

GEORGE Q. CANNON
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Friday, March 1, 1878.

NOTICE

The Forty-eighth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene at the Large Tabernacle in this City, at 10 o'clock a. m., April 6th, 1878.

JOHN TAYLOR,
President of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

THE BLESSING OF CHILDREN

It has been intimated to some of the Elders that some of the children of the Church of Latter-day Saints have been taught that there is no need of parents bringing their infants before the Church to be blessed by the Elders, but that it is better for the father to attend to this rite at home, for if he does not he loses a very great privilege, as well as a right to, and power over his children that he might otherwise retain. This is not so. We have nothing to say against the father blessing his children, but the blessing of the Priesthood being particularly patriarchal, with God himself the great Father of us all at the head. Indeed we claim that every man holding the Melchizedek Priesthood is a patriarch in his home, with the right to bless his children and grand children, even all the fruits of his loins, for do we object to the father taking his babe on the eighth day and giving it a father's blessing? But we do not think that this privilege should be exercised or unimpaired, should interfere with our ordinance to that law of the Lord which is in it stated (New Edition of Doctrine and Covenants Sec. 20, Verse 70, page 117) "Every member of the Church of Christ having children, is to bring them unto the Elders before the Church, who are to lay their hands upon them in the name of Jesus Christ and bless them in his name."

Outside of the all-important act that this is a direct command of Jehovah, and as such should be studiously complied with without hesitancy or objection, we think quite a number of excellent reasons can be adduced to prove that this command is attended with beneficial results, to the child and to the parents. In the first place, parents by bringing their children before the Church manifest their faith in the sight of their brethren, and sisters in God's word and in His promises, as well as their thankfulness to Him for increasing their posterity and for the safe delivery of the babe. The child is thus blessed by the united faith and responsive prayers of the assembled Saints, which faith seals the "sure word of prophecy" pronounced upon the head of the child; it also gives more abundant glory to the officiating High Priest or Elder to manifest the pleasure of the Lord with regard to it. And again the blessing is thus given in the presence of the Church recorder, and there is less likelihood of the record being omitted or errors entering there than there would be should the rite be attended to at home. This, as in all other things the nature of the work of the Lord, the spirit and genius of His law, founded upon the rock of His revealed word, compels us to care, lest in giving expression to their private opinions they advance theories opposed to the revealed word and will of the Lord. This is no man justified. No man is authorized to teach to the Church new or advanced doctrines except the presidency thereof. It comes from the head, and in point must the members of the Church look for knowledge, wisdom and doctrine and principle. Did every man holding a portion of the Priesthood have the right advance doctrines for the acceptance of the Church, it would be chaos, our name would be Babylon, and it could no longer be said that God's house is a house of order, we should be like the rest of the world, one man's opinion would be as good as that of another; there would be no rallying point, no organized authority, no head; on contrary we should be weak indeed. Then let us not stray from the defined pathway. Let us in the knowledge of God and the growth, peace and development of His kingdom, we need further light and intelligence on doctrine, it is given to us, and it will come through the proper and duly pointed authority.

JOHN TAYLOR,
In behalf of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

POLAR EXPLORATION

To reach the North Pole has been the ambition of many adventurous spirits and celebrated navigators. In spite of repeated failures, and the suffering and death of hardy explorers who have fallen a sacrifice to the cause of geographical science, ambition for the honor of solving the problem still fires many hearts, and new projects are formed to overcome the barriers which nature has set up around the object of their desire.

James Gordon Bennett, who has outstripped the success of Stanley Africa is principally due, who has made a dash for the Pole with the American flag with a vessel of his own providing. His success would be hailed with even greater delight and crowned with brighter laurels than have glorified his achievements in Central Africa.

The plan known as the Howgate method of approaching the Pole

receiving very favorable consideration. Captain Howgate proposed the establishment of a colony at Lady Franklin Bay, as a base of operations and supplies, attempts to reach the Pole from this point as circumstances justify, and communication to be kept up periodically with home from the colony.

