DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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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.

THE CHOIR'S EXCURSION.

All who were included in the Tabernacle Choir party which left this city on the 29th of August for Chicago are again at home, the last of the excursionists having returned this week. Now that the great event of the Choir's visit to the World's Fair has passed into history, it is appropriate that there should be made a resume particularly of some items, which heretofore have received but passing mention, regarding those who contributed to make the affair a success, both in the preparatory labor and while the company was en route.

When the suggestion was first made that Utah's great choral organization engage in the world's musical competition, it received the warmest consideration of the First Presidency. The Choir being a Church organization, it was fitting that the approval of the presiding authorities of the Church should be obtained, and this was heartily given. The First Presidency went still further, not only extending their moral support to the scheme, but pledging material aid to carry the idea into effect. By assuming this position they made it possible for the Choir to accomplish the great work it has performed.

The initiatory steps were taken in the appointment, by the First Presidency, of a committee of eight, composed of the following gentlemen: Wm. B. Preston, H. B. Clawson, John T. Caine, Spencer Clawson, H. G. Whitney, James Jack, C. S. Burton and Wm. C. Spence. Bishop Preston was chairman of the committee, Bishop H. B. Clawson and Mr. H. G. Whitney were selected as managers for the Choir's trip, and to H. B. Clawson and W. C. Spence were assigned the special duties of the transportation committee.

The general committee at once entered upon its work. As chairman, Bishop Preston was indefatigable in his efforts to make the affair a success. Bishop Clawson entered upon his whole duties with characteristic energy and determination, and when there arose obstacles which seemed insurmountable in the way of the Choir going, he never relaxed his hold but pressed on till all difficulties were overcome. It was through his influence and efforts that the magnificent Pullman train was secured for the Choir and was specially held for the return journey when the choristers were in Chicago. This unusual favor was obtained only by special and well-directed efforts with the chief officials of the Pullman company. Nor did his labors end with the arrangement for the transportation of the Choir; they extended to all the essentials for their comfort while en route. He also secured the passes (mostly from unusual favor) that admitted the Choir free to the Fair grounds during their stay in Chicago.

As one of the managers, H. G. Whitney also deserves special mention for his energy and capability in arranging for the concerts given by the Choir on the trip, the work advertising they received in advance, and the financial success which was attained. To his through discharge of the heavy responsibilities resting on him is in great measure due the success of the excursion. In this connection it may be suggested that it was at the instance of Hon. John T. Caine that Mayor Boskin and other influential citizens sent telegrams ahead, thus according to the Choir the great reception that was given to them in St. Louis and other cities. Mr. Caine's extensive eastern acquaintance and his local prominence as a citizen and ex-Delegate to Congress made his selection as spokesman most happy and fortunate.

The laborious duties of the transportation committee were fully shared by W. C. Spence, in getting rates which in the beginning of the movement seemed utterly beyond reach, and which were only secured by long and persistent work. No labor was spared and no negotiation was deemed too intricate for these gentlemen to grapple with. The other members of the general committee also lent their full assistance upon all occasions. A social member of the party who deserve mention for ready willingness to perform any duty required are Hon. L. John Nuttall, who as treasurer had constant and onerous work, and gave words of encouragement on all occasions; Bishop O. F. Whitney, who, as already published, delivered the speech in which Director-General Davis was presented with a Utah vase from the Choir.

A brimming measure of praise is due to D. S. Barley, passenger agent of the Union Pacific, and to J. H. Bennett, passenger agent of the Rio Grande Western railway, who worked energetically with their eastern connections for a low rate, and by whose assistance it was obtained. Mr. Barley accompanied the Choir to Chicago, and was invaluable in making the journey pleasant over the Union Pacific and its connections. The Missouri Pacific officials were not backward in showing special courtesies, nor was D. Bowes, passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton Railway, who, in connection with Mr. Barley, secured the concession of an exceptionally low rate for passing over the St. Louis bridge. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Burlington and Missouri River, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Colorado Midland, over whose lines the Choir train passed, also afforded most gratifying treatment.

