

Lincoln was killed, killing twenty-two government employees and wounding sixty-eight more, a number of whom will either die or become helpless cripples or jabbering idiots.

It is now three days since this awful accident occurred and men and women go about their ordinary occupations in the usual way, but the horror is still in their faces and actions and will be for many days to come. It is only a stone-hearted person who can think of these men being compelled to go to their desks in a building known to be unsafe for years past—it was condemned in 1886 and several times since—in order to earn a living for themselves and families, without becoming horror-stricken. It was an inexcusable and criminal accident. Generous citizens promptly contributed money to temporarily relieve the families of the dead and wounded, and doubtless Congress will some day make an appropriation for them, but nothing can restore lost lives and lost limbs. An army court of inquiry are now inquiring into the accident, as the building was occupied by a branch of the surgeon general's office, but it is from the coroner's jury, now at work, that the people expect a verdict that will move Congress to put an end to the other death traps still standing in Washington and occupied by government employees.

The terrible disaster has made a most depressing effect upon the employees in the other government buildings that have long been classed as unsafe. In the government printing office, which is probably the worst of the lot, and which has more employees—about 2700—than any of the rest, this feeling amounts almost to a panic. The responsibility of the failure to erect a new government printing office is divided with Congress by a lot of political, real estate speculators who have defeated every attempt made to purchase a site, because their ground was not selected; the money was appropriated three years ago, but is still unavailable, because of failure to agree upon a site. In the patent office Secretary Smith is doing his best to quiet the excitement by having all the heavy files, etc., that are stored upon the upper floors removed to the basement.

The gold reserve fund of the treasury gained about \$1,000,000 during the past week. President Cleveland stated to a gentleman who made an appeal to him to order an issue of bonds that he would not allow a single bond to be issued, no matter what happened, until specially authorized by Congress to do so. The gentleman to whom he said this did not understand that Mr. Cleveland doubted his authority to issue bonds, but that he preferred that Congress should assume the responsibility of deciding what shall be done to relieve the financial stringency. While no one in authority has authorized the statement, it seems to be generally believed among those who have carefully studied the situation that Mr. Cleveland is disinclined to do anything that will make the situation less grave when Congress meets, for fear that it would lessen the chances for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, which he now considers good.

Outside of Congress and the cabinet millionaire office-holders are exceed-

ingly rare, but the position of the chief of the bureau of statistics, in the treasury department will be filled during the remainder of this administration by a millionaire, unless Mr. Worthington Ford, of New York, who has been appointed to the place, should die or resign before then. Mr. Ford will have one great advantage over the ordinary office holder; he will have no dread of the ominous yellow envelope and pay days will not seem quite so far apart to him as they do to most of his co-laborers for Uncle Sam.

There is nothing the matter with the Treasury building, but there is almost as much fright among its employees as among those who work in the unsafe buildings, owing to the impression they have that a reorganization of the entire clerical force is soon to be made. The reason for this is an order of Secretary Carlisle for a complete list of the employees, with full particulars as to when and how they came into the service, what they do, etc.; also a list of those having relations in office.

MEXICAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Mexican mission was held at Colonia Diaz on Saturday and Sunday, May 27 and 28, 1893; President George Teasdale presiding.

On the morning of the first day the fine addition to the school house, that has been erected by the patient labors of the Saints of the Diaz ward, was dedicated, the dedicatory prayer being offered by Elder George Teasdale. This school house, which is also used for meeting purposes, is a monument to the steady growth of the Diaz colony. The first building erected was 17x40. In course of time, it being too small, an addition of a room 18x20 was added, and now a fine addition 30x50 and a front with upper room 16x30 has been completed and dedicated, much to the joy and satisfaction of all who have contributed of their means and labor in its erection. It reflects great credit upon the Bishop, W. Derby Johnson Jr. and his people, and is a great source of comfort to over two hundred children who attend school.

The conference was well attended; the weather delightful. The reports from the Bishops of their wards were satisfactory, showing a steady growth, spiritually and temporally. The speakers who addressed the conference were Elders George Teasdale and Alexander F. Macdonald, Patriarch William R. Stowell, Bishops W. Derby Johnson Jr., of Diaz, George W. Sevey, of Juarez; Jesse N. Smith Jr., of Pacheco, Elder Charles A. Foster, who represented Dublau ward, and Elder Helman Pratt, all speaking in much freedom of the Holy Spirit. The subjects spoken upon were the Temple dedication, good effect of general fast meetings, the law of tithes and offerings, naturalization, necessity of being exemplary and practicing what we preach, becoming self-sustaining and living in harmony with the laws of the nation, living our religion that we may increase in faith, hope and charity, and enjoy the promised blessings for faithfulness. An excellent spirit was enjoyed.

The Diaz ward choir gave much satisfaction by their sweet singing,

demonstrating an improvement under the faithful labors of their leader Brother S. F. Wilson.

There are in the mission one Apostle, two Patriarchs, fifty-nine Seventies, ninety-four High Priests, eighty-one Elders, thirty-three Priests, nine Teachers, one hundred and seventeen Deacons, nine hundred and ten members, one thousand three hundred and four total officers and members, seven hundred and three children under eight years of age—2009 souls, in 264 families. We have five settlements.

On Sunday morning the Sabbath schools of the Mexican mission held their conference, Superintendent Geo. Teasdale presiding. It was a lovely sight to see so many happy children in their white dresses and smiling faces, gathered together, and to listen to the sweet singing of the choir. The Sabbath schools were all presented in good condition.

All the societies and associations of the mission held their conferences. The Primary associations of the mission on Friday morning, May 26th, President M. L. Teasdale presided; The Young Men's Mutual Improvement association on Friday afternoon, Superintendent Dennison E. Harris presided, and in the evening an excellent conjoint meeting of the associations of the mission was held, and a most creditable program presented. On Monday morning, May 29th, the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations held their conference, President Dora Pratt presiding, and in the afternoon the Relief Societies of the mission held their conference, President Mary B. Eyring presiding. In the evening a social party was held, gotten up by the Deacons of the Diaz ward, all being invited of the visitors from the various wards, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Thus ended our ninth quarterly conference of this Mexican mission. These conferences have steadily increased in interest and enjoyment.

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Colonel Stitzer, deputy collector of internal revenue, has just returned to Cheyenne from a tour of Wyoming for the registration of Chinamen. He made a census of 674 and thinks there are about fifty more. A large number have not registered, and out of the whole number only eighteen have had their photographs taken. Previous to the trip he received instruction from Washington not to arrest any who have not registered.

THE *Utah Magazine* for June is out and its contents justify the statement that it is still progressing in the broad field of literature and already ranks well up among the periodicals of that class in this country. It is not so much given to romance and sentimentality as its contemporaries, the publisher evidently aiming at the combination of useful facts and forceful arguments with the higher class of general literature. The leading distinctive features of the June number are an article on the arid lands by ex-Governor Thomas and one urging the postponement of statehood for Utah by Judge O. W. Powers. The *News* tenders its compliments to the *Magazine* and Dr. Park, its editor, with best wishes for increase of prosperity along all the lines.