But Dr. Hayes, who in 1860-61 penetrated to the farthest point northward that had then ever been reached—within 480 miles of the Pole, and who claims to be the first to suggest the colony scheme, considers that Howgate's selection of the spot a bad one. He prefers the entrance to Smith's Sound. The former is in latitude 82 degrees and beset with obstacles likely to cause long detention. The latter is situated about nine degrees nearer south, and communication with home could be kept up without difficulty. During the summer, ample provisions can be obtained in the shape of birds and reindeer, while seals and walrus and Polar bears can easily be captured, and grass and moss make the valleys pleasant. Dr. Hayes says the dangers of Arctic navigation have been vastly exaggerated, that they are no greater in a voyage to Smith's Sound than in a trip to Liverpool, and that the chances between being wrecked among icebergs and along the shore are in favor of the ice. He thinks that, that is, home sickness, far more injurious to the cause of Arctic discovery than that dreaded disease among mariners, the scurvy. He would therefore establish the colony where new recruits could be easily obtained, if necessary every year.

Dr. Hayes maintains the existence of an open Polar sea, and has no confidence in the paleocrytic sea of Captain Nares, which he thinks merely an excess of ice encountered by the British commander under exceptional circumstances. He thinks that the Pole can be reached in a stout steamer, well equipped and manned, and commanded by a captain who will push out into the open Polar sea, pushing the closing of the ice pack, and crying "The Pole or perdition, I'll try the Pole!" So the Dr. explained to a reporter of the New York Herald.

It is impossible to say what benefits would arise from complete Polar navigation. But it is evident that there are influences at work urging adventurous minds to open up the unknown parts of the globe. There is nothing hid but it shall be made manifest in things of development—the dispensation of the fullness of time. Ambition for fame and renown, and the desire to grasp knowledge, hitherto unattained, prompt the great explorers and discoverers of the world to their labors and risks. But all their works are overruled by a Superior Power, and tend to accomplish the designs of the Eternal Father in the development and final glory of the planet on which we live, and which the just and meek will ultimately inherit "from Pole to Pole and from shore to shore."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Dorsey introduced a bill to abolish the board of police commissioners of the District of Columbia; referred.

Eaton submitted a preamble and resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that Benj. Noyes, a citizen of the United States, and of Connecticut, on the 11th of March, 1878, in Washington, was arrested and imprisoned without due process of law, and in violation of the rights of a citizen; that his kidnappers took from him papers, and refused him the privilege of consulting with friends or counsel; therefore,

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be directed to inquire into the subject and report thereon, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, etc.

Consideration was postponed until Monday.

Hensford called up the resolution submitted yesterday, for introducing the committee on finance to report, within one week, the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act, together with their action thereon, if any shall have been had.

EASTERN.

Congressional Session.

NEW YORK, 22.—The World's Washington special says: There is a disposition manifested to dispose of the legitimate business of the session of Congress and adjourn by the middle of June.

The bill in the Senate—The Tribune says: Ewing and Chittenden, of the House of Representatives, visited the Treasury and witnessed the process of counting the money in the vaults. The work has been in progress since the 11th, when a special commission, sent from Washington by the Secretary of the Treasury, began a thorough investigation of everything connected with the office here. The work of weighing the coin, over \$100,000,000 will probably be completed to-day. The largest part of the coin is new, never having been in circulation. The coin in the New York sub-treasury is \$200,000 in gold bars, all of them being composed of fifteen English sovereigns.

Congressman Ewing expressed great surprise at so much actual coin on hand, and admitted that it fully disposed of the charge made by Senator Sherman, that he reported "phantom" gold.

A Good Impression.

The Herald's Washington special says: Sherman's conversation with the Senate finance committee was read, to-day, with great curiosity by senators and representatives. It produced a strong impression of confidence in the future, and its influence upon the moderate silver men is very good.

Continuation of National Session.

A Columbia dispatch says: The general assembly of South Carolina, yesterday, by a vote of 100 to 2, determined upon the part of those who may be properly called the radical democracy, passed a preamble and resolution directed to the constitution of the nation.

The preamble recited that while adher-

ing steadfastly to the determination that the leaders, in the system of planter whereby the resources of the State were drained, shall be brought to well-merited punishment, it is not deemed expedient that the State should be visited upon those who were but the instruments of the master spirits. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that his excellency the governor, be authorized and requested, to instruct an order of note, to be entered in any of the proceedings brought, or which may be brought by the State, against the persons named in the foregoing resolution, to be entered in any of the proceedings brought, or which may be brought by the State, against the persons named in the foregoing resolution.

The Cuba Examination.

