

land, J. B. Cranfill of Texas, and Thomas R. Carskadon of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken. He tried, as he had previously tried against Bidwell, to break the State by urging Cranfill in place of Levering. The first vote for Vice-President gave Levering 880, Cranfill, 888; Saterl, 26; Carskad, 2.

Enough changes were made before the figures were announced to give Cranfill of Texas 416 votes—nine more than enough to win. Dr. Cranfill was called to the stage and made a stirring address. Before adjournment a bitter discussion sprang up as to the treatment of colored delegates at the Cincinnati hotels. The adoption of a resolution censuring the hotels was favored and at 2 a.m. the convention adjourned sine die.

### GLASS WORKS FOR UTAH.

The following is a reply to one of the many inquiries received at the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the establishment of glass works in Utah:

June 24th, 1892.

J. W. Collins, Esq., Buena Vista, Va.:

Dear Sir:—Your communication of the 6th inst. to the Salt Lake Tribune, one of our leading dailies, has been handed to us for reply, and it is with pleasure that I note the fact that the Crockery Journal has recommended this city as a suitable place for a glass plant, and if present indications prove worthy, as they undoubtedly will, of the confidence vested in them, this city will soon be the choice source of supply for all the glass used throughout the whole Western country.

Labor is comparatively cheap and building material is plentiful at reasonable prices. Natural gas will be the principal fuel used in this section, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes. Its recent discovery has been instrumental in the organization of several active companies, who are effecting wonderful developments as well as offering liberal inducements to manufacturers, who find the oppressive competition of the thickly populated cities of the East hard to overcome.

Soda ash, salt cake, lime and glass sand, the last two named being almost pure, and everything necessary for the manufacture of glass in this city can be obtained within a short distance of the location of the wells.

Natural Gas will be furnished to manufacturers at Eastern prices. This, together with the price of soda ash at \$5.00 per ton, and the other necessities comparatively as cheap, shows that there is no reason why a glass plant should not flourish here.

The freight rates on glass from this point to the coast and the river are respectively \$1.10 and \$1.45.

The formation in which gas is found proves to be soapstone, and when penetrated, there lies beneath it, at a depth of 800 or 1000 feet, a flow of gas with a pressure of 250 to 300 pounds to the inch.

Trusting that the above may prove to be the information you seek,

I beg to remain, yours respectfully,  
SEP. W. SEARS, JR.,  
Corresponding Secretary.

The Kentucky building at the World's Fair will be a typical representation of a southern colonial mansion, one of the distinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about 76 by 90 feet.

### THE SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

The spring conferences have now been held in the Scandinavian mission, the dates being as follows: Aalborg April 2nd and 3rd, Aarhus April 9th and 10th, Malmo, Skane conference, April 23rd and 24th, Norrköping, Göteborg conference, April 30th and May 1st, Copenhagen May 13th, 14th and 15th, Christiania May 21st and 22nd, Stockholm May 28th and 29th. At each of these conferences all the Elders laboring therein were present and they realized much joy in relating their experiences to each other and in teaching and receiving instructions pertaining to their labors in the ministry. The spirit of God prevailed in the meetings which were largely attended by Saints and strangers. As a rule a report and business meeting, a meeting of the laboring missionaries, and four general meetings were held at each conference—making forty-two in all.

Some interesting points relating to the progress of the work were mentioned. Several new fields had been opened where the elders were meeting with good success in proclaiming the Gospel, although comparatively few baptisms were reported, there having been only about two hundred in the whole mission during the six months ending May 15th, but good opportunities were given to preach, and the Elders had taken advantage of these to witness to the people that God has spoken to the earth in our day and authorized the establishment of His true Church with the gifts and powers abundantly enjoyed. In Denmark there is only little freedom, and there is no opportunity to sell tracts, yet more than half the baptisms were performed in this country.

In Sweden all the liberties that could be asked are granted, and the people come in large numbers to listen to the Elders who can not always fill the numerous invitations to preach the Gospel, yet only few so far seem willing to make the sacrifice necessary to become Latter-day Saints, but the testimony of the servants of God is sure to bear fruit in time.

In Norway the conditions are much similar, except that the apparent fruits are even less numerous than in the former. In both countries efforts are made to introduce the Gospel in the far northern districts. During the summer two Elders will labor in Tromsø and the region thereabout, 1200 miles north of Christiania, and a number of missionaries will endeavor to teach the Gospel in the north of Sweden. In southern Sweden the field seems to be opening up anew, the Elders being very favorably received in certain districts, and a number of baptisms are recently reported. It requires sacrifice, patience and labor to perform the work, as it requires courage and a testimony of the Spirit of God to become a Latter-day Saint, and a life-long struggle to remain a faithful one. Men and women are offered salvation cheap now-a-days, and only such as are willing to think and act can be made to see the necessity of obeying the ordinances of the Gospel; thousands are convinced who are too weak, too full of the world's abominations, or too fond of riches and the plaudits of men to re-

pent and make a covenant with God to walk in newness of life, thus struggling upward and on ward to the goal of salvation.

The halls where conferences were held were nicely decorated, and without exception, the meetings were well attended. The Elders are energetic in their work, and enjoy the spirit of their callings. The Saints, numbering about four thousand, are generally alive to their duties, but in most instances poor, and can do only little financially for the cause, though ever willing and ready where their conditions are such that they can do anything, and so the Elders must bear their own expenses, which are frequently quite heavy. In some cases they even pay hall rent and other expenses, besides buying tracts with their own money to distribute among the people. They do this gladly for the love of the Gospel, having no other motive at heart than the cheerful performance of duty. How far it is a duty to spend money, in view of the commandments of the Lord on this subject, I can not say, but this is certain that it does not appear that the Gospel can be preached now in these lands without means; whether this condition is the result of a lack of faith on our part or on the part of the people of these nations, the Lord must judge. In the meantime, since God has blessed his people abundantly with money, the Elders justify themselves in spending what they have and in calling upon their friends for more.

Sunday, May 29th, as per instructions from the First Presidency and President B. Young, was observed in all the conferences and branches as a general fast-day, and from the reports that have come to hand as well as from the meetings attended, we are pleased to know that a profitable season was enjoyed by the Saints. Many bore their testimonies, prayed or sang, and praised the Lord, the meetings lasting in many instances over three hours, and a rich portion of the Spirit of God was present among the people. The House of the Lord was not forgotten, and liberal donations, considering the circumstances of the people, were given for its completion with fervent prayers and desires that the donors would some day be released from the bonds of Babylon, and be gathered with the body of the Church to receive the ordinances of the Gospel within its holy walls, both for themselves and for their dead. The occasion was only equaled by the meetings in the various branches on March 17, the Fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Relief society.

At present, with an exception or two, the missionaries are well, and all desire to be remembered at home. Encouraging reports come from their various fields concerning meetings, baptisms and the manifestation of the power of God. Recently quite a number of young men have arrived who are now at work in different parts. To them the faith and prayers of their friends at home, not forgetting a little substantial aid, with a word of encouragement now and then, will be appreciated boons, which we all have learned to prize.

Praying for the progress of peace and truth, I remain, your friend,  
EDWARD H. ANDERSON.  
COPENHAGEN, June 15th, 1892