

## SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Minutes of a conference held on the premises of W. N. Gordon, King's Mountain, York County, South Carolina, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July.

Conference convened on Friday, 10 a.m. Missionaries present, B. H. Roberts, of the Presidency of the Southern States Mission. President of the Conference John M. Easton and Elders Henry Miller, Angus McKay, John M. Davidson, Chas. E. Robison, Joseph Willey. After the usual opening exercises, Pres. Easton spoke of the object of our Conference, made a report of his labors in the field and dwelt for some time on the order of the Kingdom of God.

Elder Robison reported his labors among the Catawba Indians expressed his desire to do his duty and trust in the Lord, and testified to the truth of the Gospel.

Elder Miller related some of his experience in introducing the Gospel among strangers, and felt to be humble that he might have the Spirit of the Lord to be with him, to assist him in his labors.

2 p.m.

Elder Davidson spoke of the good feeling among the Saints where he labored, and exhorted them to faithfulness; referred to the ordinances of the Gospel and our duty to obey them.

Elder Willey testified to the truth of the Gospel and desired to put his trust in the Lord, so that he might be successful in delivering the gospel message to those that are seeking after truth.

President B. H. Roberts read Jeremiah 31st chapter and 10th verse. Spoke of the dispersion of Israel and referred to many passages to prove that Israel will be gathered in the last days.

Saturday, July 14, 10 a.m.

Elder McKay referred to the prevalent idea that the canon of scripture is full and that God had given his work into the hands of men; quoted several passages to prove this fallacy, and bore his testimony.

Elder B. H. Roberts read Romans 1 chap. 16th verse, and portrayed the fall of Adam and the curse in consequence, also the redemption wrought by Jesus Christ.

2 p.m.

B. H. Roberts continued his remarks showing by many passages of Scripture what the ordinances of the Gospel were.

President Easton spoke of the restoration of the Gospel and testified that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God.

Sunday, July 15, 10 a.m.

Elder Davidson spoke of the Gospel as taught by the Savior with its officers and ordinances and the manner in which they are to be obeyed.

Elder Miller showed how a foreigner had to comply with specified laws before becoming a citizen of any kingdom, and that it is necessary to comply with the laws of the kingdom of God before being initiated.

Pres. B. H. Roberts told of the many denominations of religion today, and gave an account of the revelations given to Joseph Smith.

2 p.m.

After singing and prayer the sacrament was administered.

B. H. Roberts spoke of the restoration of the gospel; explained the order of sustaining the officers of the Church; presented the general authorities and the traveling Elders, the president of the branch, and clerk of the conference, who were unanimously sustained.

Priesthood meetings were held every morning during conference where many valuable instructions were given.

There was a table spread in the arbor on Saturday and Sunday noon, sumptuously furnished by the Saints and their friends, to which all were invited, a goodly number of strangers being present.

The reports of the Elders were very encouraging. We had a good peaceable time and our Conference was in every way a success.

ANGUS MCKAY,  
Clerk of Conference.

## JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

Our Conference came off Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d inst. Present on Saturday morning and afternoon Apostle E. Snow and Elder Stephenson, of your city, who

occupied the time (with the exception of reports from the Bishops, which were very encouraging) in giving instructions to the Saints. Principal among them were equal trials to insure equal blessings, and marriage for eternity as being of the greatest importance.

In the evening a meeting of the Seventies was held, at which a reorganization was effected under the direction of President A. H. Cannon, of the presidency of the seventies, Presidents Joseph F. Smith and Willford Woodruff, in addition to those mentioned above, were present.

I believe that the Bishops of this Stake feel the increased responsibility placed upon them in being required to give recommends to all those who form the reorganization of these quorums and who hereafter may be ordained Seventies.

On Sunday morning a Sabbath school Stake Conference was held, when reports from the ward schools were given, which were very pleasing. During the last quarter a Sabbath school as well as a branch organization has been effected at Juab. Presidents Smith and Woodruff spoke very encouragingly to both teachers and children.

In the afternoon the general and Stake authorities of the Church were presented and sustained, after which President Woodruff delivered a most excellent discourse upon the power of the Priesthood, and cautioned those holding it against using it for any other object than for the salvation of mankind. In the evening President Smith occupied the most of the time in setting forth that Jesus Christ set us an example and led the way in the practice of every principle that pertains to the exaltation of the children of men.

After which Apostle E. Snow delivered a very powerful testimony that he knew that the Prophet Joseph was a practical polygamist. He stated that the Prophet taught this principle and enjoined it upon him to obey it, stating that "the time had now arrived (1841) when the leading Elders must obey it." That during some time this year he had a second wife sealed unto him by Hyrum, who was sent by the Prophet; and that wife was living now.

President Paxman congratulated the Saints upon the most excellent time that we had spent during this Conference and for the privilege of listening to the counsels of the living Twelve, after which he pronounced the benediction.

The band enlivened the occasion with most excellent music.

