

which the grandest of the world's documents, the Declaration of Independence, was read in fine style by Prof. Leo Cooper, elocutionist, followed by a song, "Over the River," by a male chorus, which was exceptionally nicely rendered.

The president then introduced Captain H. S. Cochran, of the U. S. ship Philadelphia, as orator of the day, who delivered a grand speech, starting out by saying: "Would that I could say 'fellow citizens' but I see so many here who are not yet Americans that perhaps it were better to employ a new expression, 'fellow denizens.'" (This reference to possible annexation met with instant recognition.) He narrated a few of his personal experiences in different parts of the world, referred to the Brazilian revolution, spoke stirringly on the Declaration of Independence and closed his remarks by saying "Vive la Republic!"

Mr. Murray, president of the American League, then proposed three cheers for Captain Cochran, which were given, with a will and followed by a "tiger."

Mr. Willis being about to step to the front, Captain Cochran arose and begged him to delay a moment, adding: "Fellow denizens [Laughter] if it is not altogether improper, let us give three cheers for the latest addition to family—the Infant Republic."

The grandest song possible to sing—the song that will move anyone with a drop of American blood in his veins—was next sung by the audience. The strains of "America" rolled out upon the air and sent a thrill through those who heard it.

The band played a medley of American airs and the people left the building, which was cleared for dancing, to witness the fireworks and field sports, returning to the pavilion, where the Hawaiian brass and string band discoursed beautiful dance music, every one indulging until about 6 p.m.

In the evening at the executive building the fireworks were magnificent. The grounds were hung with Chinese lanterns, the building itself beautifully decorated; a long row of electric lanterns had been stretched from either side over the top of the three front flag poles, and each balcony had rows of lanterns. The chief feature of the decorations, however, was a large eight pointed star, in different colors, that was placed on the front of the building. In its center, in blue lights, were the figures "94." The whole star was most brilliant.

The fireworks were, of course, the feature of the evening. The grounds, balconies and the streets outside were crowded with people watching the beautiful display. The display continued until late in the evening, when the people retired, all seeming glad that everything had passed off so peaceably, as some expected trouble from the royalists, who had boasted that the constitution should not be adopted. And thus ended the greatest day in Hawaiian history.

C. LELAND ROOKS.
WM. H. THOMPSON.

S. S. STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Sunday schools of the Kanab Stake held their annual conference at Glendale, Kanab county, Utah, July 15 and 16, 1894. There were present

Brothers T. C. Griggs and George Reynolds, of the Sunday School Union board, the Stake superintendency, representatives from the various schools, and a large number of Saints from all parts of the Stake. The neat and beautifully furnished meeting house of Glendale was inadequate to accommodate the vast number who assembled.

Conference commenced Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, with Stake Supt. Joseph E. Robinson presiding. After singing and prayer, Supt. Robinson made a few preliminary remarks, after which Asst. Supt. John F. Brown delivered an address on "The Aims of Life." A recitation was then given by a member of the Fredonia school, and Bro. T. C. Griggs addressed the meeting at some length. The Kanab choir rendered a selection, which was followed by Bro. George Reynolds, who spoke upon Sunday school interests. After singing, benediction was pronounced by Bishop G. D. Macdonald.

Meeting reconvened at 2 p.m. After the opening exercises the Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of Glendale, and a sentiment upon the Sacrament was then given from the Orderville school. The general and local Sunday school officers were presented and unanimously sustained. After a duet from the Orderville school, Superintendent J. E. Robinson delivered an address, subject, "Agnosticism," which was followed by a recitation entitled, "Is There No God?" from the Kanab school. The remainder of the time was occupied by Brothers Griggs and Reynolds.

Monday morning meeting opened with singing and prayer. Assistant Superintendent Fred G. Carroll addressed the meeting and was followed by "The Martyrdom of the Prophet," which was sweetly sung by a member of the Fredonia school. Brother Benjamin Hamblin gave a description of the life and customs of the Maori people. Brother Heber Meeks spoke a few moments; a quartette was then rendered by members of the Graham ward. Elder Thomas Chamberlain spoke a few moments and was followed by Elder Daniel Seegmiller. Brother Griggs gave some valuable instructions to S. S. workers and the Saints in general, and meeting adjourned till 2 p.m.

The fore part of the afternoon session was occupied by Brother Reynolds in giving instructions to S. S. officers. A quartette was then sung by members of the Glendale school. Brief verbal reports were given by superintendents of the various schools and the statistical report of the Stake was read. Brothers Griggs and Reynolds continued their valuable instructions, after which all joined in singing the Parting Hymn. Benediction was pronounced by Brother John F. Brown and the conference adjourned for one year.

The instructions given were well received and the S. S. workers all feel stimulated to press on in their noble work. The singing during the conference was worthy of special mention and reflected credit upon all who took part therein; and all present felt to sincerely thank the good people of Glendale for their unbounded hospitality.

MAMIE WOOLLEY,
Asst. Stake Secy. of S. S.

FLOUR MILLS COMBINED.

At a meeting held at 11 a.m. Friday there was completed the work which placed the six flouring mills in Salt Lake county under one management—that of the Intermountain Milling Company, with Elias Morris, of the Pioneer mill, president, Heber Bennion, of the West Jordan mill, vice-president, Mr. Millier, of the Mill Creek mill, secretary, Mr. Towndrow, of the Salt Lake Mill and Elevator company, general manager, and Mr. Cooper, of the Cooper mill, superintendent of mills and machinery. The five mills represented by the gentlemen named and the Wasatch mill have been leased to the new company for a period of years. The plan now adopted would have been carried into effect some time ago but that Mr. Rogers, who controlled the Wasatch mill, did not care to join in. Last evening, however, the controlling interest in the Wasatch was bought from Mr. Rogers by Mr. Towndrow; the latter gentleman turning the stock over to the members of the Intermountain company who now are the chief owners of the Wasatch.

The institution of the present great enterprise, by which there is practically a co-operation of chief mills in this county, is due to Mr. Morris, who has labored on the plan for years. It was outlined in the News on the occasion of a former effort to place it in successful operation, but which was deterred owing to some of the mill owners not being fully convinced that they could not run singly on a paying basis. The experience of the past two years, however, has converted them to Mr. Morris's view.

Under the new arrangement the two large flouring mills in this city, that of the Pioneer company and the Salt Lake Mill and Elevator company, will cease to operate, at least for the present. The work will be all done at the other four mills, at West Jordan, Sandy and Mill Creek. These four run by water power, this being the reason for their selection, because of its smaller cost. When the whole six mills were going it was on part time for all. Each had a separate set of office men, etc., and neither of them could work at a profit. Now there will be but one office and one set of office employees for the Intermountain company, who will transact the business at a much smaller expense in combination than can be done separately. The work of the six mills will be distributed among four, which will be kept going night and day; and as the night run in connection with a steadily going mill is very much less expensive than the day run, there will be another large saving.

The scheme of a "flour mills combine" which has been worked at off and on is no part of the plan adopted. The purpose of the "combine" which a number of millers sought to bring about was to unite and hold mill products at a figure which would pay under the existing system of working. But such a scheme required the assent of all the flour mills, making a virtual monopoly which would control the market, and could not be affected. The purpose of the present plan is to reduce to a minimum the cost of production,