized, and it and all its inhabitants redeemed, from the fall, and of course there is an immense labor to be performed, and all the talent and assistance that can be procured will be required. The assistance of the ladies is as requisite as that of the men, and I am happy to say that our ladies are making a start in the right direction. One man in a Ward cannot see to all things pertaining to it; he cannot understand the wants and necessities of the poor, and whether every member of his Ward is living in accordance with the precepts of the gospel; and if he has two teachers to each block to assist him, they, unitedly, cannot see to it all, and finally, the condition of every family, and of every person as well as the sisters can. Our Relief Society is for the benefit of the poor and for the benefit of every condition, and for the benefit of the whole of the community of the Latter-day Saints; and in their sphere they can be equally as useful as the brethren in theirs; in fact, the sisters can accomplish more than we can. I may preach to the female portion of this community until I am as old as Methuselah, but they still want all the ribbons and artificialities that are brought into the territory; but when they, the sisters, themselves, take hold to reform, they will wield an influence that will be successful, and will save many thousands of dollars yearly to the community. It is utterly vain for me to try to exert such an influence.

I have been looking over the members of this Society to see how many are wearing home-made bonnets and hats; I can see more now that I am standing up than I could sitting down; but still they are not very numerous. Who amongst you make your artificialities of straw, the most beautiful material for hat purpose in the world? You may take the flowers and feathers you can get, and for richness, beauty, native simplicity and delicacy they cannot compare with ornaments made of straw.

I do not know what the sisters in this and other Wards are doing; I know they are capable of doing an immense amount of good. They can stop a great deal of our expenditure of money. We hear a great outcry about hard times now. Do you do much business in this store now? No; times are dull. Would you care to be the means? O yes, have you ever done much? Yes. What have you done? The means? Sent it to the poor, to California, to the States and to Europe. What for? To buy needless articles. I ask the men in this Ward, Have you got your money to

enter a quarter section of land? "No," says one. "I have not got it. I think it would be easier times if we could get our pay from the railway company." If the amount due to this community by the railway companies were paid to-day, it would, no doubt, relieve our business men and the people generally; but if spent as recklessly as the people have spent their means formerly, it would not be more than six months before they would be in precisely the same position that they are in to-day. The women would want better dresses, or something more in their houses, and soon this means would be wasted and gone. If spent judiciously, the thirteen hundred thousand dollars now due the people of Utah from the Railway Companies would secure a great many homes for the people; but instead of being applied to this and other useful purposes, the great probability is that much of it would be spent foolishly, and would yield no permanent benefit to its possessors.

This is a matter that all the men in Israel cannot control like the women can; they have not the influence, and there are reasons for this. We, the men, could sit at home and let the women do all the work, and we should be no better off than we are now, but then there would be so much crying that we should yield the point; and say, "yes, get you what you wish." What for? Just that we may get a smile from you. We are so foolish as to do all this, and I expect always shall be; for it seems to be the natural condition of man. I say, again, that in matters of this kind we have not the influence that the sisters have. What could this Ward do if disposed? They could say at once "we will cease wearing foreign goods." Can you get anything to wear manufactured at home? Yes, all you need to make you comfortable. It is true that, just at present, we cannot make fine laws and silks here, but we shall soon be able to do so if we are disposed. We have every facility we can ask for to make all the silk we want to wear, and can do it with our own hands if we are so disposed.

I know it is frequently said that we are an industrious community; and that is true. But I ask, do the females of the females of our people work like females among the laboring portion of other communities? So far as I am acquainted they certainly do not. In other communities you will see the few rich and noble riding in their carriages, and spending thousands of dollars, while the masses of thousands of our every hand, very many of whom though working incessantly, or willing to do so, can only just live, and hundreds of them have to beg for a morsel of bread. It is not so here; none are what can be termed rich; neither can we find, in any portion of the Territory, anything at all resembling the wretchedness and squalid poverty that abound in every other community. Still our sisters are busy and industrious, and if they faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon them, they have not much spare time. Their influence, however, is a fully commensurate with their responsibilities, and they can do much more towards moulding and controlling the habits and fashions of our community than the men can.

It is pretty generally acknowledged that I possess great influence with the Latter-day Saints; but I cannot say to the sisters you must wear so and so and nothing else. I cannot say even to my brethren you must wear home-made; though I can say it to them, and be obeyed a thousand times quicker than by the sisters. Perhaps that comparison is a little extravagant, but I can say to the brethren do this or do that, and they will do it; but the ladies wish to have their own way in everything. If we can succeed in guiding the ideas correctly it will be an advantage to the whole community.

I want to say to this people, begin to take measures to preserve yourselves. We have had every opportunity of witnessing the feelings of the people from the day the first merchant came here until the present time; and what sold the results of trading with their enemies, hundreds and thousands of them have felt like the lady referred to by Brother Geo. Q. Cannon, who said, she knew "Mormonism" was true, she would not believe it. Many of the people still feel like this lady did about the gospel, but as they are purchasing merchandise, the majority of them are beginning to understand the facts; they are. Now it is part of the mission of the Female Relief Societies to extend this until a complete revolution is effected. And I will say to the sisters if you will go quietly along and will revolutionize your feelings and your ways, and will use all the Lord bestows upon you for your own preservation, there will be no fear but that the men will follow you.

What the ladies of the Relief Society in this ward or in other wards are doing I do not know; I have no time to pay attention to it. I think when I address you, you society before I recommended you to procure some knitting machines and sewing machines, and have a tailor shop, and have a laundry, and have a good school, and have a taste for such things, might study and become proficient accountants and mathematicians, for I am perfectly satisfied that many ladies are equally as well qualified for the acquisition of such branches of knowledge as men are. All that is necessary is for them to develop the powers which God has given them. Too many of them, however, are too busily engaged looking after their families and gewaws to be able to do anything. I am telling you, I know I am telling the truth.

