

added stimulus to impel them to efforts in the direction of capturing the individuals who are wanted and of whom the governor's announcement gives very good descriptions. The rewards will be earned and paid as soon as the fugitives are safely jailed, and are not contingent on conviction. It would seem that a few cool, brave men familiar with the region to be traversed, ought to earn some of these rewards, if not all of them, with comparative ease. Let the fugitives be captured.

THE CONFERENCE.

Thousands of Saints who were in attendance during the general Conference just closed can bear testimony to the abundance of the Spirit of the Lord that rested upon both speakers and listeners, and to the comforting, encouraging and instructive character of the addresses that were delivered. At times the speaking was in a high degree inspirational and prophetic, and manifested the presence, in great power, of the Holy Ghost. The delight of the assembled hosts of Israel at seeing the face and hearing the voice of their loved and venerated leader, President Wilford Woodruff, was a prominent and impressive feature of the Conference, for many of the Saints had long been fearing that such a privilege might never be theirs again in this world owing to his great age and uncertain health.

It was shown that modern prophecy and revelation are being fulfilled both in the developments now taking place which involve different nations of the earth, and those which involve the interests of the Church; and it was pointed out that, at a period when deep gloom hung over the Church, and its enemies seemed on the verge of triumph, predictions were made that soon it would pass from under the cloud and achieve a prestige it had never before possessed; and the realization of this forecast, in the rapid growth of the work in many lands, was dwelt upon.

The large number of missionaries now in the field, and the expansion of missionary work in the future, were prominent themes, and in connection with them was advanced an idea of profound interest to the Church as a whole, namely that in future, sisters would, under proper conditions, be sent forth as missionaries. This suggestion emphasizes and brings closer home to each faithful Latter-day Saint a realization of the stupendous work of evangelizing the whole world, to which the Church in this age has been assigned.

Counsel was mingled with prophecy by some of the speakers, who dwelt upon the financial troubles which many of the Saints have been experiencing during recent years. They were instructed in the course they ought to take to secure relief, and were promised this result provided they would follow the advice given them. Many members of the Church who have been depressed by their financial cares will feel greatly encouraged by what they heard upon this subject, for the light of prophetic inspiration presages a change in their

The suggestion was advanced that the time approaches when there will be more fully revealed to the Saints than has hitherto been done a plan on which they will be able to unite as fully in temporal as they now do in spiritual things: a forecast that was most pleasing, and indicative of advanced steps that the Church will, in the near future, be called upon to make.

The conferences that were held by the different Church organizations were characterized by a most pleasing and profitable spirit. This is especially true of the meeting of the Desert Sunday

School Union held in the Tabernacle last (Sunday) evening, when hundreds were moved to tears by the utterances and exercises of the occasion; the chief feature being the testimonial to Elder George Goddard, the veteran Sabbath school worker. Unquestionably, taken as a whole, this Conference was one of the most encouraging and profitable the Church has ever held.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The long-expected message of President McKinley to Congress was handed in today and appears in full in this issue of the "News." It is an elaborate document, fully exhausting the subject, "extenuating nothing nor setting down aught in malice," and we cordially commend it to our readers.

The President begins at the beginning and traces his subject consecutively from point to point, bringing the statement down to the present time. He omits no salient feature of the case, and has observed a line of composition in putting the points together such as, while clearly and dispassionately told and excluding all phases of partisan bias or national prejudice, at the same time in their unfolding weave an indictment which arraigns the Spanish government and people at the bar of civilization and Christianity to answer for their manifold and long continued offenses. He points out that while troubles of various kinds, amounting frequently to war, have kept the island in a state of insecurity and disorder, the inability of the home government to establish a better condition of things has been more and more apparent, until at last it has become powerless, its waning supremacy being characterized by outrages infinite, increasing in an inverse ratio. This has not only been shocking to the cultivated sense of the civilized world, but has been a source of great deprivation to the United States, involving severe losses to our commerce and creating unrest and uncertainty within our domain. This condition must be supplanted by one more in accordance with modern methods. The President cites the Maine tragedy as an illustration of Spain's inability to control its own affairs and officers in Cuba, and recommends the restoration of order there by such use of the army and navy of the United States as Congress may see fit to employ. The armistice just proclaimed is referred to and left to the consideration of the law-makers with but little comment.

Altogether the message is a credit to the mind and heart of its author. He can neither be hounded into war by agencies at home nor intimidated into weakness by those abroad. If Congress will give it the attention to which it is entitled and then base such action as may be taken upon their cool and unbiased judgment, we need have no fear of the outcome.

AN URGENT NEED.

Speaking of the things that Utah needs for the betterment of her inhabitants in a material way, it may be truly said that not one is more important than business talent. Utah needs good business men, who are such in the full sense of the term; skillful in finance, enterprising and public-spirited. If they have money, so much the better, but brains rather than money are required.

In fact, there is an abundance of money in the State. It was never so cheap nor abundant before. The bank vaults are filled with idle capital. Money is being loaned on residence

property at seven per cent, and pays the mortgage tax amounting to about one-third of the interest. Money is being loaned in this city on which the net income is not more than from four to five per cent. This is very low interest on capital for this intermountain country. Why does it not pay better dividends to its owners? Because business men do not come forward to invest it and handle it, and so increase its volume. It is placed on real estate, or in dividend paying stocks, and the only activity its owners display is on the first day of the month or quarter when interest or coupons fall due, and they assume the role of collectors.

And yet Utah as a region of natural resources has few rivals on earth. She has mountains of iron ore of the highest grade convenient to exhaustless coal measures, and the Pacific coast affords a limitless market for iron products, with freights in favor of this section. A company of good business men could hardly fail in the iron industry. But there are many other enterprises that require less capital and for this reason are more attractive to a larger number of investors.

Several towns in Utah and southern Idaho are asking for flour mills, and who ever knew a flour mill to prove unprofitable in this region? Such a case would be a rare exception to the rule. Other towns want a creamery, almost invariably a financial success when managed with anything approaching good judgment. A shoe factory on the New England plan ought to be made a success in any one of a score of Utah towns, and small woolen mills have been very successful in a number of places in the State. A wool combing plant is urgently needed in or near this city, and could hardly fail to be extremely profitable.

No canned fruits should ever be imported into Utah, excepting varieties that do not grow here, and it is folly for us to pay freight on hog products; all the hams, bacon and lard we use should be packed at home. We ought to be receiving a heavy revenue from our marble and onyx quarries, and the reason why southern Utah does not furnish the rest of the State with raisins has not been satisfactorily explained.

Then there is the silk industry. The chief thing required to make it a great success in this climate is a man of brains and zeal to take hold of it. But little capital is required for it, and it will pay its way on a very small scale at first, becoming more profitable as it expands. There is little risk of serious loss connected with it, and it would furnish light, pleasant, healthful and lucrative employment for women and children. Why don't some business man take hold of the silk industry? This has long been an unanswered conundrum. Then there is the lake, from whose waters might be manufactured certain chemicals in quantities sufficient to supply the world. This list of openings for business men might be made a great deal longer.

Labor in Utah is cheap and abundant, and there are more skilled workmen in proportion to the total number of laborers than can be found in any other transmississippi state, because the manufacturing centers of Europe have furnished a strong element of the population here. Labor unions exert very little influence over skilled operatives, who can be procured in large numbers at lower wages than are paid in the Atlantic states. The labor problem would not be an obstacle to the success of manufacturing and productive enterprises. As for power to propel machinery, the harnessing of our mountain streams for the production of electricity has completely solved this problem too.

Utah is now waiting for the busi-