DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, September 20, 1893.

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Subscribers changing their general residence should always give former as well as present address.

The NEWS was on sale on the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after the 10th inst.

For the benefit of Utah patrons and friends and to meet the demands of news agents at Chicago, the News will hereafter be sold at the principal Hotels and Book Stores of that city during the Fair season.

Headquarters for the NEWS in Ogden at Wells, Fargo Book and Periodical Store, 240 Main Street.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 30.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, October 6th, 1893.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

The proceedings connected with the celebration of Utah Day at the World's Fair recall the fact that today, September 20, is the forty-third anniversary of the appointment of the first Federal officials for Utah under the organic act passed by Congress. The commission of the newly appointed officers was dated eight days subsequently—September 28. They were: Brigham Young, of Utah, governor; B. D. Harris, of Vermont, secretary; Joseph Buffington, of Pennsylvania, chief justice; Perry C. Brocchus, of Alabama, and Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, associate justices; Seth M. Blair, of Utah, U. S. district attorney, and Joseph L. Heywood, of Utah, U. S. marshal. Of these, two had been officers of the provisional government of the state of Deseret—the first government formed in these valleys. They were Brigham Young, governor, and Joseph L. Heywood, surveyor of highways for the state.

At that time the population of Utah numbered about 10,000 souls, exclusive of Indians. The Territory embraced an area of 225,000 square miles, being bounded on the north by Oregon, which then included Idaho, on the west by California, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel—the present boundary line on that side, there then Nevada and part of Wyoming and Colorado have been taken out of Utah; and the latter when first formed was considerably smaller in area than the state of Deseret, which extended to the Pacific coast and took in the port of San Diego.

The means of conveying information to the almost unknown West was then vastly different from what it is now. The news was not borne across the continent by the electric flash, nor was the mail carried by the swift iron horse. The stage coach was an equipment of the distant future, and even the pony express was not thought of. Letters would sometimes come across "the plains" in the weary months that it took emigrant trains with ox teams to make the trip, or they would come by way of California.

The news of the organization of Utah Territory was over four months in reaching Salt Lake City. Henry E. Gibson, now of Ogden, brought the tidings. When to Lee Arapene he received a copy of the New York Tribune containing an account of the passage of the organic act and the appointments made by President Fillmore. He came on to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City Jan. 27, 1851, and furnished to the Deseret News the papers he had, thus enabling this journal to publish the important intelligence. On Jan. 29, Governor Young, who had been at Green's engaging the Water Works at Zion, was met in Parry street and informed of the appointment, and on arriving in this city, as the news states, to record of the event, was received with "the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of joy."

The subsequent history of the Territory confirms the fact that it was a happy inspiration which suggested to President Fillmore the appointment of Governor Young as chief executive of the Territory. He was by leading citizens, and almost from the people, directly, by being the first and deep and firm the foundation of a great and prosperous commonwealth of which the Deseret may be justly proud. The previous treatment and hearty welcome which were just recently accorded Utah's deputation to the World's Fair at Chicago (along their entire route is duly appreciated) yet it was an honor to which they were fully entitled as representatives of the founders of government in the Rocky Mountain region.

While pinning back on the page of time regarding this day, it may not be inappropriate to note it as the anniversary of an important event in the development of Utah's mining industry. It was on September 29, 1870, that the first run of crude bullion was made at the first smelter completed in Utah, that of Woodbull Brothers, located on Big Cottonwood creek, eight miles south of this city. This bullion was obtained from the ores of Little Cottonwood canyon. Other smelters were in course of construction at that date, and soon joined in an industry that has grown to large proportions in the Territory. Prior to the date named, attempts had been made at reducing the ores. In the sixties, smelting furnaces were erected in Rush Valley and around Stockton, but owing to inexperience and high cost of material and transportation, they were failures. The advent of the railway, however, removed an obstacle that before had been insurmountable, and progress from that time forward was steady and permanent.

THE NEW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

President Cleveland yesterday sent in to the Senate the name of W. B. Hornblower to be associate justice of the Supreme Court, vice Blatchford, deceased, and without doubt he will be confirmed. The appointee is not well known in this part of the world, but he has a high standing and a grand reputation in the state from which he is appointed—New York—and its surroundings for a goodly distance. He comes of revolutionary stock, one of his grandfathers having held a commission in the continental army. It is given out as a singular circumstance that his father after a few course became a minister and himself commencing for the ministry concluded with the law.

