

Joseph Smith taught this great and mighty doctrine. He reannounced an old truth; for Paul the Apostle had spoken concerning it, though men had lost the knowledge of what he meant—when he said, "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead."

Brethren and sisters, we who are Latter-day Saints; we who are followers of Jesus Christ, of Joseph Smith, of Brigham Young, of John Taylor, of Wilford Woodruff, and of the Apostles and Prophets of today whom God has placed over us to counsel and to teach us; we are entitled, if our course be consistent, to the highest glory of all—the celestial kingdom. But in order to attain it we must not live after the manner of the world: we must live by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God; we must be willing to make sacrifices, even as great as Abraham's in offering his son Isaac, should God require it. This is the key to the celestial kingdom—the principle of obedience, which may involve many and great sacrifices. This is what makes the way straight and the gate narrow, and few there be that find it, because our hearts are so much set upon the things of this world, and we love the honors of men—we love wealth, we love pleasure, we love this world, we bow down to it and worship it as Israel worshiped the golden calf; we cannot or do not lift our thoughts all the time to worship the invisible God. Because of this, many of us stand in jeopardy of losing celestial glory. But God grant that all who are straying, if such there be, may turn into the right way—the narrow way—and serve God with all their hearts, their might, mind and strength. May we not disappoint the heavens, that sent us forth to be teachers and exemplars and saviors of man; and when the time comes that the fulness decreed by the Father shall be bestowed upon His children, may we not twinkle like the stars, or beam like the moon, but blaze like the sun in his noonday majesty, as inhabitants and citizens of the celestial commonwealth, the glorious kingdom of our God. Amen.

### TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

Omaha, Neb., June 1.—The Transmississippi Exposition opened here today with imposing ceremonies. The weather was beautiful and the event has gathered thousands from all parts of the country, Utah being fairly well represented.

When President McKinley touched the button that started the machinery on the grounds, formally opening this fair, he figuratively speaking unveiled the grandest monument yet erected to the progress, enterprise and civilization of the Western states. In a marvelously short time a large and fair city on the bluffs of the Missouri river has sprung into existence, typical of the Western empire, in whose development Utah has played so important a role. Today the world is invited to come and see specimens of the boundless wealth of this, only yesterday, terra incognita.

These exhibits, of course, are not all in place yet. Utah's mining exhibit is nearly complete and attracts much attention as does the work of architecture and decoration that mark Utah's booths as truly artistic creations.

Much has been written and said of the Transmississippi and International Exposition, which opened here today, but few realize that, when everything is in proper condition, the affair is claimed to be the most magnificent of its kind ever held in the United States with the exception of the

World's Fair at Chicago. At this, however, foreign products to a large extent overshadowed, by quantity at least, the results of American skill and enterprise, while here, at Omaha, the latter predominate. To the western country this exposition is of much importance, as it will open the eyes of the world to its wonderful resources. A foreign war at present occupies the attention of our national government and monopolizes the attention of the press and the public; yet, time has been found to devote to this eminently peaceful enterprise, and as a result a magnificent building has been erected in which will be exhibited many of our national treasures in antiquities, ethnology history and art.

In the departments of manufactures, mechanics, fine arts, electricity, education, agriculture, horticulture and mining, the buildings used are veritable palaces. It will please Utah people to learn that the combined efforts of Mr. Charles Petterson of Salt Lake and other Utah artists to make a creditable showing in this direction have resulted in close imitation of their work by the artists of other states, and that the Utah representatives have been asked to cease adding new designs to their decorations, because they would otherwise leave the other states far behind.

The grounds are beautifully laid out; they are extensive in area; the terminal approaches are good and the comfort of the public has been consulted in every arrangement. One feature is very commendable and deserves mention. Visitors are taken good care of by the Omaha people. Hotel accommodations are plentiful and at moderate prices. Ample room is and will be provided for all who come.

Utah's part in this exposition is chiefly confined to mining and agriculture. Judge L. W. Shurtliff of Ogden has labored diligently as executive commissioner for Utah, and has succeeded in producing an excellent exhibit. It is both instructive and interesting. In this work he has been ably assisted by Architect Samuel Whitaker of Ogden and Mining Engineer Don Maguire. Their Utah exhibit at Omaha, it is generally admitted, stands out in pleasing relief beyond all displays made by other states.

