

seem rich enough to covet to exchange for this. And all the more by virtue of this one unspeakable possession will he be sensitively open, heart and mind, to every hint of truth and beauty in nature, in poetry and art, in history, philosophy or science."

Music enters into all the conditions of life. It is at the cradle as the mother, with some familiar melody, or perhaps an improvised melody, hushes her child to sleep; it is at the marriage altar to mellow the stern "wilt thou?" and strengthen the confident "I will;" it is in the sanctuary to sanctify the holy office and hallow the sacred service; it is in the home circle as a wall of protection around the dear ones who are soon to go out from the anxious eye of father and mother; it gives an unceasing charm to social life, while it lends character to public life; and it is at the grave to comfort the grief-stricken heart, and to waft the soul, released from earth, beyond the spangled court of God into the sunlight of glorified peace.

With an agency of this character, meeting us under so many different circumstances, and affecting us in so many different experiences at our command, if we may regard ourselves as centers of influence for the development of the mind, the heart, the soul, we shall as we radiate from our various centers touch first the magnificent army of school children with whom we come into daily contact; these children, perhaps, feebly in their earlier years, but more and more strongly as they struggle upwards, will touch the home circle; the influence of the home circle will reach out in many different ways and affect the social circle; the social circle with its numberless charms will tone the more practical life of the public circle; and thus as these circles widen and become more far reaching the influence of this sweet persuasive power shall grow and continue to grow until it has received due recognition in its unlimited resources to refine, elevate, and expand all the lasting associations of life.

Accepting music then as an essential in all processes of education, placing it where it justly belongs on the same plane with other branches of study, and regarding it as such from the highest point of view, let us as co-workers in the field of action endeavor to read more intelligently the underlying thought of the text we are seeking to interpret; and, seeing thus more clearly for ourselves, we shall be the means of helping others to see that divine light, which, beaming in rich effulgence through the pages of prophetic genius, shines for all who are willing to bemoil its rays as they fall from an altar that stands as the symbol of unselfish devotion to one's self-purpose, and before which no one need hesitate to bow.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The following is taken from the semi-annual report of the Indian Territory mission, just made by the president, Elder Andrew Kimball:

Since our last report the Elders in the Indian Territory mission have been greatly blessed in their ministerial labors. There have been twenty-seven baptisms, only a small

percentage of which, however, are Indians. The white people who have embraced the Gospel are principally from New Hampshire, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The development among the Indians is slow as far as baptisms are concerned. The Lamasites there, mixed as they are with the whites, present a composition hard to comprehend; while they are hospitable, warm-hearted and kind in their treatment of the Elders, they do not seem to take that interest in religious matters that is characteristic of the Indian proper. We have now labored upwards of ten years among the Cherokees, during the last introduction of the Gospel among them, and while we count our friends by the score and name a great many who have avowed their interest in and determination to obey the Gospel, they lack the necessary moral courage to yield obedience to the requirements of the Gospel, or the time has not come in the providences of the Almighty for the Lamanites of that nation to enter the fold of Christ. There is, however, no occasion for being discouraged; on the contrary, we are convinced that a great amount of good has been and is being done. The friendship of such a nation as the Cherokees is not a small thing. When we take into consideration their many years of tradition, coupled with sectarian influences, and the traitorous mischief of their white neighbors, we cannot expect them to have much confidence in the white man; as they have been a medium in the hands of the Lord in giving the Gospel to others, journeying in their country, and affording a place from where the Elders have gone to proclaim the truth to other nations, we believe the time will come when the Cherokees will be useful in carrying the plan of salvation to their fellow Lamanites of other lands.

As to the other nations, we feel we are making rapid progress. During the summer just passed some of our Elders were stationed at Sulphur Springs, a watering place. The opportunities there were used with profitable results in disseminating the Gospel among the more intelligent of that country. Our headquarters established in that vicinity are of great assistance to our Elders laboring in the southern field.

A tour through the West and Oklahoma by two of our brethren last fall has resulted favorably for the mission. The seed sown then has developed into eleven baptisms. Three of these have been ordained to the Priesthood and gives us assistance. A western headquarters is being established at Oklahoma, and will greatly aid in spreading the Gospel among the white people of that territory and of the newly-opened Cherokee strip, and also among the remnants of tribes in that vicinity. This is destined to become a good field.

In proportion to the increase of our field we have tried to keep pace with sufficient missionary force to do the work. Eleven Elders have been most constantly employed the last six months, while the local priesthood have rendered good assistance. Taking into consideration the many difficulties with which our missionaries have to contend, they have accomplished considerable in the short time

this report covers. While the summer is more congenial for holding meetings there is not much accomplished during the latter part, owing to the heat and sickly season. The Elders report the last summer as being one of the most sickly ever experienced—the result of heavy rains and dew fall in the spring and drouth in the summer. The early part of this season all the Elders were in the enjoyment of good health, but the miasmatic influence of this sickly season was too much for some of them. Two have been released on account of illness and two others have had their mission somewhat shortened for the same reason.

At our last report we had eighty-six baptisms; there have been twenty-seven since, making in all 113. Seventeen children have been blessed. There have been fifteen members emigrate to Idaho, leaving us seventy-four. We now have one local Elder and four Priests. These with our eleven traveling Elders constitute our working force. We have held 162 meetings, with an average attendance of about twenty-eight, and a total attendance of 4542. Besides this the missionaries have sold and distributed a great many Church publications and tracts.

The best missionary work is done by the fireside. Our Elders go from house to house, where they seldom fail to leave their testimony and a good deal of information regarding the Gospel and our people. The results of these labors are being felt all over the country. Prejudice is abating, and good feeling and confidence are taking its place. Where eight years ago the one Elder then in the Indian Territory was at a loss to know where to turn to find those who would hear him, today our force is insufficient for the demands made upon them. There we had but one headquarters, now we have three with a corresponding field surrounding each. An unhealthy country is about the worst feature we have to contend with, and even this is being more successfully coped with.

Notwithstanding the abundance of sickness this season, it was not until the latter part that our Elders were effected to any great extent. It is demonstrated that Elders can fill a full mission in Indian Territory without sickness, but it can only be done by proper care of their bodies, careful dieting, and a great amount of self-denial. Our healthy boys, who never saw a day's sickness at home are most likely to yield to the chills and fever, while those more delicate commence with care and get through comparatively well. We believe that as the Gospel increases in that land sickness will be abated. The prayers of the Saints avail much, and I hope the Latter-day Saints will remember to pray for the Elders and Saints in that country, that the elements and sickly influences so prevalent now might be subdued.

WAS IN THE WRECK.

Mrs. George W. Hardman, who resides in the seventeenth ward of this city, arrived home from the East Oct. 26. Since her departure from home she has had the experience of