Mr. Hornblower, as we are advised, graduated from Princeton in 1870, and the following year entered the office of Carter & Eaton, New York, being admitted to the bar the next spring. In 1876 he entered the firm of Carter, Hughes & Kellogg, remaining there until 1885, when he, with Messrs. Byrne & Taylor, organized the present partnership of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor. Mr. Hornblower has been for many years counsel, and for several years a trustee, of the New York Life Insurance company and has general control of its litigation all over the world. Besides being president of the Princeton Alumni association, he belongs to the Manhattan, University, Princeton, City, Democratic, Reform and Metropolitan clubs.

The new associate justice will be the youngest man on the bench by several years, his age being only 45. With one exception—Justice Gray—he will be the younger man ever appointed to the exalted station. In politics he is of course a Democrat and trains with the Cleveland rather than what is called the machine tenets of the party in New York state. He is reported to have accepted the new place with some reluctance, as to do so means to give up a position worth $15,000 a year while his pay as a judge will be $10,000 less. That he is thoroughly capable need not be said.

SECRET OF RELIGIOUS SUCCESS.

One of the problems that confront the preachers of modern Christianity is the inadequacy of their doctrines to sink deep into the convictions of the masses. It is understood by nearly all that the gigantic efforts of the sectarian churches are out of all proportion to the results among the people. The costly church buildings, a highly polished clergy, some of whom command the learning of an Aristotle and the eloquence of a Chrysostom, a refined service in which the senses as well as the intellect are appealed to, millions of dollars expended yearly at home and foreign missions—all these cannot stem the swelling tide of indifferentism that threatens to inundate the very citadels of religious strongholds, or diminish the army of associate outside. That there is a defect somewhere these facts prove. But while many are aware of this, few look for it in the proper place. Clergymen who have had their eyes opened for a season generally fashion to close them again as soon as they have to confront the discomfiture which they fancied. They prefer to lay the blame on the depraved present race. A few others have endeavored now and enough to proclaim the truth, but their voices have been drowned in the noise they have raised, and things have been permitted to go on as usually. To solve the problem perhaps in the delicate of the future, which is another way of stating the church which succeeds in satisfactorily answering the question upon or will be the prevailing church while all others will crumble in ruins.

The history of the world has important lessons on the subject under consideration. If we endeavor to ascertain the little cause of the success of the great religions of the civilized world, it will be found that they met the craving and longings of the peoples among whom they originated. Judaism would never have succeeded had it been confined to the announcement of the abstract principles of Jehovah, which in abstract are admirable enough and have worked the theoretical theology of Moses would never have been grasped by the masses of the people, and the ritual would have remained as much spectacle, entertainment, and there been nothing else to it. But the doctrines preached by the great lawgiver were more practical than theoretical. He found an enslaved nation. He demonstrated to them the power of Jehovah; he told them of a land of liberty and promised to lead them there by that divine power. He proved his own faith by what he said by acting accordingly, bequeathing his own life. This practical teaching kindled the faith, the enthusiasm of the people and they embraced the truth which led them out of bondage to a land of plenty, a country of their own, to liberty and happiness.

The same can be said of Christianity as first taught by the Master and the Twelve. The doctrines enunciated by them were above all of a practical nature, and they met the requirements of the time. Christianity was a religion the essence of which was the proclamation of the universal brotherhood of man. By its doctrines the alien was declared a citizen, the slave was no longer a slave but a brother, woman was elevated from a to a sense was created only was made the lightest of all burdens, for it was based on love to God and love to fellowmen. This was the secret of its success, this the power by which it revolutionized the world.

In the same way, Mohammedanism met the requirements of the people to whom it was addressed. It unified the scattered tribes, gave them a language, a literature, cleansed their idea of many superstitions and impelled them the world for conquest and adventure.

Luther's success is accounted for on the same principle. His people thirsted for liberty and independence. His doctrines gave them what they needed. For he pointed out to them that they owed obedience to the Lord, not to Rome.