The kindness of the Pullman company, as shown by President Geo. M. Pullman, Vice-president T. H. White and Superintendent W. H. Reed, in furnishing the elegant car that were used by the party, and in leaving the train intact at Chicago a whole week, without charging for the car except when in actual use, is duly appreciated. In this connection may be mentioned the assistance given by the Pullman agent at Ogden, Mr. O'Brien, and the courtesy and efficiency of the conductor for the entire trip, Mr. Grafton. The Pullman company also handsomely tendered to President Woodruff, for the use of the First Presidency and their party complimentary for the whole journey, the magnificent private Pullman car "Pinlesh."

In Chicago, Director General Davis, of the World's Fair Commission, afforded the party and the Choir royal treatment. His acts of thoughtfulness, courtesy and consideration were too numerous to be mentioned in detail, but they will not be forgotten. The agents of the Denver and Rio Grande in Chicago, J. W. Simons and Mr. Middleton, and of the Rio Grande Western, Mr. Blair, also extended courtesies that were of much benefit to the party; and Hon. F. H. Lawson, World's Fair commissioner for Utah, did his utmost in a pleasant and patriotic way for the enjoyment of the whole company.

There are many others whose names should be recorded as materially contributing to the dignity, prestige and success of the undertaking. Among these are Gov. C. W. West; Mayor H. N. Ruskin; W. E. Harvard, Winslet Benson and J. C. Conklin, president of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, Business Man's Association and Real Estate Exchange respectively; Mesdames Salisbury and Roberts of the Utah World's Fair Commission; Dr. J. M. Benedict, who acted as physician for the party; and the passenger officials of all the lines over which the Choir passed.

The most kindly greetings were given the party by the mayor and citizens of Evanston and the citizens of Rock Springs, Wyoming; by Mr. Shattuck and the people of Denver; by Mayor Meyer and committee and the inhabitants of Independence, Mo.; Chairman Anson of the Merchants' Exchange and his associates (who tendered the Choir a grand reception) and the mayor of St. Louis; Captain Brolaski (who gave the Choir a complimentary excursion on the Mississippi river on the fine steamer Paragon), and others.

In designating those who participated in making the whole event a gratifying success, the talented musicians and world-wheel vocalists are by no means regarded as among the least. From the eminent conductor, Prof. Evan Stephens, Professors J. J. Daynes and Thomas Hamblin, cornetists, Professors Arthur Pedersen and W. E. Webb, and each of the soloists (male and female) and the whole chorus (from the silver-haired veteran down to the youngest girl), all performed their part nobly and well. That the News does not take up each one separately and applaud him as he or she deserves, is the only to our knowledge that his modesty would be outraged by such action. But this mention may be made in all truth and soberness. Even Rio is but the meritous expatriated Deseretites with distinguished credit, and if they have not given their friends at home a prodigious appreciation of the talent we have had among us, they have at least taken the country by storm, and earned the banner of the divine art triumphantly from the Great Basin to the Great Lakes, and back to the mountain hallowed again. They sang against the world, and the world acknowledges that whatever the humiliations upon which musical decisions are given, the Utah songsters come off with all the honor and prestige of glorious victory.

This much the News has felt to say by way of historically preserving the names of those to whom credit and thanks are due, in connection with the most contagious and successful journey, and by way of expressing gratitude from the whole community to the performers who have brought Utah to the near and friendly view of every people among whom music hath charms and sweet singing holdeth sway!

AS TO SILVER.

Notwithstanding that silver is in a somewhat drooping attitude just now, it is still an object of interest to many and of solicitude to not a few. Whatever be the outcome of the congressional struggle now going on regarding it, there can be no denial of several things favorable to the white metal—it is lustrous, incorruptible, independent and not so plentiful as to become altogether common; the wares made of it are valuable to have, convenient to use, beautiful to behold, and not likely to be displaced by any as souvenirs or heirlooms. It is an attractive ordinance whatever or however seen, and whether money or no money, is sure to hold a place well to the front among the things of life elected to possess intrinsic value as well as ornate capacity.