T. CRAWLEY, Stake Clerk.

## TRANSITORY HERDS.

PARADISE, Cache Co.,  
July 23rd, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

Dehr Sir—I am aware that the answers to questions and opinions on different subjects as given in your valuable paper, carry great weight among the people, and it is for this reason that I address you at this time.

In your SEMI-WEEKLY issue of July 20th, in answer to a question as to whether summer herds are taxable for school purposes, you use the following language: "We are of the opinion, then, that transitory herds cannot be taxed for school purposes under the school law, for we believe the term 'taxable property in the district' would not be held by the courts to cover such cases."

Now the grounds upon which you base this opinion and belief, I can not find in your article, neither can I find them in the school law, and in my estimation that is the only law bearing on this part of the subject. The school law expressly declares "that a special tax, not exceeding two per cent. per annum, may be assessed on all the taxable property in the district. Provided, the property of non-residents shall not be liable to tax for the payment of teachers."

Here is where my opinion differs from yours, that is, that summer herds, etc., shall not be liable to tax for the payment of teachers, but are liable to tax for all other school purposes, such as the law describes.

You admit that sheep, horses and cattle are taxable property, and if they are within the lines of the school district, where is the foundation to base such an opinion and such a belief upon? I can not find it.

As to what the courts may or may not do in these days, would puzzle any one to tell, but as all law should be

based on justice and equity, and as this law seems to be, let us carry it out as intended until we are hobbled by a judicial decision.

Again, your article claims that it is probable that a herd could be assessed several times in the same year, etc. But this, I hold, could not be accomplished. The law says that a rate per cent. may be fixed, not exceeding two per cent. per annum, and according to this but one special school tax, or rate, can be assessed on the same property during the school year, and the certificate showing that the owner of such property had paid a tax in one district would exempt him from taxation in another.

The difficulty of collection you speak of has really no bearing on the matter, and need not be considered.

If the opinion given in your article was carried out, it would amount to this, that all stock owned in the district could be taxed, but all stock not owned in the district, running on the same range, side by side almost, could not be taxed, and, in consequence, would be exempt from special school taxes altogether. In this there would be no justice. Such persons would be benefitted by the natural resources of the district but would confer no benefit in return, nay, are an injury, as they impoverish the range occupied by our own stock.

I desire that justice may be done to all, and I especially desire that the school districts who are striving to establish good schools and improve the condition of our society, shall not be defrauded of that which rightly belongs to them.

Trusting you will publish this, with such remarks as you may deem fit I remain

Yours very truly,  
SAMUEL OLDHAM.

## A SALEMITE REPLIES.

SALEM, Utah, July 19, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

Through a letter referred to in your issue of the 17th inst., a charge of selfishness is preferred against the people of Salem, in not letting "the stranger within their gates" have a chance. This charge is unfairly applied and has no foundation. In fact, as presented in the press. Building lots and farming land can yet be obtained here at reasonable prices, but here as elsewhere in the country, people value their land, and will not sell it without some show for the pay therefor, during their natural lives. I have never, at any time, during the last 15 years, seen a time when I could not purchase land or city lots in this town, if I was prepared to do so, but doubtless, there have been cases, that persons have made application to purchase, and the inconspicuous circumstances of the applicants have induced the landholders to make steep propositions, or to decline to sell. I am convinced from experience and observation, that when any man with modest feelings and moderate or ordinary exactions, will "harness up" for the labors and duties of life, as they lie before him, he will always be successful; but for "Factibus" to make his failures to date, a matter of public vindictive censure, and insinuate upon the people of a whole settlement, when he ought to know that he is mainly to blame himself is, in my opinion, very unfair and impolite.

Yours very truly,  
TIMOTHY FUNKINS.

## A WORD FROM PANACCA.

PANACCA, Lincoln Co., Nev.,  
July 27th, 1883.

Panacca is seventy miles west from the boundary line between Utah and Nevada, and although the surrounding country is quite barren, compared with some of the green valleys of Utah, yet visitors say that our little town, with its gardens and hay fields, is the greenest and most enticing spot in the eastern part of the State. Pioche is ten miles distant and is the county seat, but its mines begin to fizzle and they begin to study economy as well as those of us did who were the early settlers in this part of the country. Looking at the mining interests in our country at present, the permanent settlers will all acknowledge that we shall have to bring into cultivation land that is within our reach, and not depend so much upon laboring for companies for the glittering gold and silver, which is getting very scarce.