Ewing and Chittenden, of the committee on banking and currency, of the House of Representatives, attended the examination of the coin in the sub-treasury, and a conference this morning, with a number of leading bankers. Dr. Hayes, John A. Stewart, James M. Brown, Jacob D. Venable, Benjamin B. Sherman, and George H. Ewing were invited to meet the committee in the office of assistant treasurer William A. Stewart. A conference was held, lasting about an hour, during which Mr. Ewing asked a number of questions, and the committee gave him the amount of gold which would probably be necessary for the successful accomplishment of Secretary Sherman's plan of resumption. No definite sum was named in reply, but it was intimated that the passage of the silver bill had considerably changed the condition of affairs, and that \$75,000,000 in United States bonds had come back from Europe. The examination of all the accounts, notes, coin and bullion in the sub-treasury, by Secretary Sherman's commission, had been completed. The amount of gold coin sealed up in the vaults, exclusive of loose gold and bullion, is \$97,000,000.

\$23,000 Fire.

ELMIRA, N. Y., 22.—John I. Wicks' tobacco factory was burned; loss \$23,000.

The New Postal Bill.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Tribune's Washington letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, show that the postal bill is being actively at work to have their views regarding the section of the new postal bill which prohibits the transportation of perishable commodities, freely presented to the committee, next Tuesday. All the publishers who have moved in the matter should write to their representatives at once and state clearly how much the law would interfere with their business. Joseph Medill, now here, will appear on behalf of the Western Associated Press.

Rich Mine.

HELENA, MON., 22.—Three thousand ounces of silver, valued at \$50,000, from the Penobscot mine, is now on exhibition at Harshbarger's Bank. The owner of the mine, who bounded it a short time ago for \$300,000, refused to accept the proposition and paid a forfeit of \$5,000. The mine is now said to be re-bounded to eastern parties for \$400,000.

The Timber Excitement.

Great excitement is manifested over the timber discussion in Congress, and indignation is expressed at the report of the special agent of the Interior Department from this place. The largest mill in the Territory averages about 5,000 feet daily. Since the passage of the timber law the mills have been running on timber previously felled. When that is consumed they propose waiting the action of Congress before felling more timber.

Mining operations, quartz excepted, were practically suspended last Fall before the law went into operation. Coal wood is scarce and cheap as heretofore, owing to the unprecedentedly mild winter, but the wood being mostly from dead timber, is not near so good for fuel. The timber cut in Montana is all used by citizens of the territory, and the supply has rarely if ever exceeded the demand.

The Liberator's Scheme.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The colored men interested in the colony of their race in the west took measures, last night, to promote that object, and denounced the Liberator's scheme. Emigration is in progress in the Southern States.

The Late Freedmen's Bank.

The United States Treasurer is paying the second dividend, ten per cent, to depositors in the late Freedmen's Bank.

D. C. Corbin's Claim to a Seat.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections, to-day, received a report from Washington, who was directed to report whether the claim of D. C. Corbin for a seat in the Senate, can properly be considered by the committee, or whether the vote of the Senate admitting M. C. Butler to his seat has precluded further action. Washington reported that the case is still before the committee upon its merits. The committee will consider the case next meeting.

The Four Per Cent. Bonds.

The subscriptions to the four per cent. bonds, to-day, were \$100,000.

The Tax on Distilled Spirits.

The Senate finance committee, to-day, heard commissioner Raum, of the internal revenue bureau, in advocacy of a favorable report upon the House joint resolution, which tend the time for the payment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond.

Arrest of Counterfeiter.

MINNEAPOLIS, 22.—An important arrest made to-day, by Jacob Rydbeck of the United States marshal, assisted by United States Marshal Waldron and deputies, in the person of Emil Krupperschmidt, of Chicago, 17.—Famine is stretching all over the northern provinces. The distress is unparalleled. The land taxation was virtually suspended in eight provinces last month for relief. Government resources are exhausted and the utter depletion of an enormous portion of the population is threatening.

Victory for China.

Yokohama, 22.—The Emperor of Japan sends the Emperor of Russia a declaration of the first class of the contest of arms.

Black Lord.

