

capable of accepting; that life like matter and all other existences, is actually immortal. Man is composed of all the elements, and in his self, as in his body, in his intangible composition, he comprehends a part of every element of the unseen. As in his body we may by refined chemical analysis, find in muscle, blood and bones not only oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, lime and phosphorus, but traces of iron and of gold; as earth, air and water, and all their constituents, and the finest elements of the stars are there; so we are beginning to believe, are soul and intellect and spiritual parts all representative, in composition, of the highest heavens, the deepest hells, and the nearest, as the farthest souls, intellects, spirits. Man being thus a part of every universe, seen or unseen, sensible or unfelt, consciously or unconsciously related, it is certain that he must seek knowledge in each realm through his appropriate part. Physical science gives him knowledge of the material, its substance, laws, forces and energies; intellect brings him in to touch with the intellectual; spiritual senses convey to him the intuitions, not the less true and exact. If rightly apprehended, than science itself—the intuitions of morality and the fundamental elements of religious and soul life. Each may, perhaps, be expected to add the other in their common or approximate fields: but the truest thoughts must come from the truest and most appropriate source. Science cannot teach religion; creeds can give aid to science in its formulations of physical law; intellectual attainments cannot substitute themselves for the moralities. We must always, we may presume, study nature through a microscope, test-tube, and spectroscope; sound logic must always formulate our philosophies; we must learn to know God through the spiritual powers, no less existent, if less readily perceived and characterized in language, than other humane attributes. The spiritual is as essential to a complete humane character as is the intellectual, or the simple moral, or the physical part itself. The unsymmetrical individual may lack this element, just as he may be otherwise defective; but is essential to perfection. On the other hand, it may, I think, undoubtedly exist in excess and in defect of other qualities. Blind Tom exhibited a marvelous talent, within a limited sphere, for music, though deficient in intellect; and I can readily conceive a person, or a race, rude and untutored, even in a degree barbarous, but endowed, like God's children in Old-Testament days, with superior religious faculties. Out of the spiritual, we must admit, must come our intuitions, or religious faith. The faculty that we here recognize not only gives power of recognition of religious truths and holds us closer to God, but it is that, also, which gives origin to a necessity in the soul of humanity for settled religious belief. And this necessity is as intense in its manifestation, and as imperative in its compulsion, as any other of the characteristics that sustain the life of the race.

It is noteworthy that although James Russell Lowell was born and bred a Unitarian he was buried with the service of the Episcopal church.

## STAKE CONFERENCES.

### SANPETE.

The conference of the Sanpete Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints commenced at 10 a. m., at Mount Pleasant, August 15th, 1891, President Peterson presiding.

There were present Apostle A. H. Lund, members of the High Council, and most of the Bishops.

On the second day of the conference Apostle Lund expressed his belief that the congregation was the largest he had seen assembled at any Conference in the Stake.

During the two days' meeting the speakers were in the order following: President Peterson, Bishops Peterson of Fairview, Leely of Indianola, C. A. Madsen of Gunnison, President H. Beal, Elder George Christensen, Apostle Lund, President Maiben, Elder C. H. Wheelock, Bishops Hans Jensen, J. W. Irons, and L. S. Anderson, Apostle A. H. Lund and President Peterson.

The general and Stake authorities were presented and all sustained by unanimous vote. The names of four brethren were presented and sustained for High Priests.

Thus has recurred one of those seasons of reunion so much enjoyed by the Saints.

The statistical report shows a membership of 12,843, 2,094 families, and during the last quarter 3 marriages, 94 births, 112 children blessed, 68 members received, 45 members removed, 10 new members baptized, 118 children blessed, 2 excommunicated, 44 deaths, 186 drawing support. Five wards were not reported except as to membership.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Clerk.

### BANNOCK.

The Bannock Stake quarterly conference was held in the Lewisville meeting house Sunday and Monday, the 16th and 17th inst. There were on the stand President C. D. Fjeldsted of the First Presidency of the Seventies, Stake President T. E. Ricks and Counselor Wm. F. Rigby and Bishops of wards.

On Sunday morning the Bishops gave reports of their wards which were satisfactory. The health of the people was good and splendid prospects of abundant crops were reported. President Fjeldsted addressed the Saints concerning their calling, privileges and destiny compared with the condition of the different races and classes of people who know not the Gospel.

In the afternoon Counselor Wm. F. Rigby spoke particularly to the young, encouraging them to follow in the footsteps of their fathers. He had more hope in the young of the Latter-day Saints than in making converts in the world. He showed the benefits to be derived by honoring and magnifying the various offices of the Priesthood, and gave some of his own experience in the same.

Monday morning President T. E. Ricks presented the General and Stake authorities which were unanimously sustained.

President Fjeldsted treated upon the impartiality of God in His dealings with man, and the wonderful comprehensiveness of the plan of salvation. He counseled the Saints to be faithful passengers on the old ship Zion.

Bishop Donaldson spoke of the growing importance of education and the obligations of parents to their children in that connection.

Home missionaries were selected from the Seventies to travel in the Stake for three months, and unanimously sustained.

In the afternoon Wm. F. Rigby told of the growth of the Stake since its settlement. He could see the providence of God in all our surroundings. He earnestly advocated the cause of education and solicited the patronage of the Stake in behalf of the Stake academy.

President Ricks had been very much pleased with the remarks of the brethren during conference, and closed by giving words of encouragement to the Saints and prayed for the success of all Zion's institutions.

Benediction by Patriarch Arza E. Hinckley. JAS. GILLESPIE, Stake Recorder.

## THE GALVESTON DEEP-SEA HARBOR

THE last Congress appropriated \$6,200,000 for deep-harbor improvements at Galveston, Tex. Work is progressing rapidly, and the citizens of the Gulf city are enthusiastic over the prospects that, in a few years, their burg will be one of the leading ports in the United States.

Thomas N. Jackson, a prominent official of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, has been telling the Chicago reporters what the result will be when the harbor is completed. He says that two-thirds of the South and Central American trade will then pass through Galveston. Already an American steamship line has been organized, and boats will be running even before the work of deepening the harbor is accomplished.

The prospect that Galveston will become the railroad centre of the West and Southwest is already assured. All the great lines are seeking entrance to it. The Rock Island has commenced the extension of its road to that city. Other lines are also working in the same direction, either by independent routes or in alliance with roads already centring there.

In view of this unquestioned fact that the "Billion Dollar Congress" has given \$6,200,000 to build up and develop a section of country largely, if not entirely Democratic, is it not a little out of order for Texans and Southerners in general to keep on slurring that Congress. This money is being expended wisely and well. It will repay the nation a hundredfold. Then, is it not hitting below the belt when Southern and Western papers, especially Galveston papers, revile the last Congress for its generous appropriations? Parsimony, sometimes mis-called economy, is the worst of extravagance. And if by expending a few million on a work of this kind thousands of millions will be gained, then even as a commercial enterprise it is commendable. But if by a false idea of economy such a work were set aside would not this not be a marked form of stupidity, imbecility and extravagance?

The second battle of Bull Run was fought August 28, 1862.