The Twenty-Fourth passed off very quietly. The morning was spent by the Saints meeting together and celebrating that glorious day in the usual manner. The afternoon was well taken up by amusing the children in many ways. For a reflecting person to see our children of Panacca together they would say that we were carrying out God's command in multiplying and replenishing the earth. They are quite numerous, and one of my greatest desires is that they may be spared to live long upon the earth and that we as parents will exercise wisdom in training them up in the fear of the Lord.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

## The Tendency of Scientific Inquiry.

Sir Henry Barkly, G. C. M. G., F. R. S., took the chair at the annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, at 7 Adelphi Terrace, London, in the last week in June. The Honorary Secretary, Capt. F. Petrie, F. R. S. L., read the report by which it appeared that the Institute—founded to investigate all questions of Philosophy and Science, and more especially any alleged to militate against the truth of Revelation—had now risen to 1,020 members, of whom about one-third were foreign, colonial and American, and new applications to join were constantly coming in. An increasing number of leading men of science had joined its ranks, and men of science, whether in its ranks or not, co-operated in its work. During the session a careful analysis had been undertaken by Professor Stokes, F. R. S., Sir J. R. Bennett, Vice-President, R. S., Prof. Beale, F. R. S., and others, of the various theories of evolution, and it was reported that, as yet, no scientific evidence had been met with giving countenance to the theory that man had been evolved from a lower order in animals; and Prof. Virchow had declared that there was a complete absence of any fossil type of a lower stage in the development of man; and that any positive advance in the province of prehistoric anthropology has actually removed us further from proofs of such connection—namely, with the rest of the Animal kingdom. In this, Prof. Barrande, the great paleontologist, had concurred, declaring that in none of his investigations had he found any one fossil species develop into another. In fact, it would seem that no scientific man had yet discovered a link between man and the ape, between fish and frog, or between the vertebrate and the invertebrate animals; further there was no evidence of any one species, fossil or other, losing its peculiar characteristics to acquire new ones belonging to other species; for instance, however similar the dog to the wolf, there was no connecting link, and among extinct species the same was the case; there was no gradual passage from one to another. Moreover, the first animals that existed on the earth were by no means to be considered as inferior or degraded. Among other investigations, one into the truth of the argument from Design in Nature had been carried on, and had hitherto tended to fully confirm that doctrine. The question of the Assyrian inscriptions and the recent Babylonian researches had been under the leadership of Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who, on his arrival from Nineveh had given a full report of the extent of his new excavations, which were of the highest interest. His discovery of Sennacherib, one of the first cities mentioned in Holy Writ, was most important. Prof. Delitsch and others aided in the consideration of the discoveries and the inscriptions found. Two meetings had been held to consider the questions raised in Mr. Herbert Spencer's Philosophy, and Lord O. Neill and others had shown, by a careful analysis of his arguments, that a greater attention to accuracy in statement would have kept Mr. Spencer from arriving at those hasty conclusions which had made his philosophy remarkable. It was announced that the results of explorations now being carried on in Egypt would be laid before the Institute early in the winter. The discoveries were very important, especially that of the site of Succoth, which, like the results of the survey of Palestine, was confirmatory of the Sacred Record. The quarterly Journal, which had been published for sixteen years, was now issued free to all Members and Associates, whether at home or abroad. Several interesting speeches have been

made, the Members and friends adjourned to the Mess where refreshments were served.

## Something About Bread-Making.

By the process of bread-making intended to convert the flour into a cellular structure in which it is easily chewed, and with the fluids of the mouth digested. In order to arrive at an end, alcoholic fermentation is used to form olden times, by using the same in the dough of brewers' yeast. The part of the flour is converted into glucose, which is transformed into alcohol and carbonic acid, the former is recognized by its vinous odor, exhaled by when sufficiently raised, produce the raising of the loaf, the porous and spongy.

By this fermentation the only loss weight but the attains qualities which are the process of digestion.

In order to evade these facts, chemists have searched, to impart the structure of the dough means than yeast, respectively substances evolving gases, or which, in the oven are best known belong to the of soda and cream of tartar, well known to all. And with regard to baking powders of these are mainly preparations of these substances.

not be said of any of them exert a beneficial influence system, not to speak of the tions to which most of the lately been subjected.

We are glad to learn that N. Horsford, of Cambridge, who held the chair of chemistry at Harvard University, invents since, a baking powder forming an exception to those of, which has already attained a vast reputation.

The idea by which Horsford was guided, was to furnish a substitute for yeast, but also to provide nutritious constituents of lost in the bran in the bolting. These are the phosphates, which nutritive salts of meat, of utmost importance for up of the organism. If we consider that the nutritive value of wheat flour is twelve to fifteen per cent. of the wheat grain, and the loss is now restored by Prof. Horsford's invention, then we can see upon it as of the greatest economic importance. As von Liebig said: "The wheat fields had been lost one-seventh or one-eighth."

## THE MORMON PEOPLE.

WORK OF THE UTAH AND HOW IT HAS BEEN

Salt Lake Correspondence of the Republican.

So much has been said country relative to the problem, both true and wish through your columns a few words to the public to the Utah commission to a body of men selected by the President of the United States to examine parts of the so-called of 1882. These five were selected from five of They are all Gentiles, say, as much opposed as those anti-Mormon who have criticised their powers are limited contained in the two laws. They came to August with the sincere doubt, to execute the good faith. They have at utmost verge of their powers, and, in the opinion persons, have stretched together a little, in order to law effective. How have tlemen been treated? As be expected, the Mormons rejected and protested against and the manner of its execution, but, as could not have been expected, and the sion was criticised and by a certain class of titles from the Soon after their arrival in they were told by these substantially, that they were