But little is known by the people generally as to the process by which silver is formed in the bowels of the earth. The process by which the accumulations are made is very interesting. It must be kept in mind that the crust of our planet is filled with water and this peculiar everywhere through the rocks, making solutions of elements obtained from them. These chemical solutions, we are shown, take up small particles of the precious metal which they find scattered here and there. Sometimes the solutions in question are hot, the water having come so far down as to be set aboiling by the internal heat of the globe. Then they rush upward, picking up the bits of metal as they go. Naturally, says an authority, heat assists the performance of this operation. Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thither below the ground, pass through the cracks or crevices in the rocks, where they deposit their loads of silver. This is kept up for a great length of time, perhaps thousands of years, until the fissures of the pocket are filled up. Crannies penetrating the stony mass in every direction may become filled with the metal, or occasionally a chamber may be stored full of it, as if a myriad of hands were stocking the treasure from all sides and hiding away a future bonanza for some lucky prospector to discover in another age.

When the discoveries of lodes or ledges rich in silver were first made in southern formations at Silver Reef in this Territory there was considerable surprise expressed, the opinion being general that this was a geological eccentricity, while previously those who regarded such a thing as an impossibility were neither few nor all unlearned. But when twigs of sassafras, pieces of cedar bark, etc., in a state of petrification and running up high in silver were found and exhibited, old notions of geology in many quarters received a setback from which they have not yet recovered. The above explanation, however, makes everything quite clear; geology was not at all at fault but we were, for assuming conditions which did not exist for no other reason than that we had never seen them under any other conditions or in any other forms. We live and learn and that is exactly what we ought to do.

BAPTISM FOR THE DEAD.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has among its distinguishing tenets the doctrine of baptism for the dead, and the question arises, is this a scriptural doctrine? That it is among the greatest conceptions within the whole range of the human mind, all who thoroughly understand the subject willingly admit, but is it entirely new to this age, or was it practiced and preached in former ages as well?

Paul, in 1 Cor. xv. 29, uses the following well known argument:

Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? Why are they then baptized for the dead?

By reference to the context it will be seen that there were some of the Christians in Corinth, who were inclined to skepticism on the doctrine of resurrection, probably the first resurrection, and the Apostle argues to set their doubts at rest. In doing so he first proves the resurrection of Christ and then states that those who belong to Christ shall be raised at His coming, after which great comes the end, when everything shall be subject to His reign. If this is not so, he argues, our preaching is vain, the dead have perished and, above all, those who are baptized for the dead are performing a vain labor, and every suffering in the cause of Christ is unprofitable.

Here is an irrefutable proof that the doctrine of baptism for the dead was so well understood and practiced among the primitive Christians, that it could form the logical basis for an argument in favor of the resurrection from the dead.

We are aware that various interpretations have been given to this passage by theologians who admit that they do not understand it. Lightfoot thinks the word baptism here is to be taken in a figurative sense as meaning martyrdom. He paraphrases it thus: "What shall they do, who have undergone, and do undergo, martyrdom, if there be not a resurrection?" This application, however, is valuable only as showing to what absurdities even the profoundest scholars will go when they encounter insurmountable obstacles. Martyrdom is indeed, in Matt. xx. 22, 23, referred to under the name of baptism, metaphorically used, but "baptism for the dead" is never so employed. Dr. Lightfoot's theory it would be martyrdom for the dead, a phrase still more incomprehensible than baptism for the dead. Griesbach with his usual ingenuity proposes to amend the text and read: "What shall they do that are baptized from dead works?" But this emends not only the present text but the evident argument of the Apostle. The ordinance he refers to must have some connection between the living and the dead, or else there is no force in it as an argument for the resurrection. There are numerous other proposed interpretations to which we cannot here refer.

