

Priesthood meeting convened at 8 p. m., at which Elder Lyman instructed the Bishops in the proper manner of conducting business in their wards; to secure the co-operation and support of their counselors; to instruct the Teachers and to see that teaching is done as the Lord designs it, he being much under the impression that if any teaching is done as it should be done it is the exception and not the rule. Many of the Saints have not the privilege of attending meetings; these the teachers should be the more diligent in visiting. Elders Teasdale and Lund corroborated Elder Lyman's teachings.

Sunday at 10 a. m., meeting opened as usual by singing and prayer. Elder J. B. Maibee presented the general and Stake authorities; all were sustained by unanimous vote.

Elder Lyman said he felt that too little attention is paid to the manner of administering the ordinance of baptism; this, as all other ordinances, should be performed in all solemnity. The Gospel requires a combination of qualifications to obtain the forgiveness of sins and to obtain the Holy Ghost. The Bishops are common judges; they are common to all the people; all the people have access to them; they are the judges as to the qualifications of applicants for the ordinances of the Gospel; if they fail to exercise the judgment given them, they fail in their duty; the Teachers should teach the young people what is required of them; not few of the Teachers perform this duty as required. No man or woman having fully complied with the conditions, receiving the baptism of water, but has received of the baptism of fire and of the Holy Ghost. This is the power that holds the Latter-day Saints together. When there is a number of candidates for baptism a meeting should be held, and the people should be properly instructed. The Bishops should see to it that all persons applying for baptism are properly instructed. Advised the Elders in the blessing of children, and also the sick; and in all cases to be careful in making promises and to follow the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

Elder Lund said he had enjoyed the remarks of Elder Lyman in relation to baptism, it being a most important step. Realizing the sacredness of the ordinance, that thereby we enter into covenant with the Lord to keep His commandments, he had made it a point while abroad to impress upon the Saints and the people the sacredness of the ordinances of the Gospel. Said the Savior in giving the last command to His Apostles was very particular to impress upon them the necessity of the ordinance of baptism for the remission of sins.

2 p. m. Sacrament administered, report of Stake read; the names of eight Elders were presented and sustained to be ordained High Priests.

Elders Teasdale and Lyman each occupied a portion of the time, dwelling upon the duties of the Saints and the obligations we are under for the great blessings bestowed upon us.

Conference adjourned for three months to meet in Moroni.

Benediction by Elder A. H. Lund. The Holy Spirit was enjoyed abundantly both by the speakers and hear-

ers. The best of order prevailed, though, the heat some of the time was hard to endure.

GEORGE TAYLOR,  
Clerk of Conference.

### THE NEW ARCTIC RECORD.

Dr. Nansen could not have chosen a more favorable time for his reappearance, says the Springfield, Mass., Republican. He must have seen some fine weather while he was gone, and his tales of ice-packs, floes and bergs will arouse the envy of those who have hard work to get ice enough to cool their drinking water. He was exposed to almost every danger except that of sunstroke, and between dying of sunstroke and freezing to death there is perhaps not much to choose. When Dr. Nansen vanished into the formidable ice pack of the Kara sea, in 1893, few really expected to see him again. The most skeptical of all were the Arctic experts, for he coolly violated all the sacred canons of the profession. The rule is to keep your ship out of the ice and crawl gingerly along the edge of the open water till the nip comes, and then to get home by boat—if you can. Dr. Nansen, on the contrary, took the boldest possible course. Jamming his ship into the ice, he left it at the mercy of the ice drift to carry him out, when and where it pleased, or not at all. His confident expectation, however, was that the current would carry him very close to the long sought pole.

In this Dr. Nansen was disappointed, yet if the reports of his work are correct, the results achieved are magnificent, and the record for the furthest mortal going goes back to the old world. To appreciate what a gain of even a few hundred miles means, let us look to the records made during the past 400 years, as compiled by Gen. Greely, and with Dr. Nansen's added. First, in the eastern hemisphere:

1594. Wm. Barents.....	lat. 77 deg. 20 m.
1686. Eyp and Heemskerck.....	lat. 79 deg. 49 m.
1697. Henry Hudson.....	lat. 80 deg. 23 m.
1773. J. C. Phipps.....	lat. 80 deg. 48 m.
1806. Wm. Scoresby.....	lat. 81 deg. 30 m.
1827. W. E. Parry.....	lat. 82 deg. 45 m.
1868. Nordenskiöld and Otter.....	lat. 81 deg. 42 m.
1874. Weyprecht and Payer.....	lat. 82 deg. 05 m.
1895. Dr. Nansen.....	lat. 86 deg. 15 m.

