

and Twelve Apostles they would never want for bread.

Patriarch Elias H. Blackburn also made a report and invoked the blessings of God on all assembled.

Counselor Hans M. Hansen said he came to this valley when there was little else than sagebrush and unimproved land. He had lived to see the fulfillment of the predictions of the servants of God relative to the development of the valley. He exhorted the Saints to continue in the way of peace and truth.

Counselor Gearsen S. Bastran confirmed the report given by President Robison, and encouraged the Saints to live pure lives.

The following wards were reported as being in good condition: Calneville, by Bishop Walter Hawks, Loa, by Bishop B. F. Brown, Fremont, by Bishop H. E. Mayfield, Thurber, by Bishop Wm. Meeks, and Blue Valley, by Bishop H. J. Wilson.

A Priesthood meeting was held in the evening. Elder F. M. Lyman occupied the time discoursing upon the Priesthood. A great many questions were propounded by the brethren, all of which were answered satisfactorily by Elder Lyman.

On Sunday morning F. W. Young reported that the home missionaries were very zealous and were doing a good work. He was laboring to get the High Priests' quorum in good working order.

Elder C. W. Lee reported Teasdale ward in good condition. East Loa ward was reported by Bishop Peter J. Christensen to be in a flourishing condition.

The remainder of the morning was occupied by Elder B. H. Roberts in a discourse upon the science and philosophy of the Gospel. In the course of his remarks the speaker very beautifully demonstrated that the end of all preaching is to increase faith, and that the science of religion is right-living.

During the interval between morning and afternoon meetings, a Seventies' meeting was held at which this portion of the Priesthood were instructed in their duties by Elder B. H. Roberts, and a number of Elders were ordained Seventies.

In the afternoon sacrament was administered by Bishops Wm. Meeks and Walter Hawks. The time was occupied by Elder F. M. Lyman, who discoursed with power upon the subjects of Priesthood, false doctrine and tithing. His remarks were full of instruction. He promised the people if they would honor God by paying an honest tithing, the land should be blessed for their sakes and the earth should yield in abundance the necessities of life. The people manifested by uplifted hands that they believe the teachings of Elder Lyman. The speaker closed by invoking God's blessing upon the Wayne Stake of Zion.

Conference adjourned for three months.

A meeting was held in the evening under the auspices of the Y. M. M. I. A., when a powerful discourse was delivered by Elder B. H. Roberts to the youth, making plain the relationship existing between man and God, and the obligations the youth were under to reverence the Father of their spirits. The speaker dwelt upon the Word of

Wisdom, and showed that the voice of human experience and the voice of science unite with the voice of God in saying that narcotics are not good for the body.

All meetings were crowded.

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY,
Stake Clerk.

Written for this Paper.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18, 1893.—I left Sandusky for Chicago on the 16th inst. and from Chicago I took the St. Paul M. & O. Railway to Elgin, Ill., thirty-five miles northwest. Elgin is a beautiful city situated on Fox River. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants and is a lively business place. The Elgin Watch Company keep several hundred men employed and other manufactories are established giving employment and business. It has a most excellent country surrounding it. From Elgin I came on to this place.

The distance from Ohio to Illinois affords a remarkable contrast. Not the sound of a hammer was to be heard in the dockyard in Sandusky. The machine shops were nearly all on the standstill, while men were patrolling the streets looking after something to do; for many were wanting bread and work as well. The breweries were busy and the two there were capable of turning out 200,000 barrels of beer annually. I was shown through one immense establishment, which was kept neat and clean. The machinery was bright and everything appeared orderly and convenient. There was no fault apparent except to those who look more after the general welfare of the community than after the accumulation of ill gotten gain. The great fault which exists is, however, bringing sorrow, poverty and misery to many homes and families.

Saloons abound in Sandusky and are kept open Sundays with impunity. Many inducements are offered to draw custom, and one of them works remarkably well in these hard times. A table is kept well supplied with a variety of eatables, free, to all who buy a glass or two of beer; sometimes only one five cent glass of beer is taken, and the hungry man with a small purse gets a cheap lunch. Were it not for some who take many glasses, the keeper of free lunch saloons would come to grief. I learned of one man who boasted that he took eighty glasses in one day. Those free lunch stands in the city are more largely patronized than any other business in the vicinity.

The outlook of not only Sandusky, but of other cities, to me seemed sad enough. The acting mayor of Chicago proposed to make some provisions for the many poor. I remember in Utah there was a policy to feed the Indians to keep them from stealing. Now Chicago begins to think of a similar policy with the unemployed. The mayor says there would be less hold-ups, robberies and stealing if those out of employment were looked after. There is every appearance of trouble in the near future unless some remedy is provided to avert the calamity. It used to be said the labor is great but the laborers are few, but now it seems reverse in some matters.

The people of Elgin complain of the stringency of the money market, but evidence of life and trade is more noticeable there than in many other places I have visited. One mile out from the city is situated the Northern Hospital of insane patients of Illinois. This institution attracted my attention and turned my footsteps this way. One particular patient in whom I have deep interest is an inmate of this institution. Soon after my arrival a streetcar took me up to the gateway and guard house, where I was referred to the head doctor and by him to a department separate from the main building, with permission to have an audience with David Smith, the youngest son of Joseph Smith the martyr. After suitable arrangements were made I was introduced into the reception room, where I met my friend David. The keeper wished to know how long an audience was desired. "Thirty minutes, if you please, will answer." I was left alone to visit with one whom I have desired very much to see for a long time, and now I have fulfilled a portion of my program laid out before leaving my mountain home. It was fifteen years since I last saw and conversed with David. Then he was in Salt Lake City, a slim, trim young man, investigating the difference that exists between the Reorganized church and that organized by his father the Prophet in 1830. The result of his researches convinced him that he had imbibed in his young and tender years some ideas contrary to the truth. This, I believe, operated on his tender mind.

I well remember that on the occasion of my last conversation, he stated that his health was failing him, and he would be obliged to discontinue public speaking. I was surprised to find David on this visit so much altered. Now he will weigh, I judge, no less than 240 lbs. He is about six feet two inches in height. He said he felt, as he looked, well, and was comfortable. I gave him a picture of his cousin John Smith's new cottage in Salt Lake City, which pleased him very much. He said he was gratified to know that his cousin was so well off. When I told him I had brought it as a present for him he said he would take it to his room and appreciate it very much. He said he had a slight recollection of me and his cousins Joseph F. and John. He never had much acquaintance in Utah. I was to tell his cousins he was pretty well and getting along comfortably and that they were building up and improving—referring no doubt to a new building going up near at hand, pertaining to the institution. His conversation was at times attended with a little absent mindedness, but he was mild and inoffensive as a lamb. He is numbered with those who are on probation; that is to say, a division who are only slightly affected and who are granted privileges to walk out occasionally without a guide. David keeps himself cleanly. The keeper said he was fond of music and would enjoy a few tunes at times. I was pleased to find him so comfortably situated and to talk with him. I felt to bless him, fully believing that the time will come that he will come out from his present condition and honor his father's name, in which wish the usands will join with me.