The baptism spoken of by the Apostle is an ordinance performed by the living instead of, or in behalf of, or for the advantage of the dead. The idea of substitution is clearly expressed in the Greek original of the passage where the preposition *gper* is used. It is the same idea of substitution that is found in numerous places in relation to the work of Christ for mankind. Christ became a curse for us; He was made to be sin "for our sakes;" He gave Himself up "for" us, etc. These are instances of the true meaning of that preposition.

The doctrine that the ordinance of baptism can be performed on behalf of another should not startle anyone who believes in Christ, for as His work was largely vicarious so also must the ordinances by which they work be. Baptism is indeed (Rom. vi. 3) the holy ordinance by which the believer is united with Christ in His death, and as such entitled to the benefits accruing therefrom. How can it be but of the same vicarious nature as the atonement with which it identifies the believer? And when it is remembered that the Gospel is not limited to the living but reaches out also to the vast masses behind the veil, it becomes clear that baptism for the dead is a doctrine without which Christianity would be incomplete.

That it was preached in the days of our sire, we have shown to be certain; that in this age is another proof of the Divine character of the message delivered to the world by Joseph the Prophet.

THE "CONTRIBUTOR."

In all its talks upon and commendations of home industry, the making of home newspapers has received, from motives of modesty, but slight mention in the News. For reasons nearly related to this, the preparation of home periodicals and magazines and books has not had much attention in our columns, save when specially demanded by reason of some article that called for criticism or applause.

But this neglect to refer to the important business of home printing must not be taken as neglect to recognize it. We believe no smaller policy can be impressed upon the community, not only in times of scarcity but also in times of plenty, than to cease sending money out of the Territory for trashy literature, which is doubly a waste—a waste of money to say it, and a waste of time to read it. The thousands of dollars that have gone out of local circulation in this way would have been more than enough to establish and maintain in our own mind magazines superior to any to be found in the world, filled with sense and truth, both in prose and poetry, and embellished with all the skill of the printer's and engraver's art.

If what has or has not been done in the past can only be discussed in the light of the effect it has upon the present and may have upon the future, this reference will not be inappropriate for we have in our city and Territory publications every way deserving of patronage and worthy the most generous support of the community, and these, let us hope, will not fail them in the future.

We have in mind just now, probably because we are in the announcement that a new volume is about to begin, the *Contributor*, a monthly that was in its infancy at our hands and that for fourteen years has been steadily and surely winning its way to popular favor. The special issues prepared for Volume XV are almost overwhelming in number and variety, and as the writer one and all have the interests of the young people in the community at heart, admiring many of them, in them is to be discovered, it is certain that nothing improper or even questionable will find a place in its pages. We commend it cordially as worthy the patronage of the people, whether young or old. It can be read with profit and pleasure by all if it is clean and virginal, earnest and zealous, and in it inculcates improvement, it proposes to practice what it preaches by making enlargements and improvements in itself. The News wishes it all the success its energy and ability merit—and that is much indeed.

The proposed annexation of the Territory of Utah to the state of Nevada would settle two problems at very great importance. The first is the solution of the Mormon question, and the second the raising of Nevada to the dignity she ought to have on point of population as a state of the Union. We do not see how Nevada could reasonably object to the annexation.—*New York Recorder.*

Neither does anyone else; it would be the hardest thing that has happened to Nevada since the Comstock was opened. But Utah may have hopes and feelings on the subject. Isn't she to be consulted in the matter at all?

HOW FAMILIAR the dirtum of Cleveland-ay Offaiots that "the Liberal party must now put up its best men for the city offices." Either the Liberal party has been doing that very thing for two terms, or the Liberal anti-election promises are a hideous delusion. There is little comfort on either horn of the dilemma, yet there is no other resting place for the party Fusion talks for.

