

ers, Mountain Dell, Sandy, Herri-man and Hunter, of the country wards.

Sixteen young men were recommended as being worthy to be ordained Elders, and were approved by unanimous votes of the meeting.

President Penrose reminded the Bishops that the amounts which had been apportioned to them to raise, as mentioned in the minutes, were coming forward very slowly; and he urged them to attend to this at once so that there might be no need to mention it again. He also recommended the Bishops to bring forward the speaking talent in the various wards; advised them to utilize the young members of the wards in the ward meetings, giving them opportunity for speaking. He had been told that sometimes injudicious remarks were made by some of the Home Missionaries and he thought that if anything of this kind should occur the Bishop should report it to the Presidency of the Stake. We should exercise wisdom in public speaking as in all other things. The Bishops should encourage the people, and if they have occasion to rebuke wrong-doing, see that it is done in the spirit of the Gospel, kindly, and in a fatherly manner. They should seek for the wisdom of God, and strive to be a blessing to the people.

President Joseph E. Taylor said that a great deal of wisdom should be used in the management and control of our amusements. It is desirable that the Bishops or their counselors or some men of sound judgment be present at these gatherings and care should be exercised in excluding therefrom objectionable characters. Amusements should be provided for the young, but houses should be provided for this purpose whenever practicable, separate and apart from the meeting houses, because promiscuous gatherings held at the meeting houses tend to detract from the reverence and respect in which these houses should be held.

Counsel and instruction upon matters which may seem only of local interest in certain Wards should be elicited and obtained by introducing the matters and asking questions upon them at these Priesthood meetings, and he invited the brethren present to mention now any such matters as might be upon their minds.

Apostle F. M. Lyman expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of the leading brethren in this Stake; he supposed that those present were laboring as saviors upon Mount Zion, that they are the salt of the earth which has not lost its savor, men of God, honest, industrious, and laboring for the salvation of men, that they are laboring with an eye single to the glory of God, and are really teachers, teaching by example as well as by precept, that they are sober men, not giving way to strong drinks, are not profane men and are worthy representatives of the Lord Jesus in their ministry.

Many who have served as Ward Teachers for many years sometimes feel that they hardly know what to teach and frequently find themselves

at a loss. The speaker looked upon the calling of a teacher as highly important, in fact that no officer of the Church was more important than this. All the officers of the Church, Presidents, Bishops, and all presiding authorities were really teachers, and it is expected that these men in their callings should be prepared to give instructions upon all matters brought before them. "What shall we teach the people?" First of all ask the Lord to inspire your hearts with understanding and with judgment, so that when you teach either privately or in public you may be prepared for the labor of that moment. All teachings should be just what the Spirit of the Lord dictates at the particular time and occasion. It is not possible for any teacher to know the particular conditions and counsel needed unless he has the Holy Spirit. Some of the people have a weakness on one point and some on another; the same identical counsel, therefore, will not suit all cases, but should differ according to the peculiar circumstances of each family or individual. No man without the Spirit of the Lord can fit the counsel to each necessity, and no counsel will ever be offensive if it be seasoned by the Holy Spirit. In some families there may be weakness of faith in tithing, others in the Word of Wisdom, others in morality, others in peaceful living together, others in attending meetings and sacraments; to each should be given suitable, kindly and encouraging counsel. Whenever families are found in which good behavior notably prevails, take notice of it and encourage it. Whenever correction is needed, administer it in a good, kindly spirit, and let no teacher ever visit a house without saying something to reach the hearts of those who live there.

If any man will observe the law of tithing faithfully and well, he will find it easy to keep other commandments of the Gospel and thus he never will apostatize nor leave the faith. That man will have influence with his family and with others, he will have faith and power which he cannot acquire in any other manner. All are expected to discharge the duties of faithfulness and to exercise this power, the Presidency of the Church as well as every member holding the Priesthood.

The year 1890 has passed away; what have we done during that year to help build up the work of God? It is wise and proper to look back and see what we have accomplished. If we have done wrong it is proper to repent of it forthwith, so that we can commence this year with the favor of heaven.

President Jos. E. Taylor said that many of the Bishops of the Stake had asked why their wards were not visited by the members of the Twelve, and he now took this opportunity of inviting the members of the Twelve to make a tour of the various wards of the Stake. He also counseled the Bishops to properly train and educate the various officers of their wards; it is not to the credit of any Bishop to have to say

that he is without help in his ward and has to do everything himself.

Adjourned to the first Saturday in February.

Benediction by Elder George B. Wallace.

THE INDIAN MOVEMENT.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—A special to the *Bee* from Pine Ridge says that Big Foot's band was discovered shortly before noon yesterday, by Little Bat, one of the Indian scouts. The hostile camp was eight miles northwest of Major Whiteside's camp on Wounded Knee. When this was reported to Major Whiteside, he ordered the troops, of the 7th Cavalry, into the saddle and to march to the point indicated by the scout. As the military approached, the hostiles formed in a long line of battle. Major Whiteside brought his men up into line and when they came within rifle shot, Big Foot came forward on foot and unarmed and signaled that he wanted to speak with the major. Dismounting, the latter walked out and met the chief.

As they came forward, Big Foot extended his hand in token of peace. "I am sick, my people here want peace," he said, but Major Whiteside cut him short with, "I won't, nor will I have any parleying at all; it is either unconditional surrender or fight. What is your answer?" "We surrender," said the chief, "we would have done so before, but we couldn't find you and couldn't find soldiers to surrender to. Then at a signal his warriors raised a white flag. In less time than it takes to write it, the military had their prisoners surrounded and a courier was hastened into Pine Ridge agency for the other four troops of the Seventh Cavalry and Lieut. Taylor's scouts to help to guard and disarm the party. There are 150 warriors, all perfectly armed, and 250 squaws together with many children. They seem to be all well fixed for war except that some of them are without ponies. Major Whiteside has 2500 soldiers. The general opinion is that the surrender of Big Foot was not in good faith. The Indians still retain their arms. The party, however, is being watched and the first false move will precipitate a fight.

PINE RIDGE, Dec. 29.—Particulars of a battle with Indians on Porcupine Creek have been received. Big Foot's band, under guard, was within eighteen miles of the agency when orders were received from General Brooks to disarm them.

When the demand for the surrender of arms was made the Indians opened fire. The soldiers replied and a terrible slaughter took place. The entire band of Indians, consisting of 120 braves and over a hundred and fifty squaws and papooses, were killed. The loss of soldiers is comparatively small, but several were killed, including Captain Wallace of the Seventh Cavalry. A large number were more or less seriously wounded.

When the news reached the agen-