

tegrity and honest religious convictions, from what I know of your history, your persecutions, trials and privations for your religion, I am not prepared to believe that, without a new revelation, prosperity has so weakened your faith as to trade off a divine ordinance for a 'tinkling cymbal.'"

On the fourth day of the convention the committee reported the ordinance and bill of rights which was to be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the State of Deseret, and its fifth section as adopted was as follows:

"That such terms, if any, as may be prescribed by Congress as a condition of the admission of said State into the Union, shall, if ratified by majority vote of the people thereof, at such time and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the convention, thereupon be embraced within and constitute a part of this ordinance."

The convention closed its labors on March 2, 1872, after electing Hons. Thomas Fitch, George Q. Cannon and Frank Fuller to proceed to Washington and co-operate with Delegate William H. Hooper in presenting the Constitution to the President and Congress. On March 18th the election provided for in the Constitution was held, the document being ratified by 25,160 votes in favor and 365 against it. It was at this time, (1872) that the first effort was made to harmonize local politics with those of the great national parties. On the 15th of March a call was issued to the Republicans of Utah inviting them to send delegates to the party convention to be held in Salt Lake City, April 5th. The call was signed by Frank Fuller, Daniel H. Wells, Thomas Fitch, Wm. Jennings and many others. On April 3rd a call was also made, signed by Thomas P. Akers, Hadley D. Johnson, E. D. Hoge, and others, for a Democratic convention to meet April 8th, at Salt Lake City. Both conventions were held and were enthusiastic in their work, but the movement failed of success because of the defeat of Statehood, which was encompassed through the efforts of the Liberal party. Congress again took adverse action upon Utah's petition for Statehood, failing to even intimate upon what terms or compromise it would consider and act upon her application for admission.

Ten years elapsed before the next attempt, the sixth, was undertaken. It arose in the Legislative Assembly of 1882, when a joint resolution was passed authorizing a Constitutional Convention to be held, April 10th, 1882. The convention, which was composed of seventy-two delegates, met at the City Hall in Salt Lake City, on the day named, and organized by electing Joseph F. Smith, president; L. E. Harrington and Edward Dalton, vice presidents; Arthur Stayner, secretary. The convention was in session seventeen days, the Constitution being adopted on April 26th. The name of Utah instead of Deseret was adopted as the name of the proposed State. In May following, the Constitution was ratified by the people, and in June the convention assembled, prepared a memorial to Congress, and selected as delegates to present the same to Congress, Hons. John T. Cairne, Wm. H. Hooper, James Sharp, Wm. W. Riter, F. S. Richards, D. H. Peery and W. D. Johnson Jr. This

duty was immediately fulfilled, but met with no response by Congress.

The seventh Statehood movement was in 1887. The convention met in the City Hall, Salt Lake City, on June 30th. Sixty-nine delegates were present. Permanent organization was effected by the election of H. N. John F. Cairne, president; E. G. Woolley, first vice president; James T. Hammond, second vice president; Heber M. Wells, secretary.

Daily meetings were held, Sunday excepted, until July 7th, when the Constitution was adopted and the convention adjourned.

The Constitution contained a section which read: "Bigamy and polygamy being considered incompatible with a republican form of government, each of them is hereby forbidden and declared a misdemeanor. Any person who shall violate this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine or not more than \$1,000.00 and imprisonment for a term not less than six months and not more than three years, in the discretion of the court. This section shall be construed as operative without the aid of Legislation, and the offenses prohibited by this section shall not be barred by any statute of limitation within three years after the commission of the offense; nor shall power of pardon extend thereto until such pardon shall be approved by the President of the United States." Utah was the name chosen for the new State.

Hons. Franklin S. Richards, E. G. Woolley and W. W. Riter were elected delegates from the Convention to proceed to Washington, and with Hons. John T. Cairne, then Delegate to Congress, present the Constitution to the President and Congress, and urge the passage of an act admitting Utah into the Union.

The committee appointed to prepare the memorial to accompany the Constitution, consisted of Hons. J. E. Booth, C. C. Richards, James Sharp, J. F. Wells and Andrew Jensen.

Later the Constitution was adopted by the people, the vote being 13,193 for and 504 against, but as in the preceding instances, Congress turned a deaf ear to Utah's appeal, and the Statehood question practically dropped out of sight, until after the division of the people on national party lines in 1890-91.

The leading events intervening between this point and the present are matters of current history. The division of the people on party lines, the issuance by President Woodruff of the so-called "Manifesto," in which he said:

"And I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," and the action of the Mormon people in their General Conference of Oct. 6th, 1890, and again of Oct. 6th, 1891, in adopting by unanimous vote a resolution declaring that "We consider him (Wilford Woodruff) fully authorized, by virtue of his position, to issue the manifesto which has been read in our hearing—and that as a Church in general conference assembled, we accept the declaration concerning plural marriage as authoritative and binding."

Then the granting of amnesty by

President Harrison, and afterwards the dissolution of the Liberal party.

It is related of Tamerlane, the celebrated warrior, that on one occasion, having been utterly routed and defeated by his enemies, he sought refuge in an old and crumbling ruin, and yielded himself up to the most poignant despondency. While there he espied an ant struggling to carry a kernel of corn up a crevice in the wall. Sixty-nine times the ant struggled to reach the top, and each time fell backward upon the floor, but the seventieth time it succeeded in crossing the difficult part of the ascent and bore away the load in triumph. The warrior was so moved by the lesson in patience and perseverance taught by the little ant, that he caught new courage from that moment, and rallying his warriors he made a final onslaught on his foes, with an energy born of renewed hope, and came off victorious. So it was with Utah's Statehood—although the analogy is not complete because Utah's final and successful effort for Statehood was no more energetic than several which preceded it, the success of it being due to the changed conditions rather than to increased endeavor. To make the record complete, it only remains to be said that Congress passed the enabling act for Utah's admission, which was approved by President Cleveland July 16th, 1894. The Constitutional Convention was held in Marion, April and May, 1895, when the Constitution of the State was framed. The people ratified it on November 5th, 1895, and the day before yesterday, January 4th, 1896, the President proclaimed Utah a State on an equal footing with the original States of the American Union.

The Constitution which forms the fundamental law of our State contains these provisions:

There shall be no union of church and State, nor shall any church dominate the State or interfere with its functions. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed.

No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but polygamous marriages are forever prohibited.

The act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, An Act to punish polygamy and other kindred offenses; approved February 4th, A. D. 1892, in so far as the same defines and imposes penalties for polygamy, is hereby declared to be in force in the State of Utah.

From this brief resume of the main incidents of history connected with Utah's struggle for Statehood, it will be patent how earnest have been the efforts of a majority of the people to avail themselves of the full rights of American citizenship on the one hand, and how careful and jealous the government to withhold the coveted boon until the political conditions of the Territory might fully warrant its bestowal on the other hand. It is therefore, a subject of the supremest satisfaction to have the privilege at this time of congratulating all the people of Utah, of every party, creed, opinion and belief, upon the happy termination of all their former contentions and the burial underneath the soil of friendliness and future hope and progress, of all the strife and bitterness and unrest of the past four decades. That these pleasant relations will continue I have