

and despairing over the statehood matter?" was the next query.

Again Mr. Rawlins smiled. He answered the latter part of the query in the following language: "I have had no doubts or misgivings nor have I been in despair or any state of feeling approaching that condition. I have already told you that I had assurances all the time that the bill would be taken up. I was urgent in getting it on the calendar and I am very glad it is there."

In commenting further upon it Mr. Rawlins said that no substantial change had been made in the bill as it passed the House, except as to the date for holding elections. The House bill left these indefinite. Now they are fixed. The delegates to the constitutional convention will meet in February or March.

As to the Indian reservation bill Mr. Rawlins said it would also pass and become law this session of Congress. It will be taken up for consideration as soon as the appropriation bill has been got out of the way. He expected to get them through before he came home this time but the chairman of the committee on appropriations objected to their consideration by unanimous consent. He is not, however, opposed to its passage, but on the contrary, is favorable when in his opinion the time comes. It was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House. There are 1,021 Indians on the Uncompahgre reservation and 833 on the Uintah. In the latter there are 2,400 acres of land to each Indian in the tribe or 10,000 acres to each head of a family of four persons. Under the general allotment act each head of a family will get 160 acres of land. Other members of the tribe will get 80 acres.

The bill granting a site of 60 acres from the Fort Douglas reservation for the Utah University will be taken up and passed by unanimous consent very soon after the tariff bill has been disposed of.

As to the Colorado Ute question Mr. Rawlins says Utah will have no more trouble with that. The Colorado people have decided that it would be worse than useless to press the matter further. The Colorado senators and representatives met and prepared a bill which provides for the rejection of the treaty under which they sought to have the Indians removed to this Territory. It likewise allots to the Utes land in severalty. Forty by fifteen miles are set apart for such as are not able to take land otherwise.

"As to the Wilson tariff bill," said Mr. Rawlins, "It is not such a measure as I would have framed. But it is a step in the right direction and a great improvement on the McKinley bill, and the country will be much better off by its passage."

"The sentiment of the people of the east is becoming very favorable to the free coinage of silver. Bimetallism has won many staunch friends the last six months. I think the next general Democratic convention will declare in favor of the free coinage of silver in clear and unmistakable terms. The state convention of Missouri has done so. Illinois conventions have done so. Indiana will do so and the Southern states can be relied upon to do the same thing."

Speaking of Presidential possibilities Mr. Rawlins said that although it was a little early to do any speculating, it would not surprise him to see his party nominate Senator Bland from Missouri.

Asked as to whether he did not think Mr. Bland was too far south and west to hope for that, he replied in the negative, and added that that kind of a feeling was fast disappearing.

As the time for Utah to elect another delegate to Congress is rapidly drawing near and as Mr. Rawlins's name has been suggested quietly in the councils of his party as their candidate to succeed himself, he was asked what he had to say in regard to the matter. His reply came quick and emphatic. It was, "I am not a candidate for re-election."

"Not in case it thrust upon you?"

"No, sir; I am not in the race. I have felt all along that just as soon as I had served out my term I would return to my law office and resume the practice of my profession."

With the answering of that question the interview ended, Mr. Rawlins saying that he would watch the action of Congress very close while here and be ready to leave for Washington at a moment's notice.

EMERY STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Emery Stake of Zion was held in Ferron ward, May 6th and 7th, 1894. Present on the stand, Elder Heber J. Grant, of the Council of the Apostles, the Stake presidency and many of the Bishops and leading officers of the Stake.

Conference convened at 10 a.m., President Larsen presiding. After the usual opening exercises, President Larsen gave a clear and comprehensive report of the condition of the Stake. The presidency had visited all the wards but three since our last conference; Stake organizations were completed, and peace and good will generally prevailed; the Saints seem to be avoiding law suits and all kinds of litigations; financially, the Stake is embarrassed, but the health of the people is good and no one seems to be without food.

Elder Grant then addressed the meeting. He gave some statistics from the *Juvenile Instructor*, showing the enormous waste of means in the United States for intoxicants and warned the Saints against the use of what God had forbidden. Providence has placed within our reach the means to make us happy if rightly utilized. We are complaining of hard times but they will continue to grow worse unless we change our manner of living. The support of home industries was then urged forcibly upon the people. The speaker gave several practical illustrations showing that prejudice prevents us from using home-made articles. "Faith without works is dead," hence we should be practical.

At 2 p. m. the Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of Ferron. General and Stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

Elder Grant occupied the remainder of the meeting. He read from Doctrine and Covenants, pages 219 and 461, commenting thereon. He spoke on

the Word of Wisdom, the need of humility and prayer, education, etc.

Second day's services: Bros. F. Olsen, of Ferron; Wm. G. Pettey, of Emery; and H. P. Rasmussen, of Molen, reported their wards as in fairly prosperous condition, except carelessness in attending meetings. Elder John Curtis, a recently returned missionary, next spoke interestingly on the Gospel.

Brother Grant then continued his instructive discourse on living topics, and showed the folly of fault-finding.

In the afternoon Elders Seely and Howard, of the Stake presidency, made many encouraging remarks. Elder Grant spoke against card playing and round dancing, also explained many of the beauties of the Gospel. President Larsen made closing remarks, exhorting the Saints to diligence in serving the Lord.

The weather was fine, and the meetings well attended. The Ferron choir furnished excellent singing, under the direction of Prof. Thomas.

A. E. WALL, Stake Clerk.

HOME MADE BY Z. C. M.

The beneficial results of the late home industry agitation are apparent in nearly all branches of local manufacture, and the prospects for the future are steadily growing brighter. An instance of what is going on may be cited in the shoe business in connection with Z. C. M. I. shoe factory. A while ago that institution was overloaded, but with the home industry movement the trade in home-made shoes has so revived that the factory is now eight to ten thousand pairs of shoes behind its orders. The factory has been running full handed and full time in the endeavor to meet the demand, but the 400 pairs a day produced were not equal to the occasion. As a result the factory hands are placed on increased time, and consequently increased pay. The factory now starts in to run to 9 o'clock every night, the making of overtime being an imperative necessity to meet the present demands. It would take the factory twenty-five days to catch up in its regular business.

The overall factory also is meeting with an excellent run. It is kept going at its full capacity and in regular work for all the employes that can be accommodated. The present indication is that it will be kept going thus for some time.

Now that the home industry move is being taken up by the people generally, eastern manufacturers are seeking to reap some advantages by branding goods as home-made, and thus endeavoring to gain custom. Occasionally a merchant lends himself to the scheme; but people can avoid being imposed upon by closely examining the goods and by patronizing only reputable dealers.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Jas. H. Merrill of Smithfield, Cache county, reached this city from Samoa, where he has spent the last three years as a missionary, having left for his field of labor on March 1, 1891. He enjoyed good health while absent and was prospered in his labors. He was ac-