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GENTLEMEN, TO YOUR POSTS!

The rapidly diminishing number of delegates in attendance upon the Constitutional Convention is presenting an alarming condition that both parties should heed. Today there were only twenty members elected out of the total of one hundred and seven. Many of these probably were there only for the day, but enough cannot be shown up for a considerable time. Of the absentees some are non-residents of the city now but on their homes, with the avowed intention of not returning; and others are spending that they may be found in the example. When absentees to attend to the importunity of such acts, the reply is made that enough members will stay to finish the work.

But what shall the people do if delegates will, except upon urgent pressure, abandon their post before completing the work they have undertaken? Surely none can find justification in the statement that they are tired of the long session. Did any member enter the Convention under the impression that it would be less than the ordinary session of a Legislature? And yet the sixty-day limit of a legislative session has not been reached.

There is danger in this stampede for home among the delegates. Participation in it indicates deliberate disregard of duty to the public, and a step should be put to the proceedings at once by men whom the people have regarded as worthy to represent them with fidelity and honor. Such men have not the right to deprive the minority of the Convention of that a majority of those voting on any proposition shall not be a majority of the whole Convention. Members who have gone home should return elsewhere should present themselves and participate in the work that devolves upon them. Duty, honor, patriotism, demand that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention stand to their posts till the work is completed.

A GOOD WORK, AND THE WORKERS.

The News congratulates the Constitutional delegates and the people of Utah upon the gratifying fact that the entire system has prevailed in the Convention. The article as adopted was carried almost without opposition. It is true, it does not include all of the original provisions, which in the eyes of some constituted the exclusive use of the system in public business. But very soon after the Convention met it became apparent that this claim had carried the question of the return to statehood by a note of the universal feeling among the members which would have proved an unhealthy component in the Constitution. So, by the unanimous wish of all concerned, the part of our article was retained to which no reasonable objection could be raised, and as it stands it is entirely satisfactory to the friends of the movement. The feeling is general that the action of the Convention will prove a source of a triumph for the new system to if the bitterness should not have subsided. Faith in the superior advantages of the division system of business is such that as soon as it is established as to what the result of the operation will be there will be none the people shall be convinced that the prophet Joseph was always inspired when he said the system does not frighten people who come near to understand it. It is left to the electorate now to carry out the work which the Convention has so promptly and wisely begun. Upon the approval of the Convention a sacred trust is placed in the hands of the promoters of the system to make the people so thoroughly familiar with its subtle strength as they are with the system of money. When this point is reached the return will be an accomplished fact.

We hope that there have not been words in the progress of securing these new rights of the Territory to cause such any hopeless the merits of the victory won by and the gratitude due to Judge Goodwin, Mr. Rawlins, Congressman Lewis, Prof. Harry, Mr. Elias Morris and others who came to the Convention who worked nobly and faithfully in its behalf. Among those all members who are deserving of special mention and praise for services rendered in arguments before committees, interviews with members, and all in other directions, are Mr. Eleazer Clawson, H. Aaronson, Esq., Mr. Weber and Mr. Carlton of S. C. M. I., Dr. Talmage, and many other persons here and elsewhere, also Prof. T. G. Mecomber of the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, whose outstanding letter was exceedingly useful. But never and should it at these in point of honors fairly won be place the name of Prof. George H. Crosby, in the University of Utah and secretary of the Utah Statist society. He was the originator of the movement and the inventor of the system. He began and ran for, and labored all the day long himself to secure a hearing in the press. Behind the non-sectarian, he boldly relied, and when opposition was encountered and when the work of Utah was fairly set upon the above and put it in successful operation, having then secured the way for what is bound to be the speedy and irresistible triumph of the system in other commonwealths, as the people of Utah have already done in many previous instances of advancement—the News will be equal to hand to speak of its share with Mr. Crosby for every and to claim for him the credit due to and will be his own.

BAPTIZED FOR THE DEAD.

There are many points of the revelation of Joseph Smith, the Chosen Prophet, by which the religious world of Christ, which he declared to be the revelation of the Ancient Priesthood by the ancient Apostles, and which the world have hitherto rejected, or which they have hitherto neglected, or which they have hitherto misunderstood, or which they have misrepresented, or which they have misjudged, and which they have misrepresented, or which they have misjudged, and which they have misrepresented, or which they have misjudged, and