

MOGAN COUNTY STAKE CONFERENCE.

A Quarterly Conference of the Morgan County Stake of Zion was held in the new School house at South Morgan, on Saturday and Sunday last, November 17th and 18th.

Conference convened at 10 o'clock a.m.

Meeting called to order by President W. G. Smith.

On the stand were President W. G. Smith and Counselor S. Francis, with the High Council; presidents and council of Lesser Priesthood on their right hand, with the Bishops and their council, and some few prominent Elders on their left.

Morgan City choir sang,

The morning breaks, the shadows flee.

Prayer by Bishop Charles Turner, of South Morgan.

Hymn on page 146 was sung by the Morgan City choir.

President W. G. SMITH talked very kind and fatherly to the people, and closed his remarks by praying God to bless the Saints with His Holy Spirit.

Counselor Samuel Francis addressed the Conference for a few moments, when Counselor Richard Fry arrived, in company with Apostles Franklin D. Richards and Joseph F. Smith, and escorted them to the stand.

The Bishops of the several wards make a verbal report of the condition of their wards, with the exception of Peterson Ward, the Bishop of that ward having concluded prior to the Conference, to move to another part of the Territory, had sent in his resignation, which was accepted and the Bishop honorably released from his labors.

President W. G. Smith then read the statistical report of the several wards, also referred to the business establishments that were in the Stake.

Morgan City choir sang—

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire.

Benediction by Counselor Richard Fry.

Saturday afternoon.

Services commenced at half-past two o'clock p.m.

West Porterville choir sang—

Once more we come before our God.

Prayer by Counselor Richard Fry.

Praise ye the Lord 'tis good to praise.

was sung by the Morgan City choir.

Apostle Joseph F. Smith then addressed the meeting by giving some very impressive instructions on the law of tithing and the law of marriage. Quoted passages from the Book of Doctrine & Covenants, also read passages from the book of Malachi, chap. 3, dwelt upon the subject of voting for church authorities. Advised the people to keep the commandments of God. Counseled the young men and young women to be cautious in making choice of a companion. Closed his remarks by praying God to bless the people of this Stake.

Singing by West Porterville choir—

We thank thee, O God, for a prophet.

Benediction by Elder John Seaman.

Sunday morning, 10 o'clock.

Opening hymn by West Porterville choir—

I'll praise my Maker while I've breath.

Prayer by Robert Hogg, Sen.

Singing by Morgan City choir—

Oh God our help in ages past.

Apostle Franklin D. Richards said it was always a pleasure to him to meet with the Saints of God and to speak of the things of God. Said he felt particular pleasure yesterday in listening to the Bishops giving in their reports. He felt to congratulate the people of this place on their future prospects of having houses large enough to accommodate all the people in the Stake. Referred to the court house that is being laid up, and the grounds on which a large meeting house is to be completed by our next fall conference. In his remarks he dwelt principally upon the subject of marriage, tithing, building of tanneries, storing up grain, etc. Gave some very good encouragement to the Relief Societies. Spoke of the powerful persuasive qualities that the sisters possessed. Counseled them to continue in laying up grain, for the men would not do it. Advised the brethren, if

there were any grog shops in the place, to do away with them by petitioning the court to have them dispensed with. Also counseled the young men not to indulge in taking the first drink, or their appetite would crave for more. He also made some very interesting remarks, in regard to the P. E. Fund, showing the people the necessity of giving their attention. Invoked the blessings of God to rest upon the Saints in this Stake.

West Porterville choir sang an anthem.

Benediction by Elder Thomas Rich, Sen

Sunday afternoon.

Conference met at half-past 1 p.m.

Morgan choir sang

Hail bright millennial day of rest.

Prayer by Elder Edwin Stratford.

West Porterville choir sang

God moves in a mysterious way.

The sacrament was then administered.

Prest. W. G. Smith then presented the several Authorities of the Church, in their order, when they were unanimously sustained by the conference.