In considering these facts the conclusion is fairly available that Christianity as represented by modern teachers must have lost the essential condition of success. It does no longer meet the exact needs of the age. It may very well for a learned minister, who lives in a sumptuous home with thousands drawing into his pocket yearly, to explain on a fine Sunday morning the theological difference between justification and sanctification, but what is that to the poor working man as long as he does not know where to get a piece of bread for his starving family? The doctrine of the equality of all before the Deity and the glories of heaven are admirable subjects of discourses. But how empty they a cure to the multitudes who consider themselves enforced society and suffering from the manipulations of capitalists and demagogues, among whom the ministers sometimes figure conspicuously? The very fact that modern Christianity has nothing practical to offer whereby the crying needs of the multitudes shall be met, makes them turn away from the churches to try various socialistic and perhaps anarchistic schemes. The enforcement those is a rebuke to what is called Christianity.

And yet there is hope, notwithstanding the darkness. The Lord Himself promised, when the time is ripe, to establish a new dispensation, which will unite to the same, to re-establish on earth that truth which has at various times been proclaimed. When that time comes it will be found that it consists of a free Gospel, which shows all is practical in its nature. It will join man to man in brotherly love and equality and result in an ideal commonwealth where the Father above is "all in all."

COMING TO IT.

Two commercial representatives of eastern houses have just returned from a tour in the southern part of the Territory in quest of orders for their respective houses, and for the first time they were unsuccessful. They report having received no orders whatever, and this not through any disposition to cut off commercial relations with the East, to cultivate exclusively home or to discontinue or indefinitely postpone buying because the situation is such that the people are at last compelled to give preference to home manufactures articles. However such conclusions may be viewed by those who are responsible as a result of it, inasmuch as it will be verified in the mind of the judicious and homestaying citizens—that those people have got upon proper ground at last, although by hard experience they have been forced to it. The Roman sentiment which reads interpreted, "To the stars through difficulties," and meaning that honorability may first be gained when other means fail, has a sort of application in this case; if the people will not voluntarily uphold the welfare of their neighbors' homes and their whole prosperity for all, then welcome the difficulties by which they are compelled to do so.

When we hear of home every thread that has been woven in our midst and every article of remuneration gathered by the skilled hands of neighboring friends—when, in a word, we can only homemade goods as far as the will go—there will still be many, very many things that we can produce for our consumption and there we will take pleasure in buying from our fellows East and West. But let us not pay what we can create; it is a re-

THE DELEGATE AT WORK.

Our delegate to Congress, Hon. J. L. Rawlins, is not permitting his right to shine under a bushel by any means. Notwithstanding the hostile and anti-American handicap by means of which he is deprived of an equal footing with those who represent other constituencies, he has been heard some and heard from several times. Recently he introduced a bill for the admission of the Territory into the Union, and immediately thereafter a joint resolution providing for the return to the Mormon Church of certain property escheated by the government, and property to be used for charitable purposes. The standard proposition is one more drop of rain on the roof and will, we have no doubt, go not to but little more, but the other, considered alone, has features which entitle it to consideration.

The supreme court of this Territory recently decreed the return of a large quantity of the property escheated, and so much of the decree as without party thereof was appealed by the Church attorneys to the United States Supreme Court, the other part being taken there by the government's attorneys. Some objections may be made to the attempt to get congressional action on the subject while it is pending in the courts, but all right thinking persons will recognize that justice demands that the people who owned the property in dispute should have the disposition of it handedly to those dependent upon them. The resolution referred to is amazingly in the line of right and propriety.

THE HARRISON of that Indian train robbery was not so bad as it might have been—the passengers had just been to the World's Fair, and were somewhat used to it. N. W. Clayton, who is just home from the Exposition, endures the darkey's experience; when the restaurateur charged him 80 cents for a plate of tomato soup, and touched him the surplus 10 cents of his dollar, the victim magnanimously replied: "Keep the change; I stepped on a bean as I was leaving the table."

FIE FROM the newspaper man who has poorly conceal their disappointment that the White House baby was only a girl. If it hadn't been for girl babies, where would these present critics have been? As to the national administration, one of its most popular elements, Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, was once a girl baby herself! Little Ruth's baby sister is all right!

THE MONTH of September brings the toothsome news that good oysters have been discovered in Alaskan waters. The longer we hold that Russian purchase the more of a snap does it appear!

IT MAY not be fair, but it would be a great scheme for the American expeditioning yacht to take one of the anti-royal senators on board for the great race. It could then do by any possible odds.

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