

conciliation, each one magnifying the weaknesses of his neighbor, and at the same time un mindful of his own faults and weakness. Yet these men are in good standing (?) in the Church, and if they were denied the privilege of going into the house of God, they would feel that a great wrong had been done them. But let me ask you, Are such men worthy to go there? Is a man that has bitterness in his heart towards his neighbor and will not forgive him nor seek reconciliation, worthy to go into the house of God? And yet you cannot deny him. There will be hundreds go there in this condition, in spite of all that we can do or say. Can they expect God will be present with them, and that His glory will shine upon them? Do not deceive yourselves. When we are worthy, God will manifest Himself unto us. When we are prepared, we shall see Him as He is, and we shall know Him. And we shall be known as we are, too. But this will be when we are worthy, and not until then.

Let us go home and do right. Now, I do not mean by this that that poor aged mother who has been addicted to her cup of tea from the time she was a child, having learned it in Babylon, shall go home and sacrifice her life for the sake of a cup of tea. And yet if she could do without her tea the Lord would not be displeased with her for it. Still I do not exact it; I do not know that the Lord asks it. He does not; at least, ask it of you through me. At the same time it would be better if every one of us could observe the laws of God. It would be better for us, better for our children, and for everybody else. The essence of true membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is this—that you and I, independent of every other person in the world, will live our religion and do our duty, no matter what other people do. As Joshua expressed himself in olden times, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." Now matter how wicked I am, or what foolish things I may do, don't you do the same. No matter how foolish my brother or my neighbor may be, it is not for me to be foolish because he is. It is not for me to do wrong because somebody else does wrong. The true measure of our standing in this Church is that we will do right, no matter who else does right or does wrong. Therefore let us seek to get that spirit upon us and live by that rule; which may God grant, is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1893.—The President of the United States has already won two consecutive falls in his great, but unequal, catch-as-catch-can, wrestling match with the office seeking element of his party, and unless his wind or backbone should suddenly fail him his final victory is certain. The first fall was won before the office seekers got a good grip, by the announcement that no successors to officials holding four year commissions would be appointed before those commissions expire, and the second, which was a back-breaker, by the announcement that none of those who

held office during the last Cleveland administration would be reappointed. Both of these strokes made the President a few personal enemies who, while prevented by their own loud praise of Mr. Cleveland in the near past from making an open attack upon him, will take pleasure in ripping him up the back on the sly when the opportunity occurs. But they also galled him many friends, as boldness and courage always do for any man, whether he be President or private citizen.

The Democratic editors who charged Mr. Harrison with subsidizing the press by appointing editors to office have had their arguments turned against themselves by President Cleveland, and given as a reason for not appointing Democratic editors to office. Mr. Cleveland also took occasion to say that he was not pleased with the idea prevalent among editors of small papers, that the office of postmaster in their town belonged to them. If this thing keeps up a good many men will soon be asking themselves, "Where am I at?"

While President Cleveland has been having everything his own way at the White House, things have been exactly reversed at the Capitol, where the senators of his party have been engaged in arranging the slate for the reorganization of the Senate committees, in accordance with the change of majority in that body. The one committee in which Mr. Cleveland was more deeply interested than all others was that on finance, which will have to deal with all of the financial and tariff bills that may reach the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress. The senior Democrat member of that committee in the last Congress was Senator Voorhees, and according to senatorial precedent he was entitled to the chairmanship of the committee in the present Congress; but his financial views being directly and apparently unalterably opposed to those of President Cleveland a program was arranged by the President's friends, and approved by him, to prevent Mr. Voorhees becoming chairman of the committee, and also to so arrange the membership of the committee that the silver men would be in a minority. This program was completely ignored, and not only was Mr. Voorhees made chairman of the committee, but a majority of its members are pronounced silver men. This assignment which was made by the caucus committee has yet to be ratified by the Democratic senatorial caucus, but of that there is no doubt. So it may be put down as certain that Mr. Cleveland will not be able to dictate financial legislation to the Fifty-third Congress.

Secretary Herbert says: "I do not believe in dismissing a working man from the public service simply on the ground of his politics." He also says that he will continue in force the civil service rules for navy yard employes, which created such a commotion when issued by Secretary Tracy in the first year of the Harrison administration. Verily, the expected spoils of the spoilsman are rapidly vanishing.

It is not believed here that President Cleveland withdrew the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii from the Senate because he was opposed to annexation.

The idea seems to be that he did not like the indefiniteness of several clauses in the treaty, and that he has already directed Secretary Gresham to negotiate a new one. A good many believe, however, that this will not be done until a commission shall have visited Hawaii and obtained certain desired information as to the wishes of the native Hawaiians, etc. This commission could go and return before the present extra session adjourns, if, as now thought, the Senate shall remain in session until about the last of April.

The present administration is just as much opposed apparently to the issue of bonds as was the last one, and although the solicitor-general has given an opinion that the use of the gold reserve to redeem the treasury notes would be legal, it will do neither, except as a last resort to prevent gold going to a premium. Just at present there is a cessation in the demand for gold, and the free gold—that is, gold in the treasury over and above the \$100,000,000 reserve fund, is steadily increasing, and not a few people believe that the flurry is over for the present, but that it will be renewed by the same influences when Congress gets together again, and for the same purpose—the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law.

CIRCUMVENTING THE LAW.

The difficulty of enforcing a law in a community where the people are mostly opposed to or indifferent regarding it, is shown every now and then, but nowhere, perhaps, more than in Ireland and the South. The people of the latter will not accept of negro equality in any department of life and all the constitutional amendments and laws in aid thereof that could possibly be devised to that end would be so many dead letters from the beginning. If the recent trial in this city, wherein the theater management was sued by a colored man for refusing him the accommodations required, had taken place anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line he would have been nonsuited in about the length of time it would have taken the defendant's attorney to make the motion.

In many parts of the South negroes are quite frequently sold, not as slaves exactly, but into involuntary servitude, which the thirteenth amendment says shall not be except as a punishment for crime whereof the accused shall have been duly convicted. There is a good deal of "convicting" going on down there, and we suspect the prosecution in such cases does not have a very severe task. Before us is an account of a sale which was to have occurred in Fayette, Missouri, today, the victim being George Winn and his offense vagrancy. It was proved that he had not done six days' work in the last six months. This, we are informed, will be the second public sale of negroes in that county since the war. On May 29, 1892, three negroes were sold on the block in that city for a term of six months. They brought \$26, \$5 and \$1 respectively. The negroes in Fayette are said to be very indignant at what they call the "high-handed proceedings" of the whites and there is considerable excitement over the matter.