Apostle Franklin D. Richards presented the following officers as the Presidency of the Morgan County stake of Zion. They were sustained unanimously:

William G. Smith, president,

with Richard Fry and Samuel Francis as his counselors.

President W. G. Smith presented the remainder of local authorities in their order, who were also unanimously sustained.

The High Council -- Thomas G. Thurston, Thomas Rich, George Criddle, Thomas R. G. Welch, Joseph L. Card, George W. Taggart, John H. Rich, Frederick Kingston, Jesse Haven, Richard Rawle, David Robison and Martin Heiner.

President of High Priest Quorum, Joseph Mechem, with Wm. Hemmings as his counselor—second not yet chosen.

President of Elders Quorum, James McNiven, with Charles Tucker and Thomas Welch, jr., as his counselors.

Bishops of the several Wards:

South Morgan -- Chas. Turner;

Robert Hogg and Thomas Lerwill counselors.

North Morgan--W. M. Parker;

Olif B. Andersen and George Heiner counselors.

Croyden--John Hopkins; George Knight and George K. Bowering counselors.

East Porterville--Joseph R. Porter; Eli Kilbern and James Cherry counselors.

West Porterville--Thos. Brough;

Samuel Carter and O. O. Stoddard counselors.

Richville--Alr. Dickson; Glispie Waldron and W. H. Dickson counselors.

Milton--Eli Whitear; Thomas Giles and Ole Gorder counselors.

Enterprise--J. K. Hall; John Croft and Thomas Palmer counselors.

Peterson Ward was left with a vacancy, the Presidency of the Stake to appoint some person to preside.

Priests' and Teachers' quorums not yet organized.

President of first Deacons' Quorum, Charles Welch, with Samuel Francis Jr., and Henry Tunks as his counselors.

President of second Deacon's Quorum, Wm. Simmons, with Alma C. Smith and Moroni Clawson, as his counselors.

Supt. of Sabbath schools, J. K. Hall, with Jno. Croft and James Stuart as his counselors, and Jno. S. Barrett as secretary.

Clerk and General Historian of Stake, Jno. S. Barrett.

Phonographic reporter, W. B. Parkinson.

The following names of home missionaries were then presented and sustained unanimously:

Robert Hogg, Thomas R. G. Welch, Wm. B. Parkinson, Jno. S. Barrett, Frederick Kingston, Wm. Dickson, E. W. Phillips, Aaron Smithers, Thomas Rich Sen., L. W. Porter, Jesse C. Haven, Jr., Joseph L. Card, Charles Boyden, Lars Andersen, C. G. Shill and George Knight.

Thomas Brough and counselors, who had been called to preside at West Porterville, were then ordained and set apart to act in their positions, by the Apostles.

Elder Joseph F. Smith addressed the congregation the remainder of the afternoon, and gave some very important instructions.

President W. G. Smith expressed his thanks to the band and reporters for their services, and to the congregation at large for their attention.

Conference then adjourned until Feb. 16 and 17, 1878.

Singing by Morgan City choir.

Benediction by Elder Jesse Haven.

JOHN S. BARRETT,
Clerk of the Conference.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26. — Wadleigh, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring W. P. Kellogg entitled to his seat as senator from Louisiana, for six years from March 4th, 1877. He asked the present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Merrimon, Withers, and others, and the resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

Merrimon submitted the minority report, signed by Hill, Saulsbury, and himself, in favor of seating Spoffard; ordered printed.

The House bill to repeal all that part of the act of January 14th, 1875, known as the resumption act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of U. S. bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency, was read by its title and referred to the committee on finance.

The latter portion of the morning hour was devoted to discussing the resolution submitted by Chaffee calling upon the President for information as to what impediments exist which prevent from executing the laws against the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, but before it reached a vote the morning hour expired, and consideration was resumed of the resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, claiming his seat as Senator from South Carolina.