In the palace of agriculture the Utah booth is considered the most attractive and the display represents the agricultural products of the states very well, from Logan to St. George. There are fine displays of wheat, oats, barley, corn, lucern, lucern seed, grasses and grass seed, dried fruit, wine, wool, beeswax, honey, butter, cotton, canaigre root, almonds, raisins, pomegranates, figs, sorghum syrups, desiccated vegetables, and there will be shipped fresh fruits, vegetables and farm products from time to time during the fair. A unique feature of this exhibit and one which speaks an eloquent sermon to old-timers particularly, is a pyramid of grain, surmounted by sea gulls stretching their protective wings over this collection of the "staff of life."

In the department of mines and mining the display is ever more complete. The booth constructed by Mr. Whitaker for Utah in the mining palace is a marvel of splendor and good taste. Its area is 75 feet by 35, with colonnade and arches, and decorated with shields and flags. In the booth there is an exhibit that represents 200 of Utah's mines. It is without question the most varied in the mine palace. There are ores of gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, bismuth, aluminum, antimony, iron, uranium, coal, salt, sulphur, soda, guano, nitrate of potash, glauconite, elaterite, ozocerite, native precious stones of Utah and along with these a variety of rare minerals known to few save those who make the handling of

minerals a life study, and many of these minerals are found in few countries save Utah. There is a fine display in the Utah booth of gold and silver bullion; also copper and lead bullion, and a quantity of the iron pigs produced at Ogden some years ago. There is a fine display of gold bullion made by the Mercur Mining company; a display of gold, silver and copper bullion by the Eureka Hill Mining company of Tintic. The clays, sands and mineral waters of Utah are also fully represented. Taken collectively, the Utah mines exhibit, even to a Utah man, is a study and to those not of Utah it is simply a marvel.

Utah's silk exhibit, under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Caine, is a specially interesting feature. It represents nearly \$10,000 worth of products of silks, and is a fine collection. The old printing press, brought west by Utah pioneers, and on which the first western paper, "The Frontier Guardian," was printed here, at Omaha, has very appropriately a place of honor in the exposition. What would the West, or the world, be without the press?

The exposition will be open for five months. Preparations for excursions are being made from many parts of the country. No doubt many Utahns will take advantage of the occasion and pay Omaha a visit at this time.

Omaha, Neb., June 1.—The following song of welcome was sung at the opening of the Transmississippi Exposition. It was written by Mr. Henry M. Blossom Jr., and set to music by Mrs. H. A. Beach:

Welcome, thrice welcome, to the people of our land,  
Welcome to the people, the people of the world.  
Here North and South, and East and West, united hand in hand,  
Have reared a city and their flag unfurled.  
Welcome, welcome, welcome to the people of the world.  
Here science weaves her wonders, her wonders for the mind,  
Here stands arrayed the golden pride, the golden pride of art,  
And commerce hath searched the world to find.  
The treasures rare of many, of many a far off mart.  
Welcome, welcome, welcome to the people of the world.  
Welcome, thrice welcome to the people of our land,  
And to the people of the world all hail.  
And so forever may this splendor in their memory stand.  
Undimmed, although its builded fabric fall.  
Welcome, welcome to the people of our land.  
Welcome, and to the people of the world all hail.

The plan of having an original ode for the opening day of the Transmississippi Exposition and set to music by one of America's famous composers, was the result of Mrs. A. McIver-Brisbane's interest. At her request, Mrs. H. A. Beach of Boston set the original song of welcome by Mr. Henry Blossom Jr. of St. Louis, to music. The orchestration was for brass instruments, and sung by 300 voices produced a very fine effect. Mrs. Beach caught the idea of welcome in her happiest moments, and in a letter, expressed her pleasure of extending her work complimentary to the great western enterprise. Mr. Blossom's words are very apropos to the occasion.

The music of the exposition has been planned on a broad basis with Mr. Willard Kimball as director. The Thomas orchestra, Marine band, Apollo club of Chicago, and later in the season, some of the famous artists for recital work,