Black Lord, formerly commissioner of customs, who has just returned from a three years' study

in Middle Temple, London, was admitted to practice in the foreign court of law, whereby the resources of the State were drained, shall be brought to well-merited punishment, it is not deemed expedient that the State should be visited upon those who were but the instruments of the master spirits. The resolution is as follows:

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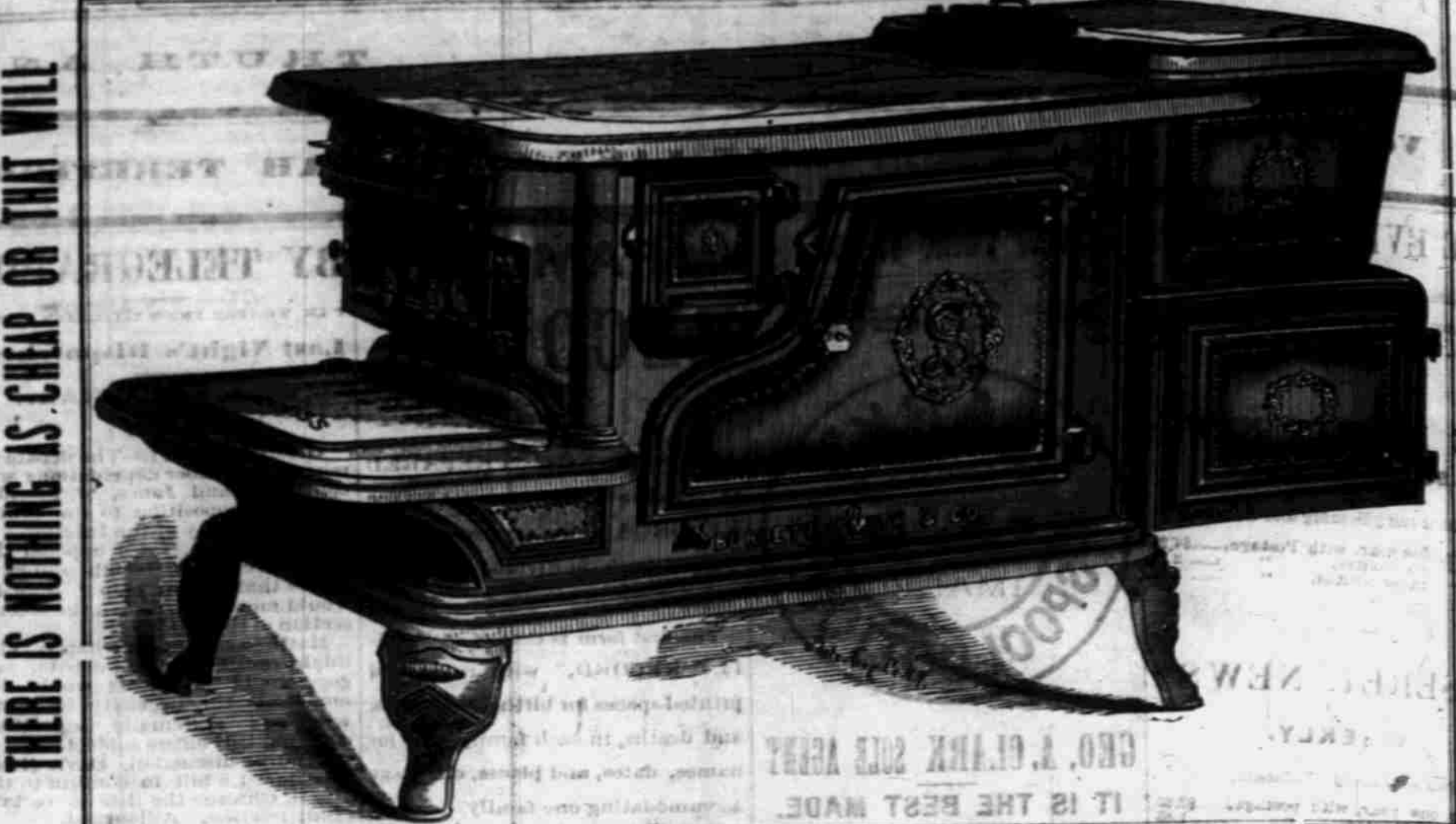
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THE SUCCESS!



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With tailoring that our present premises are far too small for our increasing trade. Having effected a lease for a term of years for the whole of the building, we hope to be able to give our customers more facilities.

More than Double our present Business.

Gentlemen have no occasion to go either near or west for their clothing to prove the fact.

TRY BUCKLE & SON,

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THE BEST DOLLAR OVERALLS In the City.

SPRING STOCK, Low Prices, Clothing, Mens' Suits, Spring, Hats, Cassimere, Fur, Varieties, Shirts, Linen, Boots, Miners,

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THE BEST DOLLAR OVERALLS In the City.

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