Davis, of Ills., explained the reasons why he favored the motion to discharge the committee. He said it was important that the vacant seats from South Carolina and Louisiana should be filled. Legislation of Congress was binding upon the people of those States, and they had a right to expect that the claims for these seats should be acted upon at the earliest possible moment. Had the committee on privileges and elections reported in favor of seating Kellogg before the senator from Ohio, Thurman, submitted his resolution to discharge the committee from the Butler case, he would have voted to consider the Kellogg case first, but he thought the resolution of Thurman, having been submitted first, was entitled to precedence.

Edmunds, after a brief reply, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business; rejected—yeas 28, nays 30. Conover and Patterson voted with the democrats in the negative.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22. — Bills were introduced by Mills, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay owners the value of the cotton seized by treasury officials since May, 1865; also for the payment of all debts contracted by government in certain cases since the war.

By Franklin, for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma.

By Stone, (la.) creating postal savings banks.

Crittenden asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the failure of the Union Pacific Railroad to operate the road and branches according to the Pacific Railroad acts. Objected to.

Hale, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution discharging the elections committee from consideration of the Belford-Patterson case.

Stephens, of Georgia, suggested an amendment directing the committee to report by Saturday, or be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The resolution, amended as Stevens suggested, was, on motion of Saylor, tabled—155 to 94.

The House resumed consideration of the deficiency bill, the question being on reconsidering yesterday's vote rejecting Waddell's amendment appropriating \$700,000 for star service. The motion to reconsider

was tabled, 144 to 117. The bill was then passed.

The bill to repeal the resumption act came up, and Ewing took the floor, but yielded to Patterson, who explained his amendment, saying if accepted, it would make the bill satisfactory to both the republican and democratic sides of the House. His amendment was the trifling one of striking out the enacting clause.

Garfield asked as a courtesy that his colleague's time be extended as long as he desired to speak. Objection was made.

Ewing began by alluding to the universal interest in this great question. Had the people considered it early they would have been saved the passage of the act of repudiation and extortion of 1869, by which the contract on which \$1,600,000,000 of public debt was changed to the detriment of the people and to the advantage of the holders of public securities, without consideration to a sum not less than \$500,000,000. He spoke of the enormous depreciation of values, which he attributed to the resumption act, and which he estimated at one third of the whole. He characterized the resumption law as a practical confiscation by law of \$3,500,000,000 of property. Three-fourths of all classes of the people of this country were debtors, and it was their hard-earned accumulations that were being wrested from them by this robber law. He spoke of the loss of the laboring classes as amounting to \$3,000,000 a day, or \$900,000,000 a year, and mentioned a statement made to him recently by the President of the Dayton and Southeastern Railway Company, in Ohio, to the effect that hundreds of men had been offering to work on the road for bread and meat. "Nothing," said he, "for clothes; nothing for wives and children; nothing to lay up in store for winter; merely enough to keep the poor human body that was doing the labor able to exercise the necessary force. Oh, God! That bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap!" (Sensation and applause.) "The law," he continued, "was not going to stop with that fall of values. Whoever hugged the hope that the bottom had been touched had only to look at the facts to know that lower level and the lower ground had to be reached. There had also to be witnessed an increase of poverty and suffering, the practical confiscation of a large part of the public debt of the country." He appealed to money men, whether they would persist in their scheme of infatuation. Had they not heard enough to warn them that they had better stop? What meaning had the labor riots? That almost civil war? Six months ago the meaning was expressed that labor had been trampled on as much as it would stand. The thing has been pushed just as far as it will bear. What are we to gain by inflicting such losses on our industry and labor? He quoted Edmund Burke, to the effect that it is to the prosperity of the citizen and not to the demands of the creditors of the State that the original faith of the nation is given, and that the claim of the citizen is prior in time, paramount in title and superior in equity. Thousands of men have been driven by the resumption law to insanity or suicide; hundreds of thousands have been cast down from competency to poverty, millions have been deprived of employment for their labor, on which rest the dependence of their families. It is now too late to right that wrong; but we may avert any greater wrong from them and the millions, by prompt action on the part of Congress and the President. I appeal to the masses: to their faithful representatives. I thank the God of both the political parties on this floor that the true aim of the government is the greatest good to the greatest number, and whoever, by legislation or otherwise, changes the value of a contract is as accused as he who removes his neighbor's landmarks. For twelve years past the financial legislation of this country has been dictated, one would think, in Lombard Street or Wall Street, and people have been plundered by every fresh enactment. They have suffered the fate of the giant Gulliver, when tied down by the Lilliputians. Thank God! they are now about to rise to burst the bonds which their petty foes have fastened upon them while sleeping, and to walk abroad again in their own majesty. (Applause.) At the conclusion of his

