

## EZEKIEL AND THE DEAD.

SENECA, S. C.,

Feb. 16, 1895.

Thinking a few lines from the old Palmetto state would be of interest to your many readers I will try and pen you a short letter. I was reared here, joined the Church and emigrated to Utah where my wife and I did quite a work in the Temple for our dead. We then left Utah and came back to the old Palmetto state in search of genealogy with the expectation of returning and doing other work in the Temple.

I wish to draw the attention of the people who are working for their dead and who expect to do so to Ezekiel's prophecy in his thirty-seventh chapter, where he saw a type of the resurrection; he saw the valley filled with dry bones, and the question was asked him, "So of man, can these bones live?" (verse 3.) He said, "O, Lord God, thou knowest." He was told to prophesy upon those bones and also what to say to them, "That I will cause breath to enter into you and ye shall live;" also, "And I will lay sinews upon you and will bring up flesh upon you and will cover you with skin and put breath in you, and ye shall live and ye shall know that I am the Lord." The seventh verse says: "So I prophesied as I was commanded and as I prophesied there was a noise and a shaking and the bones came together, bone to his bone;" the eighth verse tells how the sinews and the flesh came upon them and the skin covered them, but there was no breath in them. Then Ezekiel was told to prophesy unto the winds and say unto the winds, "Come from the winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain that they may live." Ezekiel prophesied as he was commanded and the breath came in to them and they lived and stood upon their feet an exceeding great army. He was told those bones were the whole house of Israel. In the eleventh verse comes a message from those dead people: "Behold," they say, "our bones are dried and our hope is lost. We are cut off from our part." Ezekiel was given a message to deliver to them. Now he had seen a type of the resurrection of the house of Israel. He had not seen a real resurrection, for Christ was the first fruits of them that slept; but Ezekiel saw a vision of the resurrection and he had this vision as a testimony of the resurrection, before he could deliver the message which was given him as recorded in the twelfth to the fifteenth verses. He was told to say, "Thus saith the Lord, O My people: I will open your graves and cause you to come up out of your graves and bring you in to the land of Israel." He records the delivery of the first two messages, but does record delivering that in the twelfth to the fifteenth verses. He could easily deliver the first two messages, as one of them was to be delivered to the bones and the other to the wind; but the third message was to be delivered to spirits, and Ezekiel would have to die and go to where those spirits were before he could deliver the third message. Thus we see why he never said he had delivered that last message. After his vision

he could go to the spirit world and tell the house of Israel there with unshaken faith that he had seen the type of the resurrection. He could tell them to cease murmuring for he had seen their bones come together and flesh and skin cover them; he could tell them he had seen their spirits come back into their bodies and that they would yet live. He had to have this testimony of the resurrection, given in the vision, before he could preach it to those spirits with unshaken faith. Let all read this thirty-seventh chapter and consider if Ezekiel did not have a mission to preach to the dead.

JAMES A. SMITH.

## SILK ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Utah Women's Silk association met Thursday, April 4th, in the Assembly Hall, Mrs. Sellsbury in the chair. A large number of members and interested listeners were present. The secretary's report was read and accepted.

Mrs. E. B. Wells gave an interesting account of her visit to Washington in the interest of the silk industry. She found senators and congressmen pretty well informed with regard to the industry. A bill had passed the Senate at the last session of Congress which provided for the establishment of five silk experiment stations, but had been lost sight of in the House. Mr. Cannon, our present delegate, had promised to prepare a bill to establish a silk experiment station. Members of Congress assured Mrs. Wells that such a bill properly pushed would pass both houses. The paper which Mrs. Wells read before the National Council of Women gave a brief account of the silk industry in Utah and aroused much interest. At Atlanta Mrs. Wells spoke before the Women's Board of Managers of the Utah silk industry.

Mrs. Zina D. H. Young spoke a few words of encouragement to silk producers. Let people who have little to do undertake something of this kind, and they will be happy and at the same time add to the resources of the Territory. The quality of our silk is so good that we would need but few garments made of it. The children could help in the care of the worms, and the young ladies can learn to reel.

Mrs. Margaret Cairne spoke of the success of the women who raised cocoons last year in St. George. They made about five hundred dollars from their cocoons. A future cannot be made from the silk industry immediately. No one would expect to take up any trade or business and master all its details at once. One must have experience in any trade before it can become remunerative. The cocoon to be of any value must be of the best quality. No food must be used for the worms except the mulberry leaves. The worms, it was true, would thrive on lettuce leaves or currant leaves, but the object was not to raise worms but to produce silk. The silk produced from any kind of food but mulberry leaves is worthless. If the people of Utah do not take up this industry others will do so. There have already been inquiries from Italians, Japanese and Hindus as to the price of land and the chances of success for a silk raising colony. The people of

Utah should keep this industry in their own hands. The woolen mills of the Territory use every year thousands of dollars worth of silk filting. We must learn to reel and keep this money at home.

Mrs. F. S. Richards related some interesting experiences in silk culture. She believed it a duty for women to take pride in home made silk and home made clothes. The women can in this practical way make our Territory prosperous.

Mrs. Ann Woodbury, of St. George, reported that last year a good many pounds of cocoons were raised in Washington county, and this year still more will be raised. The price realized for cocoons was about one dollar a pound.

Miss Harrison spoke of the art of reeling, declaring it to be an easy one to learn. She would gladly teach others what she had learned. One can easily reel half a pound of silk a day.

Mrs. Gilmer advocated a systematic effort to secure a market for home raised cocoons and silk.

The president promised that the matter should receive immediate attention.

Mrs. Sellsbury read the articles which might be exhibited at the Cotton exposition at Atlanta. It would be most important to make a good showing there. All articles should be submitted to the committee appointed to take charge of the exhibit.

Mrs. Wells moved that the association make an exhibit of Utah silk at Atlanta. The motion was unanimously carried.

In response to a question with regard to a supply of eggs, the president announced that Miss Harrison has Japanese eggs for sale at \$2.50 a card, each card containing thirty or forty thousand eggs.

Adj. turned to meet at the call of the president.

## RUDY OCCURRENCES.

RUDY, Fremont County, Utah,  
April 3, 1895.

Since my last, our people are thanking our Heavenly Father that the sickness which has played such havoc among our little children and taken five to their haven of rest, leaving many sad hearts, is slackening up.

But things are changing. On the 2nd of April quite a number of relatives and guests met at the residence of our esteemed Bishop, Jesse T. Clark, where his son, Israel H. Clark, and Lydia C. Rile were married, Lemuel Steele, J. P., performing the ceremony; after which the bridegroom and bride, followed by relatives and friends, led to the spacious hall where the tables were spread with everything to make one happy. Forty-five couples partook of the repast. There were numerous presents. There was a dance in the evening. The young couple will take up their residence in the beautiful Teton basin, where Brother Israel has 160 acres of land.

The people here are all busy putting in crops, and we look for a bountiful harvest. The people feel that the protecting hand of the Almighty is over them.

WM. F. SMITH.

Great damage has been done to the wheat crop in Oregon by the recent cold weather.