

have sinned in this direction. Show them, O Father, their faults and their errors, that they may see the same in the light of thy Holy Spirit, and repent truly and sincerely, and cultivate that spirit of affection and love which thou art desirous that all the children of men should entertain one for another, and which thy Saints, above all others, should cherish. Enable thy people hereafter to avoid bitterness and strife, and to refrain from words and acts in political discussions that shall create feeling and grieve thy Holy Spirit.

Heavenly Father, when thy people shall not have the opportunity of entering this holy house to offer their supplications unto thee, and they are oppressed and in trouble, surrounded by difficulties or assailed by temptation, and shall turn their faces towards this thy holy house and ask thee for deliverance, for help, for thy power to be extended in their behalf, we beseech thee to look down from thy holy habitation in mercy and tender compassion upon them, and listen to their cries. Or when the children of thy people, in years to come, shall be separated, through any cause, from this place, and their hearts shall turn in remembrance of thy promises to this holy Temple, and they shall cry unto thee from the depths of their affliction and sorrow to extend relief and deliverance to them, we humbly entreat thee to turn thine ear in mercy to them; hearken to their cries, and grant unto them the blessings for which they ask.

Almighty Father, increase within us the powers of that faith delivered to and possessed by thy Saints. Strengthen us by the memories of the glorious deliverances of the past, by the remembrance of the sacred covenants that thou hast made with us, so that, when evil overshadows us, when trouble encompasses us, when we pass through the valley of humiliation, we may not falter, may not doubt, but in the strength of thy holy name may accomplish all thy righteous purposes with regard to us, fill the measure of our creation, and triumph gloriously, by thy grace, over every besetting sin, be redeemed from every evil, and be numbered in the kingdom of heaven amongst those who shall dwell in thy presence forever.

And now, our Father, we bless thee, we praise thee, we glorify thee, we worship thee, day by day we magnify thee, and give thee thanks for thy great goodness towards us thy children, and we pray thee in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ, our Savior, to hear these our humble petitions, and answer us from heaven, thy holy dwelling place, where thou sittest enthroned in glory, might, majesty, and dominion, and with an infinitude of power which we, thy mortal creatures, cannot imagine, much less comprehend. Amen and Amen.

After the prayer the whole assembly have joined in the holy "Hosanna shout," as follows:

"Hosanna, Hosanna, Hosanna, to God and the Lamb, Amen, Amen, Amen." This sacred exercise was accompanied by simultaneous waving of handkerchiefs by all the people assembled.

The Hosanna anthem, (composed for the dedication by Evan Stephens) was sung by the choir, and, following directly after it, the assemblage joined in singing "The Spirit of God like a Fire is Burning."

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

Addressed the congregation. His remarks were in harmony with the great occasion. They were not only instructive, but of such a character as to afford comfort and consolation to the Saints, pointing their minds to a brighter day in the future than they had ever yet beheld.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF

spoke words of comfort for the people of Zion, and uttered a prophecy concerning the future of the people of God.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

spoke of the great amount of work that had been done upon the Temple since April, 1892. It had been accomplished by the labor and offerings of the Saints. He also alluded in terms of commendation to the efficient services of Architect Joseph Don Carlos Young, and the assiduous labors, faith, persistency and watchfulness of Bishop John R. Winder, who was entitled to the gratitude and blessing of the whole people, and he, the speaker, pronounced a blessing upon him to endure in time and eternity. President Smith next spoke of the united condition of the Priesthood and of the nature of his feelings, which were deeply stirred and many of the congregation were also moved to tears. In response to a request made by him for an expression as to whether those present felt that the Lord had accepted of the house dedicated to Him, a tremendous and unanimous shout was given.

The Spirit of God filled the house during the services.

The choir sang the anthem "Arise ye Saints," (words by Donnellie Smith, music by O. J. Thomas).

Benediction by President Lorenzo Snow.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1893.—Three sensations in a single week is certainly piling on the agony, even for Washington. People had hardly recovered from the shock of the unprecedented proposition made on the floor of the Senate, to investigate the charges of criminal embezzlement made against Senator Roach, of North Dakota, when another sensation was sprung upon them by the announcement that Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham had discovered that ex-Secretary of State Foster, who is U. S. agent before the Berlin Sea court of arbitration, was distributing Uncle Sam's money with a lavish hand, in the shape of allowances for expenses to favored government employees whom he has taken to Paris with him. Among these are Major Halford, who was President Harrison's private secretary, and who was made a paymaster in the army just before the close of the last administration, at a salary of about \$3500 a year; J. Stanley Brown, who was President Garfield's private secretary and is the husband of Mollie Garfield, who holds a state department position paying \$10 a day, and a number of other government employees. The allowance made to the two ex-private secretaries, in addition to their regular salary, is \$15 a day, and to the others in proportion. It is claimed

that no necessity existed for taking these people to Paris, and that it is simply a pleasure trip at government expense for them. The third sensation was the bringing of charges against the weather bureau, of general crookedness ever since it was transferred from the war to the agricultural department, involving favoritism, violation and evasion of the civil service law by the employment of incompetent persons at fancy salaries, and plain common, every day stealing, all of which proves conclusively, if any proof were needed, that all branches of the public service stand in need of a thorough overhauling occasionally.

The hottest fight yet made against a Presidential appointment is now being waged against J. J. McAlester, recently nominated, but not yet confirmed, to be U. S. marshal for Indian Territory. Charges have been preferred against McAlester by W. F. Weeks, chairman of the Democratic committee of the territory, and they have been filed with the President and with the Senate committee. McAlester, who is here, is fighting back, and says he is confident of being confirmed.

There is much uneasiness among the higher officials in the department of state on account of the rumor, generally believed, that Secretary Gresham has a little list of employees, all in the upper grades, that he intends to dismiss for inefficiency. Those having occasion to visit the department often will do no grieving if there is a general shake-up among its bureau chiefs, some of whom have long been victims of the disease known as the "big head."

After many conflicting statements, pro and con, the question of an extra session of Congress has been definitely settled by President Cleveland, the only man who had the authority to settle it. There is to be an extra session, and it will be called to meet early in September, the principal object being to pass a tariff bill in time to go into effect in the spring of 1894. It is a big task, and judging from past experience in that line the administration will be lucky if the new tariff bill gets through by the first of July, of next year.

No position under the government is more sought after than that of government printer. He has more patronage, outside of the Civil Service restrictions, than the head of any other bureau, to say nothing of the control of large disbursements for printing material etc. There are a legion of candidates, some from almost every section of the country. President Cleveland says he will not make the selection for several weeks yet, and when he does he intends to appoint a man who will take the office out of politics and run it on a business basis. That will be an innovation indeed, as there has been more politics to the square inch in that office than in any other branch of the government service, and although Mr. Cleveland's intentions may be good, it is very doubtful whether he can succeed in banishing politics therefrom.

There is an impression here that the Senate will adjourn as soon as it has decided whether the senators appointed by the governors of Montana, Washington and Wyoming have a right to their seats, and it begins to