speech, which was listened to with the closest attention and interest on both sides of the chamber, Ewing yielded the floor to Fort, who moved that the House adjourn. Hale endeavored to have the House adjourn until Monday, but his proposition was rejected, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 23. — The regular order being demanded, Chittenden asked unanimous consent that after Fort's speech he (Chittenden) should be allowed to speak fifteen minutes for "Sodom and Gomorrah."

Thompson objected.

Chittenden then rose to a question of personal privilege, proposing to read from the records the personal assaults upon him.

Thompson, after an appeal by Ewing, withdrew his objection, and Chittenden was granted fifteen minutes, after the speech of Fort.

Fort then advocated his substitute to the repeal bill. He favored the measure because he was a republican. He opposed all amendments. He asserted that Wall street men were breeding wild oats in order to flood the country when they got greenbacks retired.

Eames said there was no proposition pending to withdraw a single dollar of greenbacks.

Fort said he was arguing that that would be the result. He said the people have determined to retain legal tender currency and if necessary change the House, Senate and President.

Chittenden criticized Ewing's speech of yesterday, and compared it with his speech in Columbus in 1875, where he had predicted that the country would be left within a year without a dollar of currency, paper or silver under the effect of the change of paper for silver. That prediction was about like that of yesterday, when he represented that the conflict between capital and labor would end in the destruction of capital. He had denounced capitalists and capital; pointed to New York as the Sodom and Gomorrah of robbers and bloated bondholders. (Laughter.) He asserted that if Congress adjourned for a year, gold and greenbacks would be at par within sixty days. Concerning the question of personal privilege, he said that when he went to the democratic side yesterday, he did not, in the confusion, hear the unpleasant remarks of Felton, of Georgia. He thereupon read, with considerable excitement on his part, and with shouts of laughter from the members, Felton's allusion to the storm at sea and pointing to himself as the wrecker waiting for his prey. "There I stood," he continued, "all unconscious of being made the representative and embodiment of all horrid capitalists and bloated bondholders, who live along the sea. (Shouts of laughter.) Now, I ask the gentlemen who have hurled their blows at me as a 'wrecker,' and who are pleased to repeat that kind of stuff, and to circulate it in the newspapers so that anonymous letters are sent to me about it, (laughter) to look at me. (Roars of Laughter.) There is not a man on this floor who is as much interested as I am in maintaining the interests of the debtor class. What has the gentleman from Ohio (Ewing) to do with them? Nobody owes him any money. (Laughter.) What does he know about the interests or necessities of the debtor class of this country. The books of the firm in which my all is involved have to-day upon them the accounts of from 3,000 to 8,000 debtors, scattered all over the country. This should be a lesson to members of Congress who come here and talk impudently, wildly, viciously and wickedly, each adverb pronounced with emphasis and hailed with shouts of laughter, about the awful capitalists and awful representatives of New York, which suffered more in loaning its money to the west and south than any other city on earth. The Speaker ruled that all the amendments were before the House and must be voted on, which was accordingly done. During the voting a good deal of merriment was indulged in. Many members changed their vote, so as to be on the right side of the laboring-man question, at least. When the important relation of the amendments to the bill itself began to be realized, the merriment toned down into seriousness, and the friends of the bill, who had voted in the affirmative, began to change to the negative.