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of these several commonwealths agreed to vest certain general powers in a common government, established and sustained by the consent of the gov-erned. The Constitution was framed and agreed to, not with the purpose of setting up a dominant power to cur-tail the rights and privileges which the set of setting up a dominant power to cur-tail the rights and privileges which they were entitled to enjoy as separate sovereignties, but to ensure the maintenance of those rights and privileges effectually. That this might be thoroughly understood, the powers of the General Government were distinctly specified and limited. And lest inferences might be drawn encouraging the exercise of powers by the General Government not expressly granted by the States, Articles Nine and Ten of the Amendments were added as follows:

"The enumeration in the Constitu-tion of certain rights, shall not be con-strued to deny or disparage others re-tained by the people," 4

"The powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." other power but themselves. They have the inherent right to combine for

be republican in form, and that it must come from the people themselves. But certain modern politicians have taken up with the heresy that Congress is supreme, and that it has exclusive jurisdiction in those portions of the public domain

APOSTLE ALBERT CARRINGTON outside the limits of the States, and knew that the cause in which this little

can establish just such local govern-ments as it pleases, and that there is our Father in the heavens. The wicked no inherent power in the people dwellno inherent power in the people dwell-ing there and no inherent rights; that Congress is the source of all political power and these citizens derive what they can the citizens derive what

It was no use to argue with them in regard to the beauty of this grand work of our Father, but he would not put a straw in the way of their agency or in-jure a hair of the head of the worst United States is an incipient commonwealth growing towards independent Statehood. The principles which are essential to that Statehood must be

Local self-government must be freely Yet he knew there were many noble men exercised, compatible with the nationand women, some of whom, notwith-standing the folly and extravagance and wickedness of a wayward and wicked world would yet come out and receive the everlasting Gospel. al authority. And the right to it belongs in the people. They do not derive it by a grant from Congress or any

APOSTLE F. D. RICHARDS.

this that passing cept by passing through this probation. It was strange that such ideas could prevail with reference to the being of God as were entertained by the sectarians, considering the plainness of the Scriptures on this question. Men who now lived had be-held the face of the Savior. He had ap-peared in the Kirtland Temple and talked face to face with the servants of God. Moses had tried to teach the peo-ple to prepare themselves to meet the Lord. It was our duty to prepare our Lord. It was our duty to prepare our-selves for the advent of the Savior, for He would come again and meet with the Saints of God in sacred places.

APOSTLE BRIGHAM YOUNG.

 Resireday, April 5, 1884.
Compress is the source of all political methods and the general off assending were not this inovicides, consider the general off assending were not the source of the general off assending were not the were descendence. The general off assending were not the set of the general off assending were not the set of the general off assending were not the set off assending were not the set of the general off assending were not the set of t when the supply of cash would come when the supply of cash would stop. There were hundreds now out of em-ployment, and it behoved us to use as little as possible of that which was im-ported, and encourage every branch of home manufacture.

## APOSTLE ERASTUS SNOW.

Said that all persons who reflected upon it must feel that the subject of home production was one of para-mount importance. In the early set-tlement of this Territory there was plenty of work in cultivating the earth and developing the natural resources of the country. In these times goods the country. In those times goods were high and money scarce, and peo-ple resoted to the spinning wheel and handloom. Tanneries were common, essential to that Statehood must be incorporated in the Territory so that it may reach that development. The change into Statehood must be pro-gress, not revolution. Therefore the people must be measurably in the ex-ercise of those rights, limited only by necessary guardianship, which are fully enjoyed by the citizens of the States. Local self-government must be freely here, we manufactured scarcely any-thing. We were getting to be a thing. We were getting to be a commercial rather than a manufactur-

commercial rather than a manufactur-ing people, having large mercantile establishments, and depending princi-pally upon our silver mines. Where agriculture was properly conducted it was the foundation of self-sustenance. Next to this home industry should be cultivated. The same capital invested in manufacture employed ten persons where one would be employed if in-vested in commerce. Those who took a comprehensive view of this question would seek the welfare of their fellows, for any other course, must sooner or respectively, or to the people." This places the respective rights of the General Government and of the several States in their different spheres, in a clear and distinctive light. No fin-ferential powers may be lawfully claimed by the former, no other rights than those specified are relinquished by the latter. Also it is plainly declared that the States themselves have no

