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ance that God was near. As the fruits of indomitable energy, perseverance and patient labor, the wild sagebrush vanished, the rocky and arid soil, through the power of the life-giving streams of water, softened the forbidden face of nature into smiling fields and gardens. With this glad change of elements there gradually arose and prospered, industries, enterprise and commerce, the busy hum of which tickled the ears of lovers of gain, when again the web of our lives is interwoven with the hostile element of former years. Is it a necessity that a community of members of widely differing sentiments on religious matters need harbor and foster feelings of bitterness and strife? The many true and tried "Gentile" friends of our people certify to the negative.

There come times in our lives which specially demand that the true spirit and strength of each individual should come forth and take a firm stand for her convictions and principles. History repeats itself in the events of the sailing of our pilgrim fathers, the signing of the constitution, the exodus of the saints in '46, and to-day the enforced necessity of vindicating and preserving the most sacred principle of our faith and the honor and integrity of ourselves and husbands. The days of silence and patient endurance of calumny on the women of the Latter-day Saints concerning the subject of plural marriage are over. And notwithstanding that "neglected calumny soon expires," the great importance of the fact that our children and children's children have been born and bred under the teachings and practice of this great principle, and the sacredness of our duty to preserve hallowed and pure in their hearts the altar of filial love, though but ordinate to our higher duty of obedience to God, is an inspiration not to be neglected or unheeded.

It is the imperative duty and inalienable right of every woman to choose her religious path in life, and this we have done to the perfect answering of heart and conscience. To me there is but one alternative beside the faith of the Latter-day Saints, and that is infidelity—the shoreless deep to which too many are surely drifting. As to securing to ourselves a path in this life without perplexities and trials, can this security be found where there is only one wife, any more than in the family of plural marriage? Investigation says not. Therefore we believe, and are constrained to say, that if the progressive spirit of the age and true Christian sympathy and labor be directed toward the redemption and elevation of the myriads of wronged and abandoned women, abounding in all great cities, to the rearing and education of the thousands of illegitimate children, and to the enactment of such laws that shall lay the axe at the root of this evil, that very soon a feeling of peace and goodwill would fill the hearts of the nation, and the spirit of mobocracy, that would invade the homes of the Saints, depart from the face of the land.

The following preamble and resolutions were read by Miss Annie Wells, which, on motion were unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas: We, women of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, have been misjudged and misrepresented to the nation, by those in our midst of our own sex, in regard to our most sacred rights—the rights which pertain to the holy relations of wifehood and motherhood, we do hereby earnestly, solemnly and emphatically declare our true sentiments, and invite a thorough and impartial investigation of our cause; Wherefore:

First, *Resolved*, That we, women of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and loyal American citizens, claim the right guaranteed by the Constitution, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;" a right which we seek to exercise, not to the injury of others, but within the pale of peace and justice, of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, according to the dictates of our own consciences.

Second, *Resolved*, That we protest against any enactment of any laws which deprive American citizens, whether male or female, of any constitutional right; and that

we make a united effort to secure the unanimous voice of the women of our faith, to plead the passage of the sixteenth amendment during the coming session of Congress:

Third, *Resolved*, That we solemnly avow our belief in the doctrine of the Patriarchal order of marriage, a doctrine which was revealed to and practised by God's people in past ages, and is now re-established on the earth, by divine command of Him who is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. A doctrine which, if lived up to, and carried out under the direction of the precepts pertaining to it, and of the higher principles of our nature, would conduce to the long life, strength and glory of the people practising it; and we therefore endorse it, as one of the most important principles of our holy religion, and claim the right of its practice.

Fourth, *Resolved*, That we do truly appreciate the efforts and labors of the noble ladies of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, who, though opposed in their feelings to plural marriage, and without sympathy for our religious views, bravely defended the cause of woman's rights in Utah, in the halls of Congress, and take this public opportunity of tendering them an expression of our sincere and heart felt thanks.