Brother Wells was speaking about plurality of wives, and said that if this principle were put to the vote among the ladies of Utah he did not believe they would vote in favor. So far as my feelings are concerned I do not care whether they would or not. I never should have embraced it had it not been a command from the Almighty. While speaking on this subject to a gentleman a week last Sunday, said he, "I do not understand it; when I think about a man having more than one wife it confuses my whole brain; I have only one wife and I cannot manage her." I said to him "I could manage a dozen such wives as yours if they only had the spirit of the gospel." He replied again, "but our government does not like it, and you know they are after you." "Yes," said I, "I know that; but I care nothing about it. They have persecuted us these forty years, and the next day they will persecute you, and you know it." "Yes," said I, "I told you that. You are a great deal about the Mormonism, but you women than one and you are not even wiser, and supporting them, and their children honorably; but nothing is said about the thousands who are

destroyed in the Christian world and sent down to early and dishonored graves. Why, according to their own published statistics, from eleven to fourteen thousand women, from sixteen to twenty-two years of age, perish annually in the streets of New York City only; yet if a Mormon were to destroy one woman, all hell would be let loose after him. This is not the exact language I used, but it is the idea, and it is the truth, too. If it became known that a Mormon in these valleys had seduced, abandoned and had been the means of bringing one woman to destruction, that an outcry would be raised. This would be a pretext to blot out and obliterate the priesthood from the earth, that they would be loath to pass by. But we are not at all concerned.

Talk about apostatizing, why there are lots of people here who ought to have apostatized years ago. By and by something will come along and they will stumble over and go to hell. I do not care who comes or who goes. Our duty is to preach the gospel to the nations of the earth and gather up the pure in heart and all who have a mind to come with us for this new gathering of all kinds. Whether the females of our community would vote to continue celestial marriage or not I neither know nor care. I know the work of God has commenced; I know I am His servant, and that I am called to labor in this gospel and work, and I reckon that He is able to take care of it. If He is not, I am sure I am not. I shall try to do what He bids me, and shall not fret. As for anybody coming here and leading away any but those who ought to go there is no fear of that; and as I said last Sunday evening at the 14th Ward meeting, house, there is no more probability of a pure minded man or woman apostatizing from this church and being led away by the enemies of this work than there is of one of these ladies putting out of our meeting houses, or taking out of our pockets and carrying it to the States; there is not the least danger of any such thing. But in reference to polygamy, the sisters may do just as they please, whether they vote it down or not. While Bro. Wells was speaking, said to him suppose you take in voice the subject; but he did not do it. We will do it now. All of you in favor of celestial marriage raise your right hand; now all of you who are against it manifest it by voting against it. I want you to vote against it. If you vote in favor was unrighteous. You see you cannot get a vote against it. You might ask the ladies in this church and the result would be the same. It may be hard and trying to the ladies; but if it is any harder for the women than for the men God pity them. Why, a man with several wives must respond to every beck and call, and be a perfect slave. I tell you how it is with me. And this good for me; it teaches me to curb my temper and to train myself and keep myself perfect before the Lord. I have to walk as carefully as if I were walking between bayonets as sharp as needles, and could not swerve one quarter of an inch on either side without being fired against my sides. I do not know how it is with others, but I know that is the way it is with me.

Many ladies in polygamy seem to think that all a man is made for is to toil continually to gratify their extravagance and pride. I very often think when I see women wasting this and that through their extravagance and carelessness, "will they ever suffer for a morsel of bread?" O Lord, save them from suffering. Many of them conduct themselves with seemingly as little idea of the care and anxiety their husbands endure as a babe three days old in its mother's lap. This may be strong talk, but I know all about it.

For all this, the sisters can do an immense amount of good in the Kingdom of God. They can stop at home; they can teach each other to stop their running and gadding about; and to spend their time profitably. "There is no need for any of our females to cry 'I have nothing to do' or 'I have no where to go, I am unhappy.' What on earth makes them unhappy? Because they do not make life's cares, comforts; they have no care for anything beyond the gratification of their own whims and desires. Let women care to see every poor person in their neighborhood, old or young, comforted, clothed and provided with good shoes and stockings, and they would find happiness in doing good; and the person who is happy while doing anything else is not happy. The greatest happiness is in the power to do all the good we can to our fellow beings. Let us do that, and save every person that we can save, then we have continued joy. We should spend every day of our lives in doing good to our fellow beings. I do not know how I could have bettered myself, thought or deed through this day. If we live thus, I reckon we shall be happy."

Well, sisters, we have talked to you a little here to-day, and every one that is acquainted with humanity, and with things as they are here on the earth, knows that I have told the truth. The females are capable of doing immense good if they will, but if you sit down and say "brother, or father, do it for me," "brother, do it for me," "brother, do it for me," when I see it through your eyes, I will be glad for you, but I judge according to your works, and having done nothing you will receive nothing. Then every man and woman that has been idle in this kingdom will feel "Oh, that I could have my life over again."

God bless you, Amen.

## AUCTION SALE

By order of the Court, the following property will be sold at public auction, to-wit:

Adm. of the Estate of DOUGLAS, UTAH, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at the Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Adm. of the Estate of DOUGLAS, UTAH, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at the Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Adm. of the Estate of DOUGLAS, UTAH, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at the Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Adm. of the Estate of DOUGLAS, UTAH, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at the Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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