ative to the charges against Governor Murray, of Utah. The former was the legal advisor of Governor Murray when the charges were made in 1676. Justice Harian visited Washington and had an audience with Taft, then AttorneyGen-eral. The Attorney General at that interview, Judge Harian testified, "Said, clearly and explicitly, that Governor Murray had not knowingly made any improper charges." In re-ference to Governor Murray's charac-ter, Judge Harian said, "There is no man in Kentucky for whose integrity ter, Judge Harian said, "There is no man in Kentucky for whose integrity both as an officer and a man the people of that State without distinction of party would more readily vouch for than for this. He has secured the enmity of some in discharge of his duty, but beyond that very few people would question his integrity.

riotous demonstrations.

FOREIGN.

DENAIN, 5 .- A riot this morning the Social Republi





that the States - themselves have no fringed upon, or the very life of rightful powers but those that come from the people. Each State is to be dized.

governed within its own sphere according to the will of its own citizens. The people or Legislature of one State cannot make laws for the citizens American Union. And that doctrine of another State. The State is not the author of power nor the bestower of the States who are organized rights to the citizens, but the people as political bodies, the right are the source of all authority, and the to make their own local laws; officers who exercise it are not the rulers but the servants of the people. In like manner the General Governnent does not confer rights and give part in the selection of the Executive powers to the States or to the people, and of any and all officers who possess but derives all its own authority from the States and from the people; and its positions among them, is not American officers, from the highest to the lowest republicanism, but political heresy, a iu all its departments, are the employes not the masters of the citizens. The tendency of the times is towards. the enlargement of the powers of the General Government and the consequent diminution of the powers reserv- lose them by change of location. They ed to the States and to the people. That "we are a Nation, with a big N." is affirmed by many, and that this Nation is the source of political power, is one of the heresies springing from that assumption. It should be observed that the United States when spoken of in their Federal capacity are always referred tol in the plural whether in the Constitution or in other authoritative documents. "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in ing that they act on republican princi-adhering to their enemies"-Article iii, ples and do not infringe upon the rights section 3 U. S. Constitution. "Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction"-Article xill, sec. 1 Amendments to the U. S. Connet

This Government, then, is a Union of several republics, each preserving its own identity and each deriving its powers from its own citizens. Whether individually as States or collectively as a Confederation, it is the PEOPLE who are sovereign, and they have no rulers. One of the basic principles of this governmental structure is the political equality of all citizens. The Declaration of Independence announces this as an indisputable axiom. And it also proclaims that the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are inherent. That document is not law, but the principles it enunciates are fundamental, to our system of government. The grievances against which it protested, and for refusing to redress which the British Government was cast off and repudlated, cannot be re-peated by the Government of the United States towards any of the citizens thereof' without doing violence to those essentials and to the Constitution by which that Government was. created.

One of the duties and obligationt of the United States is to see that each State has a republican form of government. There is no authority given to they were shot from the bow of envy. Cain hated Abel, not because Abel was guilty, but because he was pure. It had been so in every age. Trace up the history of persecution, and it would be found that those who invented in-struments of torture were moved by malice and envy, and by the spirit of him who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. It was the good deeds of Joseph the Prophet which urged the wicked in their hatred to shed his blood. Divest the enemies of the Saints of malice, hatred and envy, and there would be httle left. If we the General Government to institute any other form within the limits of the main. New States may be admitted into the Union if they are republican in form, and "Congress may make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory | and other property of the United States." But, stretching the meaning of this grant of power from the States to the Con-