Fifth, *Resolved*, That the women of Utah memorialize Congress, setting forth their grievances, and that they take such other justifiable steps as may be necessary to defend themselves against the ruthless and violent assault now being made upon their sacred and constitutional rights.

Mrs. Phoebe Woodruff then said:

My sisters, I can say that I stand before you as a witness of the truthfulness of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It has been upwards of 40 years since my first acquaintance with these doctrines, this people and the Prophet Joseph Smith. I knew him to be an honorable, virtuous and pure man, and his brother Hyrum also. They strove as much as they could to bless the Saints and people of this generation by the teaching of true and righteous principles. If my memory serves me rightly, the Prophet was arrested 40 different times accused of crimes, but nothing was ever proved against him. And after laboring until he was 38 years of age he with his brother Hyrum, was murdered, and for what? For teaching the Gospel of Jesus as revealed to him from the heavens, of which the whole world was in ignorance, and when those wicked men committed this act they knew not they had killed the best friend they had upon the earth. However that deed must be accounted for, justice and judgment will take their place.

I was brought up to regard strictly the principles of morality; and when the order of celestial marriage was introduced into the Church, I thought it the most heinous thing I ever heard of, and I opposed it to the utmost of my power, thinking I was doing right. But I began to consider and reflect, and I learned that it came through the prophet of God. I regarded it in an earnest light, and therefore I went to God my Heavenly Father, and enquired of him of the truth of this doctrine. He made it manifest to me as plainly as I could have wished that it was of Him, and that it came as a principle of salvation to the women of this generation. If I am proud of anything in this world it is that I accepted the principle of plural marriage and remained among the people called "Mormons" and am numbered with them to-day. I am acquainted with their doctrines, and I declare to this large congregation, and I would that I could do so to the whole world, that they teach the principles of truth and righteousness, of virtue and purity. Such principles will harm no one. Then why are we so persecuted? To answer briefly, because these principles are of God, who has set his hand again to establish his name in the earth, by introducing these very principles, which the adversary cannot and will never overthrow. And those who persecute this principle will suffer for it, sure. I can say truly that I am satisfied for one—and I don't guess at it, nor is it because some one has told me—but it is because the Spirit of God has borne testimony to me of the truth of this work, and of its truthfulness I am a witness. Then why are people op-

posed to it? It is because they do not know it, and because they do not seek to know it. There is but one way that anybody can find out the truth of our doctrines, and that is by going to God, the author of them, in all humility and honesty of heart, asking him in the name of Jesus whether they are of Him or of man.

To those who have come among us, and who are endeavoring to put down the principle of plural marriage, I would say that for one, I thank you for your good intentions in trying to suppress what you think is wrong; but let me say to you, and I now speak the sentiments of by far the larger part of this congregation, bestow your sympathy upon those who need it; go the large cities of our land and reclaim your poor fallen sisters; they need it, we don't, and we ask to be let alone. We are perfectly able to stand on our own foundation by the help of our Heavenly Father; and let me tell you, that he is at the helm, he will see us safely through, and will bless all those who seek to honor and protect virtue; and those who do it not will meet justice. Beware then you injure not the innocent, for justice awaits all that shall be found guilty of doing so, as sure as God lives.

Sister Mary Silver gave a recitation.

Mrs. E. B. Wells then said:

Mrs. President and Ladies:

I am very pleased to meet with so many of my sisters on this occasion. I love woman; it is one of my sentiments. And I am proud to say that among the Latter-day Saints, there are as pure and noble women as can be found anywhere else in the world with loftier desire, and higher aims. Although we are charged with nearly everything that it is possible for our sex to be accused of, yet we feel we have those motives within us that buoy us up and bear us above the trials we have to endure.

I intended to have written an address for this occasion, but have been ill and could not do so. Yet I thought I could not let this opportunity pass without offering a few words.

