

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - OCT. 17, 1883.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Semi-Annual Conference which concluded on Sunday, the 7th inst., was probably one of the most spirited and significant ever held by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The teachings were clear, pointed and timely. They were of a nature that combined comfort with instruction, and inspired the minds of the people with faith.

Each of the speakers appeared to dwell with the power of the Spirit of Truth upon special and peculiar points, producing a striking variety of principles and ideas, infused with a powerful unity of purpose.

The worshippers flocked "like doves to the windows" from all parts of the wide extent of country settled by the Saints, to the great gathering of the elect, with the expectation of being fed with the bread of life, and they were not disappointed, but return to their homes with truer and more comprehensive conceptions of the Latter-day work of the Lord, with increased faith in its final triumph and greater determination to live in harmony with its genius and spirit.

It will be well for the Saints not to allow the impressions made upon their minds to fade from their memories by the cares and perplexities of ordinary life. The main features of the counsels of the servants of the Lord should be kept before them in their reflections like beacons of light, guiding the ship mortally through the turbulent and often muddy waters of earthly existence.

In the instructions imparted every species of impurity of conduct was unsparingly denounced; the necessity of men living with and treating their families in accordance with the law of the Lord, which enjoins mercy, charity, long-suffering, and love unfeigned, was urged with peculiar force and earnestness. The family circle being the great feeder of the community, the conditions under which children are reared influences them for good or ill during the after career of their lives. The deceitfulness of the love of riches was portrayed in strong and perspicuous language, as leading men who were not on their guard to sacrifice principle for gain, oppress their poorer fellow creatures, causing those who pursue a course of that kind to lose the Spirit of the Lord, diminish in faith and finally become outcasts so far as the kingdom of God was concerned. A due regard for the rights of others was urged as requiring a universal application, while the venerable President of the Church was specially emphatic in relation to the upholding and sustaining of the principles of human freedom.

Most of the speakers dwelt in fervent terms upon the progress of the Church from its establishment in incipency to its present stage of growth, its progress being wonderful to all who are familiar with the appalling obstacles it has encountered in its career. The remarkable deliverances from every power that has threatened its disintegration, are so many confirmations of the overruling hand of God, in the preservation of his covenant people. These recitals tend to strengthen the faith of the Saints, causing them to accumulate strength to remain steadfast in the truth in the midst of every contingency the future may develop, making the silver lining plainly perceptible on the other side of the most sombre cloud by the "eye of faith."

The fact that the whole of the music discoursed was the production of home composers, members of the Church, was a peculiar feature of the late Conference. The compositions exhibited a high degree of merit, while their rendition by the great choir, numbering fully two hundred trained voices, accompanied

by the grand organ and the smaller instruments, was superb. These performances were occasionally, especially in the rendition of some of the anthems, most excellent, partaking more or less of the element of sublimity. We sometimes think that if the Latter-day Saints were advanced proportionately in every other particular as they are in the department of music, they would present a much more satisfactory situation than they now exhibit. The sweet singing of the Saints reminds one of the prediction of the prophet Isaiah, who, in prophetic expression, exclaimed that when Zion should again be brought, her inhabitants would "lift up the voice, with the voice together shall they sing."

The immense congregation that assembled in the vast Tabernacle, presented a grand spectacle, calculated to inspire the mind of the beholder with wonder, especially when the composition of the concourse was considered. It was well said by one of the prominent brethren who addressed the Conference, that the exodus, travels and establishment in the land of Palestine of ancient Israel, paled in the significance and remarkable character of some of their features, before the gathering of the elect in the latter days. The work is phenomenal, and its exceptional character will yet be acknowledged by the generations of the future. The Church has grown so rapidly that the Tabernacle no longer affords room for the general assemblies of the Saints, and soon the extension of congregational facilities will force itself into practical consideration.

The Young People's Conference on Saturday evening was a conspicuous and encouraging factor of the great semi-annual gathering. We do not recollect ever attending a meeting at which representations were made by executive and administrative officers where the reports were more clear or compendious, or more intelligently enunciated. The remarks of the young men occupying the positions of County Superintendents of Y. M. M. I. Associations were encouraging. By the clearness of their views on the necessities of the youth they exhibited their fitness for the responsible positions they have been selected to fill, and their progressive condition is a species of index to the good work of advancement among the young. The instructions given by the general officers on the occasion were appropriate and inspiring, and will doubtless give a fresh impetus to the one of the most important institutions of the community of Saints.

Summing the matter up, if the lessons of the late Conference are heeded there will be an increase of personal purity among the Saints; men will deal more justly and in greater consideration with their families specially, and all with whom they come in contact generally. The rich will look upon the poorer people in a more compassionate disposition, and use their ingenuity and wealth to increase labor and consequent comfort for them. The sustaining of human rights and every good and exalted principle will have a foremost place in the hearts of all. The young people will prepare themselves to assume the responsibilities that must, as a matter of course, in due time, devolve upon them in the conducting of this great work and bearing aloft of the banner of truth.