republicanism is assailed and jeopar-It matters not what the practice may be, this is the theory of the system of government set up in the States of the which denies to the citizens outside of to actual representation in the Congress which enacts general legislation affecting them as well as others; to a the power to appoint men to official relic of monarchism, rank with oppression and reeking with tyranny. The people in the Territories possess all the natural rights which belong to the people of the States, and cannot formed their duty they would find that they had at least sown seeds of truth which would act so as to keep men in whose hearts they were sown, from those overt acts of opposition which bring people into the greater condemnation. There were many patriotic people who do not counte-nance the oppressions and persecuhave the right to life and to provide measures in community for its preservation. They have the right to liberty and to combine for its maintennance the oppressions and persecu-tions heaped upon us and we should do our duty towards them in striving to convince them of the truth. The few men who dared to stand up for our rights in Congress have been sustained by their constituents as shown in their very general return to the National ance by laws of their own enactment. They have the right of property and to make such regulations as will best protect it. They have the right to the parsuit of happiness in their own way, as they may agree among themselves] by their constituents as shown in their very general return to the National Legislature. Our existence here was designed of God to try us and if we would hearken to Him all that hap-pened would tend to our benefit. He rejoiced in the increase of the Saints no matter how different that way may be to that of others. All this, providwhose posterity was multiplying in the land, and who ought to be reared up to become a nation of kings and priests. If we could understand something of the glory which we, like Jesus, had with of other communities or individuals or the authority of the General Government. This is democratic republican-Ism. And anything that seeks to de-If we could understand something of the glory which we, like Jesus, had with the Father before the world was, we would be strengthened to perform those duties which would qualify us to return to it. The speaker portrayed the liberty, prosperity and blessings, temporal and spiritual, which the Saints enjoyed above all people on the face of the earth, and the increase of wickedness in the places from which they had gathered, and urged the Saints to live according to the vital principles of the Gospel, individually, that they might endure to the end, withstand every evil day, keep all the covenants made with God or one another, sancti-fy their natures, and be prepared to enter into the glory of God. He ex-horted the Priesthood to teach each other so that all might be thoroughly informed, and desired that we might all be strengthened and become tra'y the embodiments of the principles of eternal life. stroy, suppress or curtail it in any way is to be despised by every true patriot, and ought to be warred against and resisted until it is cast out of this free

republic and obliterated forever. LAKE CIT FIFTY-FOURTH

## ANNUAL CONFERENCE Friday, 2 p.m.

The choir sang: We're not ashamed to own our Lord, And worship him on earth. Prayer by Apostle Lorenzo Snow. The choir saug:

O awake my slumbering minstrel, Let my harp forget its swell. APOSTLE MOBES THATCHER.

APOSTLE MOSES THATCHER. Rejolced at the remarks made this morning. As stated by our venerable President, we can accomplish mothing without the aid of the Lord. It was not difficult to discern the hand of God in the affairs of nations, but it was not always so easy to see it in the affairs of individuals. Yet God is the author of life, and overrules all things. During the past few months the speaker had reflected much upon the malloe exhi-bited by the world agripst us, and had been led to see that we are hated more for our virtues than for our errors. We were ourselves filled with pity for the evil-doer and compassion for the er-ring. When hatred was directed against the innocent, the shafts were generally dipped in malice before

lent John Taylor.

The choir sang: enerally dipped in malice befor ney were shot from the bow of envy How are Thy Servants blest, O Lord,

eternal life.

The choir sang:

How sure is their detense. PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR

The choir sang an anthem:

O give thanks unto the Lord.

Conference was adjourned till to-

morrow (Saturday) at 10 a.m. Benediction by President Joseph F.

SECOND DAY.

Conference called to order by Presi-

Come thou glorious day of promise, Come and spread thy cheerful ray.

Prayer by Apostle Franklin D. Rich-

Saturday, April 5th, 10 a.m.

ALLER COMPANY OF

PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR Said that it was almost impossible to hear in this large congregation when there was confusion or noise, in con-sequence of the sensitiveness of this building to sound. When order was preserved it was one of the best places in the world for persons to hearin, but for this very reason, when there was confusion, the voice of the speaker was drowned. He requested the congrega-tion to preserve silence, and the sixty-