I feel that we are in earnest, that the time has come when we can no longer be silent, as we are assailed, and that too by our own sex, who, it seems, would, if possible, deprive us of the claim to wifehood and motherhood, by destroying our most sacred relations, and crushing our most holy affections. But they know not what they do, or they would immediately cease their efforts; could they realize the consequences, were their undertaking to be successful, they would certainly shrink from the task.

The Lord is with this people, this has been plainly manifest. None, I think, who are possessed of reason can question that, whether our principles are true or not. We have already proclaimed our wrongs and sufferings to the world; but now we feel that we are called upon to do so in a manner different perhaps from that we have heretofore employed; and that, too, because we have been attacked in a way we never anticipated; we never thought that woman could rise up against woman. Such a thought was far indeed from my mind, and I believe from the minds of the women of Utah. But it is so, and we must meet it, and we intend to meet it with all the energy that we possess, and it will be "diamond cut diamond," I assure you. Proposing, of course, all measures of peace and harmony, and to strictly adhere to the constitution of our country; but let it be known that we intend to defend our institution and represent our own cause, both at home and abroad, and let the world know how much truth there is in those oft-told tales of woe about the "down-trodden Mormon" women.

Mrs. Charlotte I. Godbe, speaking from one of the private boxes, made some remarks which our reporter did not take, after which, Mrs. E. Thomas entertained the meeting with one of her sweet songs, when the closing prayer was offered by Mrs. Elizabeth Howard.

There are always two classes of men among our acquaintances whom we never trust. The first consists of those whom we don't know enough about, and the second those whom we know too much about.

Local and Other Matters

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 15.

Very Ill.—We regret to learn that Sister M. I. Horne, has been very ill for several days. She is better to-day, however. Sister Horne is an active power in the woman's work in Utah, and we trust her indisposition will be of short duration.

Extension.—The water mains are being extended for a block and a half on First South Street, westward from First West. Either a hydrant or an overflow will be placed at the end of the extension, and so the people in that vicinity will have occasion to be grateful.

Election Returns.—Our correspondent, "King," in Randolph, sends a report of the election returns for Rich County. For Delegate to Congress, George Q. Cannon received in Randolph, 52 votes; in Laketown, 35; in Meadowville, 33; in Woodruff, 31; in Garden City, 26; total, 177 votes.

In Town.—Hon. Chas. C. Rich, of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, reached this city to-day, being only in moderate health. The crops in the vicinity of Paris have been unusually good, and large quantities of oats are being shipped to the end of the Utah and Northern Railroad and elsewhere. The election created no particular excitement, and the people rejoice in unity and prosperity.

North Ogden.—From "Semper," our Ogden correspondent, writing under date of the 11th inst., we learn a few items in regard to North Ogden, a place he had just visited.

The settlement contained about 2,000 inhabitants, nearly all agriculturists, and blest, this season, with an abundance from fields, gardens and orchards. The Sabbath School numbered about 220 pupils, with a corps of 13 efficient teachers devoted to the work. Elder F. W. Ellis, the able superintendent, was well assisted by Elders Storey and Ward, and an excellent choir, led by Brother Ellis, contributed much to the enjoyment of the meetings. Elder C. H. Wheelock and his wife Marion also evinced great interest in the success of the Sunday School, and their efforts were highly appreciated.

A new meeting-house was in course of erection, more commodious than the one now used, whose completion was looked forward to as an advantage to be appreciated. Much sickness had been prevalent during the last season, but the general health of the people, at present, was very good.

Items from Pleasant Grove.—Our traveling correspondent sends the following items of news from Pleasant Grove, Utah County:

The many large orchards in the town have failed to yield their usual large supplies of luscious fruit, owing to the extended ravages of the codling moth. The cultivation of grapes seems to be a success, many varieties being peculiarly well adapted to the soil and climate. From the product of a single vine, besides selling a great amount of grapes, a gentleman made twenty gallons of wine.

The school population—the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years, is four hundred and fifty.