The result will be greater exhibitions of God's goodness to His people, and still more of the manifestations of His Spirit in their general assemblies.

TWO SENSIBLE STEPS.

The minutes of the meeting held yesterday afternoon by Zion's Central Board of Trade appear in this issue. A perusal of them will show that the organization has taken steps in connection with two subjects of considerable importance to the community. The people of some sections of the Territory have felt that their progress in industrial, manufacturing and other material pursuits has been more or less retarded by their being discriminated against in the matter of freight rates by the U. P. Railway Company. There is no doubt that there is considerable ground for the complaint, yet it would be unfair to condemn the corporation charged with this unfavorable method without an investigation. They may be able to show reasons that would palliate if not justify their position. And in

any case a systematic investigation will doubtless tend to an adjustment of real difficulties and to dissipate wrong impressions in reference to any that may be merely imaginary.

As a matter of course the main, if not the only object of all business corporations is to make money. In this pursuit the interests of the people generally do not figure to a very appreciable extent, yet they have occasionally to be considered, and due respect to them is frequently ultimately if not immediately financially profitable. There is a disposition on the part of the people generally to support the U. P. Company, and it is certainly to the interest of that corporation not to break any thread of sympathy that exists in that direction. While the company has its shortcomings, perhaps no other would have done a great deal better under similar circumstances, they having had for a long period the exclusive control. While they might have done better in some instances, it is not forgotten that while they held the reins of monopoly in the coal trade, that indispensable article of household use, was kept at a comparatively low figure. The fact that this somewhat magnanimous act is pleasantly remembered should be an incentive to the company to try and meet the wishes of the people in respect to the present subject regarding which the Board of Trade have taken a sensible step. It is just possible that the comparatively consistent course of the company during the days of coal monopoly may have had some effect in creating the favorable disposition of the people, speaking generally, now existing. Doubtless the proposed investigation will lead to beneficial results on both sides.

Another excellent step taken by the Board is the proposed moral support to the Iron Manufacturing Company of Utah, an incorporation which is worthy of all encouragement. There is no person who has the welfare of the community at heart but will wish it abundant success. Such a result would practically solve one of the most important questions of the day—the furnishing of labor for the people. While the action of the Board as a body was commendable in proposing to lend all the influence within the scope of the organization in support of the iron industry, the position taken by the members present at the meeting was no less so. The resolve for each to solidly sustain it by subscribing for stock is support in an eminently practical shape.

SANITARY MATTERS.

In our local columns we publish a fragment of an elaborate paper read before the adjourned sanitary meeting in the City Hall on Monday evening. The article was handed in for publication in full, but its unusual length, and the fact that the first and far more extended part appeared unnecessary, caused us to omit it. It is doubtless very learned and scientific, but all that department of the subject can be gleaned from books, by those desiring the information, without weighing down the columns of a daily journal with it. We understand the object of the committee at whose instance the meeting was called, to be not to receive a diagnosis of the complaint, but expressions of the clearest views as to the most practicable and thorough remedies to effect its removal. Learned disquisitions upon the deleterious effects of a defective sanitary condition on the general health of the community cut a very small figure in this question, and consume a good deal of the time of a public gathering, which appears to be under obligations to occasionally listen to them.

The question is simply this: It is admitted that all forms of filth in air, earth or water are detrimental to health; therefore no time need be wasted in arguing a proposition in that direction. When people are already convinced they need no argument.

Here is what we understand as being wanted: The most effectual means of removing from this city the conditions that favor the existence, increase and perpetuity of disease.

The consideration of this subject does not require an exhaustive amount of "wind work." And while physicians necessarily take a leading part in the discussion,

on account of their more extended information on the subject, it need by no means be confined to members of that profession. Any clear-headed practical man, although he may never have looked within the lids of a scientific book, and does not know a Latin from a Greek word, may offer the most acceptable and efficient views on the question. We may also be allowed to suggest, good humoredly, that an earnest solicitation for the general health of the population is not strictly confined to the medical fraternity. In the consideration of this important matter, we hope that no man will modestly hold back his remedial views because he cannot present an elaborate dissertation, which is too often like a hard shell, difficult to crack in order to reach the kernel.

We take pleasure in presenting the recommendations of Dr. Douglas, because they are the wheat of his paper, and of a tangible and practical character.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

CITY HALL,

Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1883, 10 a.m.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

President in the chair.

Roll called. Quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The Journal of the last session was read for information.

The President announced the death of Hon. L. E. Harrington, First Vice-President of the Convention, which occurred on June 21, 1883, since the last session.

Mr. Booth moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a suitable expression of the sentiments of the Convention occasioned thereby, and the President appointed as said committee Hons. John E. Booth, Arthur Stayner, and Joseph Stanford.

The committee on nomination presented the following:

SALT LAKE CITY,

October 9, 1883.

