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TELEPHONE 186.

HO, FOR THE FAIR!

The Territory of Utah, as such, was not yet its mouthed when the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was established by Governor Brigham Young. The charter of the society bears date of January 17, 1856, so that now it is in its thirty-ninth year. During the period of its existence it has given twenty exhibitions. That which will open to the city on October 2, will be the twenty-first.

It is a pleasure to recall these facts concerning an institution whose existence is so much a part of Utah history, and whose record during these many years has been so singularly creditable. On this eve of statehood it is a satisfaction to point with pride to the society's past and cordially to invite the public's participation in its present endeavors. The twenty-first exhibition, which begins on Tuesday the 2d, and concludes on Saturday the 6th, of next October, ought to be the ruffing piece of the best and most beautiful that Utah can produce. To such we do not yet know of the productiveness of our soil, the boundless resources of our Territory, the wealth, ingenuity and advancement of our people, the Fair of 1894 ought to be made to supply overwhelming evidence that to all that has been said about Utah's fitness for statehood, the half hath not been told. The present season is one of extreme abundance in field, orchard and garden. Surely the display in the agricultural department ought to be far and away ahead of anything of the kind ever witnessed in the mountains. One of all the talk and activity concerning home manufacture, there ought to come the greatest industrial exhibit of any other Western commonwealth has beheld. It is true that mining is not at its best just now, but the mines are still here, and their treasures can be had for the taking. A great object lesson in the importance and extent of that gigantic industry will be taught to every beholder if the mineral department of the Fair is properly represented. And so with each and every one of the various pursuits and avocations in which the people of Utah have given themselves. Art, science, invention, industry, commerce, stock-growing—all are invited to come and represent themselves, and give proof of the superiority in each direction which patriotic Utonians are ever on hand proudly to claim.

The officials of the D. A. and M. society are doing all in human power to render the forthcoming exhibition worthy and complete. The NEWS appeals to the people of the whole Territory, and especially to the leading citizens in each part of it, to take immediate and personal interest in the matter, and to render willing and continuous aid in making it a success. Owing to the World's Fair at Chicago no local exhibition was given last year. The omission should have made us keener than ever for a splendid success this year; and nothing but the active support and sympathy of the people is now needed to insure all that the most sanguine can hope for. The entry and admission fees have been reduced one-half, so that the monetary requirements upon the exhibitors and patrons are placed at a minimum; a boon slap in view of the heavy expenses that must be incurred, but we believe a wise one. Its wisdom will be fully verified if the hope shall be realized that among the multitude there will be a great room in the purchase of life memberships in the Society. There are many to draw who while partake exhibiting, cutting also, can make a most acceptable display of patriotism and public spirit in the manner suggested. It ought to be deemed a privilege, as at no distant date it will be established a high honor, to be known as a life member of the D. A. & M. Society of Utah.

WHY DON'T YOU GO TO CHURCH?

Some time ago a Chicago paper invited its readers to communicate with those who might be willing to give their individual reasons for not going to religious services, and it is suggestive to read both a multitude of answers. The idea was then mooted to ascertain the real reason the people falling of to attendance on places of worship, a circumstance which has long been and has caused apprehension in church circles and for which no effective remedy has as yet been found.

The answers given reflect a growing sentiment among the public regarding existing creeds and denominations. In some the statement was made with considerable bitterness, that the preachers of the day are frauds who preach for money, what they do not believe, and what they do not practise. Others believed that Christianity is founded on a myth and stands in opposition to "truth as revealed through science." A lady correspondent refuses to encourage the "perpetuation of a business that has cost millions of lives, millions of money and is today responsible for the wretchedness of the people." She evidently alludes to the bigotry of the churches in past ages, whereby some of the most important persecutions of the world have been instituted, and also to the orthodox doctrine of salvation whereby a few "chosen" may be saved and a morally correct infidel damned, which she thinks has the effect of placing a premium on wickedness and to encourage immorality. Others object to one or more Christian sentiments and refuse to go and listen to their promulgation. The doctrines of an eternal hell is particularly objectionable. One writer says: "Men who would step aside in their path rather than tread on a worm profess to believe in a God who will consign to eternal torture nine-tenths of the human race. They believe this, not thinking of the monstrous and unspeakable blasphemy they make of him." Other objectionable doctrines are the trinity of the Godhead, the theory of vicarious atonement and the inspiration of Scriptures. The above is a brief but fair summary of the reasons given for not attending church.