The highest previous latitude, it will be observed, is that of Parry, made by boat. The Swedes Nordenskiöld and Otter hold the best ship record, both of these efforts being in Spitzbergen sea. The latitude reached by the Weyprecht and Payer expedition is the highest made by land, and was made by Payer in Franz Josef land. The western hemisphere has seemed hitherto more favorable. Here are the records:

1587. John Davis.....	latitude 72 deg. 12 min.
1607. Henry Hudson.....	" 73 " 45 "
1616. William Baffin.....	" 74 " 21 "
1632. E. A. Ingfield.....	" 76 " 10 "
1654. E. K. Kane.....	" 80 " 11 "
1674. C. F. Hall.....	" 82 " 07 "
1871. C. F. Hall.....	" 82 " 48 "
1875. G. B. Nares.....	" 83 " 20 "
1876. G. B. Nares.....	" 83 " 21 "
1882. A. W. Greely.....	" 83 " 21 "

The record of Lieut. Greely's party, which hitherto has been unsurpassed, was made in New Land, north of Greenland, by Lockwood and Brainard. Nares's first venture was on Grinnell land, and the second on the Froesea. The east and west coasts of Greenland have both had their full share of exploration.

When this table is examined carefully, it will be seen that Dr. Nansen's feat is little short of stupendous. As far back as 1593 the latitude of 80 had been approached, and four centuries gained only about as many degrees as Nansen has gained over the best of his predecessors. The expedition of Lieutenant Greely gained only three miles over that of Nares, yet it was regarded as a stupendous feat, and no one has approached it for fourteen years. Now Dr. Nansen at one effort goes nearly 200 miles farther north, and has left only 226 miles between the limit of exploration and the pole. Who shall say now that the North Pole will never be reached?

Scientists will await eagerly the details of this expedition, which must be of surpassing value. His voyage will make a new map of the polar regions necessary. In the latest atlas Franz Joseph Land is indicated only by a fringe of its southern coast, starting out from the white desolation of the unexplored territory like the grin of a Cheshire cat. Some have hoped that this might be the highway to the pole for expeditions patterned after Peary's icecap trip. But this expectation is dashed by the fact that Dr. Nansen, in his drift to the northwest, touched the north coast of Franz Josef land. Among the marvelous coincidences of Arctic exploration is that Nansen should have come upon E. F. Jackson and his party, who are outlining the Franz Josef archipelago. One would have said that the chances were a million to one against their coming together. The latest reports from Jackson had been that twelve of the crew were sick with the scurvy, and two dead, and it is gratifying to hear from Dr. Nansen that the party is now doing well.

Dr. Nansen's theory of Arctic traveling may be most unorthodox, but its practical workings seem to be most satisfactory. And by the way, an American playwright, Clay M. Greene, is now laying claim to the credit of originating this theory, and calls to mind that his play, *Under the Polar Star*, in which it is exploited, was brought out as early as 1885, in San Francisco, by McKee Rankin. In the first act the captain is ordered by the projector of the enterprise to go to the northwest of Spitzbergen. "It is my belief that you will find there a current that will carry you slowly but surely across the pole." And in the fourth act Prof. Achill of Harvard says: "This vast field of ice that is our home is not stationary. It moves. It works. It is carrying us up, up, toward the pole, at the rate of seven miles every day." But if the literary chaps get the credit for every good guess they made, there would be few laurels left for the scientists. It seems that even the Roentgen ray was forestalled by a novelist.

In 1895 the acreage in hops on the Pacific coast was computed at 31,000 and the product 181,000 bales, an average of 5.84 bales per acre. There was on hand of old hops at the beginning of the year (July 1st) 12,200 bales, making the total stock 193,200 bales. All this has been disposed of except 20,000 bales on hand July 1, 1896. Of this output only 7,200 bales were consumed by Pacific coast brewers.