It is remarkable to note the comfortable circumstances of many of the brethren—principally Scandinavians, who have been in Zion but a few years. When they came here, unable to speak a word in English, they were without means, even being indebted for the money required to emigrate them. Now, through industry and economy, they are so far independent that they owe no man a dollar, they have peaceful, comfortable homes, and some of them even have large fruitful fields. If their thrift were only emulated by all who have equally good or better opportunities, the cry of "hard times" might well cease in this Territory.

Weather Report.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the Deseret Telegraph Company for the following:

WEATHER REPORT, NOV. 17.

Monroe.—Looks very stormy; rained a little.

Richfield.—Cloudy; looks like storm.

Gunnison.—Cold; very cloudy; looks like snow storm soon.

Ephraim.—Cold; muddy and looks like more storm.

Fairview.—Snowing; looks like

it would storm all day; roads muddy.

Nephi.—Rainy, appearance of heavy storm; roads muddy.

Springville.—Snowing; not very cold.

Pine Valley.—Very pleasant. Pioche, Nev.—As pleasant as a summer's day.

Toquerville.—Fine and warm. Cedar City.—Pleasant; clouds hanging around as though it would storm.

St. George.—Clear and pleasant. Fillmore.—Storming in mountains; looks like storm here.

Beaver.—Cloudy; indications of light rain.

Payson.—Cloudy.

Minersville.—Cloudy.

Frisco.—Cold, windy and clear.

Silver City.—Been snowing all morning.

Franklin.—Cloudy; been raining.

Logan.—Cloudy; raining some; very windy.

In Town—Accident.—Brother Saml. W. House of Grantsville, Tooele County, favored us with a call to-day. He stated that crops in that locality had been up to the average, the health of the people generally good, and a pleasant spirit prevailing.

He also reported an accident which occurred on the 6th instant, resulting in the death of Joseph Fairchild, aged 12 years, a son of Brother Moroni Fairchild of Grantsville. The boy was out on the stock range with a younger brother, each riding on horseback. The animal ridden by Joseph was perfectly gentle; and therefore no danger was apprehended. The boy's feet were in the stirrup straps, the stirrups proper being too long for his use. The horse was moving slowly; but suddenly stepped in a wolf hole, throwing the boy from his back; and then, becoming frightened, began running with fearful speed. One foot of the unfortunate little fellow was held firmly by the strap, and so he was dragged, head downward, for the distance of a quarter of a mile when his foot became disengaged. The frightened brother hastened home and informed his father of the occurrence. Brother Fairchild immediately started in search, and after travelling a considerable distance, found his child lying in the brush, with nearly all the clothing stripped from his body. The boy was still breathing, but was no sooner in his father's arms, than he expired.

Take the Papers.—The benefit to be derived from a daily perusal of good newspapers is not fully appreciated. As means of general information, they are invaluable, the aim of respectable journalism being to collate, prepare and offer to the public the thoughts and events of the present time, as well as the choicest selections from history and other fields of literature, the study of which is of great importance in the proper education of the mind. Many persons owe the education they possess to the careful reading of the daily journals, an education so practical and general, too, that it enables the possessor to fill responsible positions in life, in which the college graduate would find himself utterly incompetent.

Some persons are too apt to lose sight of these facts, and especially the young, who search diligently into the past for information regarding times that are dead and gone, utterly disregarding the fact that there is a living present and a shining future to study, and that they themselves are unconsciously making history for generations to come. How few there are well posted on the state of affairs in the world! Yet it would seem, in these days of intellectual precocity and mechanical facilities for the transmission of thought and action, that even children would know the character, customs and pursuits of their antipodes, and the political, financial, physical and spiritual condition of the globe they inhabit.

That the study of the daily papers would teach these things is very evident. If, then, knowledge is desirable, why not utilize so cheap and convenient a method of acquiring it? We would not advise any one to take the papers, as the old darkey did, who "took dem till he got cotched at it," but to those who can afford it, we say, take them, and not only take, but read them. If too poor to buy, cultivate the good will of your wealthier neighbors, and do not be ashamed to borrow for so good a purpose.