Mr. President and Members of the Convention:

Gentlemen—Your committee on nominations to whom was referred the duty of nominating a successor to Honorable Wm. H. Hooper, deceased, as member of the Constitutional Delegation to Washington, beg leave to report and recommend that Hon. Moses Thatcher be elected by the Convention as delegate to fill said vacancy.

D. H. WELLS,

A. O. SMOOT,

L. JOHN NUTTALL,

EMMELINE B. WELLS,

Committee on Nominations.

Which was read and, on motion of Mr. Tanner, accepted and the recommendation thereof unanimously adopted, and Honorable Moses Thatcher appointed.

Mr. Booth presented the following resolutions as the report of the special committee on resolutions:

Whereas, Providence in its wisdom has, since our last meeting, removed from us our highly respected Brother, the Hon. L. E. Harrington, senior vice-president of this Convention.

Therefore be it Resolved, By this body, in convention assembled, that while we sincerely deplore the absence of our beloved Brother, we acknowledge with pleasure the nobility of soul and manliness of purpose which ever actuated him in his walk in public life. He was a man known intimately to the public for upwards of 35 years, during which time he to an eminent degree, enjoyed the entire and richly laden confidence of the public. In a political capacity in which this body has more particularly known him, we realize that he was strictly honest, unselfish, broad in his views, sanguine for the good of the people, and undeviating in what he recognized as the right course. He served the Territory as a Legislator consecutively for 30 years, having been elected to the first Assembly.

Resolved, That in the demise of our colleague this Territory has lost a staunch advocate for the rights of the people, a conscientious citizen and a Christian gentleman.

Resolved—That we extend our sympathies to the family and relatives of our deceased friend, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his family and be published in the Utah papers.

J. E. BOOTH, Chairman.

Mr. Caine moved that the report of the committee be accepted and resolutions adopted as the sentiments of the Convention. Carried.

The committee on printing presented the following:

Mr. President—Your committee on printing respectfully report, that the reports of the delegates to Washington and of the committee on statistics have been printed as ordered by the Convention.

C. W. NIBLEY, Chairman.

October 9, 1883.

Which on motion of Mr. Pack was approved.

Mr. Caine called attention to a vacancy in the office of Vice President caused by the death of Mr. Harrington, and nominated Hon. A. O. Smoot as First Vice President of the Convention. The nomination being seconded was put and unanimously carried and Mr. Smoot took the Vice Presidents chair.

Mr. Nuttall presented the following motion:

I move that when this convention adjourns—it be to meet at this place on Monday April 7th, 1884, at 10 o'clock p. m. unless sooner called together by the President.

L. JOHN NUTTALL.

Carried.

Mr. Penrose presented the following:

Mr. President—I move that in case of a vacancy occurring in the Delegation to Washington from cause, or if any member be unable to attend to the duties of Delegate, during the adjournment of this Convention the President be authorized to fill the vacancy by appointment. Carried.

The Journal was read approved and ordered printed. On motion of Mr. Caine the Convention at 11.15 adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS FOR QUARTERLY CONFERENCES UNTIL APRIL, 1884.

Weber and Juab Stakes, October 20th and 21st, 1883 and January 19th and 20th, 1884.

Box Elder and Tooele Stakes, October 27th and 28th, 1883 and January 26th and 27th, 1884.

Cache and Wasatch Stakes, November 3rd and 4th, 1883 and February 2nd and 3rd, 1884.

Bear Lake and Summit Stakes, November 10th and 11th, 1883 and February 9th and 10th, 1884.

San Pete and Morgan Stakes, November 17th and 18th, 1883 and February 16th and 17th, 1884.

Millard and Beaver Stakes, November 24th and 25th, 1883 and February 23rd and 24th, 1884.

Utah, Emery and Panguitch Stakes, December 1st and 2nd, 1883 and March 1st and 2nd, 1884.

Davis, San Luis and Kane Stakes, December 8th and 9th, 1883 and March 8th and 9th, 1884.

St. George Stake, December 15th and 16th, 1883 and March 15th and 16th, 1884.

Parowan and San Juan Stakes, December 22nd and 23rd, 1883 and March 22nd and 23rd, 1884.

Beaver Stake, December 29th and 30th, 1883 and March 29th and 30th, 1884.

Jos. F. SMITH,

F. D. REYNOLDS.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTER.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT.

Home-Made Sugar.—Mr. A. Stayner, Utah's enterprising sugar maker, has completed the boiling process at his factory in Wilmington, for the current season. The result thus far is 3,000 gallons of syrup now ready for granulation. With one more boiling this will probably produce one hundred bags of sugar of one hundredweight each. It is customary sometimes to boil three times for granulation, while in this case would give about 100 bags, but as this would render the remaining syrup comparatively worthless, Mr. Stayner prefers to boil it but once, as he considers more profitable to sell the remaining syrup rather than make it up in sugar. The sample of sugar shown as prospective of the present year