IF THE editor of the Salt Lake Tribune cares anything for the consistency of his paper, he ought to some home hurriedly and take the helm again. His minions have already perpetrated two political somersaults in as many weeks, and the grand tumbling act has hardly commenced yet.

WHEN SOME one pulls the string, how quickly Mr. Jacob Moritz dropped off the roost as leader of the Liberal city campaign, and how unpretentiously and modestly Mr. O. W. Powers shuffled up to the topmost perch.

THE VALENTINE has arrived in safety, and the Vigilant is in dock confident and shining. Now for a gallant race, with good stiff weather, no fewer nor mistakes, but Victory with a capital V to the better of the other two V's!

[COMMUNICATED]

SAY TO THE NORTH, "GIVE UP."

It is said that "the burnt child dreads the fire," which is not unlikely for a time at least. But forgetfulness is a feature of mankind, as has been often proved. Man makes an effort to forget the disagreeable. If sorrow darkens the evening, "joy generally comes in the morning." A man in the missionary field thinks a shilling like a cart wheel, and receives are tens of poverty of self denial. Returning to the more liberal West, these thoughts become as air, and straitened conditions are as the sightseer in a pleasure land.

Retrenchment has been urged upon the people of Utah, mild in general and in detail the sound thereof has been an offense. Times of stringency occur, and there is lamentation for the neglect of admonition. Amid the cloud and storm pass, and in bright sunshine self-reproach, deterioration, effort, vanishes as the morning's mist. Sacrifice is not esteemed a virtue then. The burthen is rolled upon other shoulders. Odium at times the hardly past, and there is scarcely a "footprint made upon the sands of time."

Late impressions have tended in the direction of an economical and economy. Debt has been decried, and credit has been considered as the "first step towards death." Now, a benignant smile settles again on the grim features of economy, and with the restoration of the old mottos, even Utah is apt to repeat the counsel and the resolve which seemed so fitting in the hour of extremity. Yet home production is as much of a necessity as ever. Factories, manufactories, farms, ranches, shoemaking, printing, and all creative industries are indispensable. Attention has been drawn to the unlimited possibilities of this Territory and also to the fact that we have so long overlooked the capital policy of employing labor elsewhere to the detriment of our own interests, both family and Territorial.

Passing along the street the other day a sign was noticed, "Cache Valley Oats, —— per bushel;" and speedily thereafter we saw being unloaded a car of "Crooked Oats" from Iowa, which sell here at about six cents per pound. Further investigation disclosed that nearly fifty carloads of that article, in one form or another, are brought into Utah every year for human food, while credible witnesses declare that some oats are nearly going wheezing. Parisonous oats are little sought after this year. The British problem of years gone by is near shadowy so in all our stores you find great variety, such as Rolled oats, Quaker oats, Quaint oats and A B C oats, while of what preparation we have imported rolled wheat and breakfast grain. The query is, can better oats be raised in Iowa than in Utah? Are they larger or heavier from any peculiarity of soil or salt? Or is there land in Utah where oats flourish and are better than in other places? Or can it require the expensive plant to manufacture our local breakfast food—if possible will be found—the supplement for an importation?

Utah has certainly done well as a special food showing. All are familiar here with Kimball & Bagley's (and Bailey, cracked wheat and white and yellow corn meal, though the grain for the latter is imported. These were all finished and sent out entirely surmounting the legend upon polished granite, put up at the "Thatcher mill" in Logan. All these recommend themselves as clean, nutritious food, simple, and in no meaning domestic. The factories were urged into local existence as a positive relief from exactions of wheat raising and they have succeeded admirably, which within reach of the factory. But other sections need food and diversity also, pending the creation of a new state or factories. Our pulling beyond present output for food purposes would be the story. If some enterprising with owner would add to its other machinery that needed for the crushed oat evidence. It seems ridiculous some way to a common man to bring crushed wheat into this market from California, surely if wheat is suitable for granulation, through some of our home varieties, might obviate importation.