It does not devolve upon the NEWS to champion the cause of Christianity, to be represented by the divines of the world, even if an effort to do so could be attempted with any hope of success, but it will be noticed that none of the objections, as far as they carry truth with them, are applicable to the doctrine and worship of the Latter-day saints. The Gospel as revealed through Joseph, the Prophet, and which is Christianity pure and simple, and only gives to the soul peace and joy rationable, bringing the saints to work time and eternity, but it proves its patriotism as a true system by its harmony with the sentiments of all good and fair men and women, so low than with logical reasoning and Divine revelation. It is the coming religion of mankind, to prevail when other systems shall have been found lacking.

Anyone who will honestly and impartially study Mormonism will be struck with the truth of this remark. If the Christians of the world can be justly accused of having made their object of worship a cruel Moloch, the Latter-day Saints are innocent of that charge. Their God is the eternal Father of mankind, whose efforts are directed toward the salvation of His children both in this world and hereafter, notwithstanding the unavoidable consequences of their transgression of laws by which worlds are governed. An eternal hell with "endless torment" is no part of the Gospel. The same can be said of the scholastic doctrine of inspiration and the Athanasian confused idea of a trinity. Instead of this latter the Gospel teaches the existence of a Godhead, the greatest and most Intelligent of which is far beyond the power of human words, yet not so such a nature as to elude, when an attempt at comprehension is made, contradictions and misinterpretations impossibilities.

Then, Mormonism never has needed and never will resort to persecution for its existence. Religious intolerance is the mark of ignorance, and has always been so considered by the Saints. One of its chief features is liberty to all to think and speak and worship in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences, within the boundaries of law. A people with such views can no more persecute their fellowmen, than the first Christians could wage war upon the Romans, for instance. Persecutors have no doubt sometimes been sincere, thinking they rendered God a service by defending it, but the result has always been the withdrawal of the Spirit of Light from the camps of the persecutors, and they and their cause have after a while found themselves in utter darkness. Toleration is essential to the existence of true Christianity.

Finally, the expounders of Mormonism have no ground for being frauds and preaching what they do not believe, as is charged that some others are, for the simple reason that they are not financially interested in preaching the Gospel. If they are not in their own hearts convinced that they have received the truth and that a mission rests to impart that knowledge to their fellow men, hoping to receive from several hereafter, it would be folly for them to go abroad in consequence, for there is no earthly inducement for them to do so. The Gospel has effectually put that objection to rest in creating a band of preachers who bring reproach upon their authority. That is a great and essential difference between the position of the Saints and their Christian brethren.

Neighbor lower people may have of us going to church in the world, but it can not apply to Mormonism. This system accepts all truth, however revealed, by science or otherwise, as coming from God. It invites investigation and offers no encouragement to hypocrisy in any way, while its aim is to point out the means by which mankind shall be found capable in a universal brotherhood and obtain happiness both here and hereafter.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

Col. Webber, of E. C. M. L. and "An Listener" have not satisfactorily state to Doc. yet, have essayed answers to the wheat problem as propounded by a Cache Valley correspondent some weeks ago. They agree as to the desirable low price of wheat this fall, and offered intelligent views on the prospects for that commodity generally, and on the best manner of disposing of our surplus. The following contest letter will be regarded as a thoughtful and practical contribution to the important subject:

Editor Deseret News:

Your plan of opening up a general discussion of the problem presented in the wheat situation is good, and "What is to be done?" is the large crop that is now being harvested, is a good one. I doubt if it will be wise to do it now and I think it will be time enough yet to wait for the fall. The time now in Kansas and Nebraska will be very short, and wheat, I think, will go up some, partly through speculation and partly from the shortage in grain, should grain fire as they now are in Chicago and San Francisco it is about time for all wheat that is shipped to be in the hands of those who have to make it or lose it. Besides the great and almost universal prejudice against wheat, and the fact that it will cost from 15 to 20 cents per bushel to pay for the 4 lbs. of grain.

On the other hand, if stocks are full, they, too, will be fairly well on a basis of grain per day if, for argument, we say 75 cents