and the stand and a set

ty of the sons of God. The Lord was revealing the abundance of peace and truth. And when the wicked pwere to develop our iron, glass and fine crockeryware. There were some who were sanguine of success, but their efforts were not seconded as the should truth. And when the wicked were imagining that they were accommplish-ing something against the Saints, be-hold the people of the Lord were but impelled to a closer walk with God by which they became strengthened. The animus of the adversary was exhibited, but it did no haven to the Saints. Those who had be by men who had means. The de velopment of iron and steel in view of the immense consumption was infinite-ly more important than that of the precious metals. Our agricultural re-sourses and cultivateable lands were harm to the Saints. Those who had worked for our injury had only driven not by any means exhausted though much had been done, there was yet much that might be done. There were many places that would support a much larger population if the natural facilities was promoved development. worked for our injury had only driven from their own souls that measure of light from the spirit of God which had enlightened them. He feit that a duty rested upon the Saints to set forth the truth to their kindred who were scat-tered abroad, and to correct the false-hoods which were circulated against this work, that so much might be done to give them a chance to resist preju-dice and learn the truth. The circula-tion of the DESERT NEWS would aid in this good work, as many of the misfacilities were properly developed, and facilities were properly developed, and the people should avail themselves of these advantages. Capitalists should seek to employ the surplus labor in manufacturing, and on the other hand, laborers should be ready to work for fair wages, so that they might obtain more steady amplement and heat more steady employment and be better off. It was a mistaken idea that a man in this good work, as many of the mis-slonaries had testified. We should sionaries had testined. We should never know how much good we had done in our labors until the day of judgment. Many of our brethren labored in the missionary field appar-ently without result. But if they per-formed their duty they would find that they had at least govern could find could do as well to earn large wages for six months, and remain idle the rest of the year, there was nothing more demoralizing than idleness. PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

presented the following names of brethren selected as missionaries to the places named, who were unani-mously sustained by the vote of the Conference:

GREAT BRITAIN. Frank Talton, Beaver. Rollin Ray Tanner, Beaver.

Frank Talton, Heaver. Rollin Ray Tanner, Beaver. Albert Jones, Provo. L. John Nuttall, Jr., Kanab. Moroni M. Shcets, 8th Ward. Asahel H. Woodruff, Farmers' Ward. Thomas Wright, Sr., Nephi. James W. Paxman, Nephi. Isaac Gadd, Nephi. James McPherson, Nephi. Reuben S. Collett, Mesa, Arizona. Thomas P. Biggs, Mesa, Arizona. Thomas P. Biggs, Mesa, Arizona. George Fraser, Richfield. Edward Morgan, Mill Creek. Sammel Mitton, Weilsville. Joshua Brown, Weilsville. James Eardley, 3rd Ward. James Laurence, Jisth Ward. Laurence H. Young, 18th Ward. James Ogden, Richfield. Moroni Llewellyn Pratt, Sugar House Vard. SCANDINAVIA Ward.

SCANDINAVIA.

Christian F. Olsen, Hyrum. Waldemar Peterson, 15th Ward. Peter Mikkleson, Manti. James Nelson, Brigham. Peter P. Dyring, Manti. James Olson, Logan. Niels Peterson Clove, Hillsdale.

UNITED STATES.

Thomas E. Olsen, Fillmore. James M. Stewart, Meadow. Charles H. Bement, Kanosh. Charles W. Hopkins, Kanosh Charles W. Hopkins, Kanosh. James Houston, Panguitch. James B. Heywood, Panguitch. Thomas E. King, Kingston. George A. Cloward, Barrville. Herbert H. Bell, Glenwood. Peter K. Lemon, Glenwood. Vance Shaffer, Loa. William Greenwood, Inverury. Morten Jeusea, Richfield. Soren Christiansen, Richfield. Victor E. Bean, Richfield. Oscar Rose, Inverury.

Victor E. Bean, Richfield. Oscar Rose, Inverury. Joseph B. Jackson, Annabella. Canute W. Peterson, Ephraim. Harraid A. Young, Ist Ward. Talma E. Pomeroy, Mcsa, Arizona. Wm. S. Johnson, Mesa, Arizona. Mads Anderson, Mt. Pleasant. Niels Bengtson, Herriman.

UNITED STATES.

(Western and Northwestern.) George L. Breinholt, Redmond. James H. Fillmore, Payson. John C. Mellor, Fayette. Lewis Anderson, Fountain Green. Ferdinand Clark, Mt. Pleasant. Franklin W. Young, Fremont. Wm. R. R. Stowell, Ogden.

Southern States.



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