There is one other article used for food here and mainly imported, that is white beans. They are staple, used in all mining camps, and in some families that are not New Englanders either—or fairly outcasts and ever would not be needed annually in Utah beyond our home raised. Beans grew readily here, and on all soils perhaps; that the farmer must determine, down on clean land with good soil, this is a crop far more profitable than wheat, and common intelligence would suggest unmixed seed, for mixed beans are like mixed potatoes—very disturbing to cooking. Forty carloads is four fifths of a million pounds. The freight is in favor of the coal raiser, and the first cost is generally somewhat over three dollars per hundred pounds. Peas are or were a favorite crop in Box Elder county. Whether they are yet is unknown to the writer. There is no more trouble in raising beans. For white navy beans, as they are called, the market is always sure, and the latter are not so subject to worms.

The attention of the south has been called to many valuable products which are within its reach, or could be with very little extra effort. It is fitting that the south should consider its facilities also, that it should enlarge the production of ornament from in the purely agricultural or kindred fields, such as chickens, eggs and butter, all of which are imported more or less. Cheese, of which we used to import largely and mainly, has been gradually supplanted by the home made to some extent. Inquiry at one prominent house revealed the rather unexpected fact that for near a year (and that the interval between local seasons) no cheese had been imported, Utah cheese should be made more abundantly. Her mountain grasses are rich in the elements required and it is no wonder if the north had seized the crown of excellence which used to test many years in Pinto valley in the south, when the Bear Lake country was no either and about unknown. Now most of our cheese comes from the latter place and from Big River and Morgan counties. These have each the protective tariff of eastern railroad heights, and in this for many years S. S. M. I. asked a special bonus by way of encouragement at the time.

Annexing to the original program this great institution is yearly forming more and more of a capability and distributing point for homemade goods; the casual observer would hardly believe that there has been so much progress as there really is. From a circular just issued to its patrons, we unexpectedly glean the idea that Utah sugar, soap, cheese, pickles, tomatoes, brooms, starch, candy, and many other smaller articles are not only called for, but that they are in the secondary, merely a little more of a financial operation would have set home industry surprisingly. Who knows but that after a while we shall wear Utah-made shirts and clothes; that our wives and children will condescend to dress in Provo or Deseret fancy flannels or linsey, that we shall even think there is warmth for winter in home-made blankets and linsey sheets? For all we know, according to our recognized claim to progress, children, ladies and men will all wear Utah footwear, and then Z. C. M. I.'s fine factory, with Hoboken Bob's, Robinson's and others will not only work the entire season, but they will have to extend their facilities for manufacturing and then run into the "wee small hours" before.

Who knows? Who knows? Ah, my brethren, my sisters, my friends, "the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak!" That lovely spirit which threw the cargo of tea into Boston harbor, rather than have it taxed, but in its touch of the sublime! There was the fanatism of sacrifice! There was resistance to wrong! There was a principle which gloried in asserting itself! No one would care to say that "degenerate scantlings worthy sires have sprung," but many could enjoy seeing the same indefatigable determination to Utah in regard to home manufacture, so that when universality comes, the world might see that the Sons of Godfey to rights—mercy, justice, is self-sacrifice and independence was kindled at the other fires of a proud and prosperous state.

ANNUAL MEETING.

[illegible]

J. R. CRITCHLOW,
Secretary.

THE

Hand of Welcome

IS HEREBY EXTENDED.

Z. C. M. I.

Every visitor can feel at home in inspecting our new and complete stock of JACKETS, CAPES, AND WRAPS for Ladies Misses and Children, in assorted colors. We are showing a full line of FUR GOODS. You surely want to see them. Ladies' TEA GOWNS latest style in goods and design. Our MILLINERY line is all new, choice and the fashion. SAMPLE HATS and Fall styles, both shape and trimmings. Ladies you will be interested. DRESS FABRICS Of course you want to see all the novelties. We have them at prices to suit. KID GLOVES a specialty; all styles and colors and good fitters.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.