PRESTO, CHANGE!

Benjamin Disappears, Grover Comes up Smiling.

MARCH 4th! SAID THE DEMOCRATS,

And the Grand Old Party Complacently Obeys Orders.

AN ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Foul Weather but Great Enthusiasm—An Immense Concourse of Visitors and a Striking Parade—The Vice President Receives Much Honor—Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Grover Cleveland of New York, thrice nominated for President of the United States and twice elected, was today successfully inducted into that high office for his second term, with all the appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude. Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable instead of being as bad as they could possibly be, there would possibly have been sixty thousand men and a number of ladies in the parade against 25,000 in 1885. They were all waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment some of the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless the occasion was memorable on account of the vast attendance. Today the governors of eleven states—New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts in the east; Pennsylvania and Maryland among the middle states; Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the south, and Wisconsin in the west—participated in the ceremonies, thereby emphasizing the completeness of the national unity.

The morning opened with a heavy fall of wet snow, melting as it fell. The military presented a wintry appearance with snow covered overcoats. The guns of the artillery were covered with tarpaulins, and snow covered. The concourse in the streets were almost all under umbrellas which were little or no protection against the snow driven before the wind, a force of men was kept at work on the inaugural stand, clearing away the snow, it having been announced that the ceremonies would be held outdoors, in spite of the weather.

The order of proceeding was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief participants reversed, and differed very little, except in the extent of the demonstration, from the ceremonies eight years ago, which brought Cleveland to Washington for the first time in his public career.

There are four great features of inauguration day: The closing hours of Congress, into which so much lawmaking and history is so frequently crowded; the ride of the retiring President and the President-elect and Vice President-elect with their military escort from the White House to the Capitol to lay down and take up the reins of power respectively; the pageant of the returning procession after the inauguration and the inaugural ball at night.

The line of march was such as no city except Washington, and no street except its broad, well-paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce. Public and private stands erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had a seating capacity of 60,000, and every one was crowded. Every foot of standing room along the route of procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied; windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices and advantageous seats on public stands [illegible] above and below five dollars. The main stand from which Cleveland reviewed the parade immediately in front of the White House, had a seating capacity for 1100. It was decorated tastefully. In the center was an arch forty-two feet high, handsomely draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States. On the extreme right was the coat-of-arms of New York, Cleveland's state; on the extreme left was the coat-of-arms of Illinois, Stevenson's state. Between them were the armorial bearings of the thirteen original states, each surmounted by a flag bearing its name. Cushioned seats were provided for the President and cabinet who surrounded him, and folding chairs for the diplomatic corps immediately behind him. On either side were seats for senators, members of the House and invited guests. The vast treasury building was completely walled in with stands. On the little parks and public reservations on the line of march and every other available point were stands erected, the largest extending the entire length of Lafayette square immediately in front of the White House and the President's stand. Capitol Hill, as far as the eye could reach from the eastern front of the Capitol was an undulating sea of humanity assembled to witness the administration of the oath of office to the new President by the chief justice of the United States and hear—as many of them as could get within earshot—the inaugural address.

At 11 o'clock the Senate committee on inaugural arrived at Arlington House and soon after a magnificent four-in-hand. Into this, at half-past 1, Cleveland entered, accompanied by the committee. It was a thrilling scene. Just as he appeared at the entrance to the hotel, Mrs. Cleveland, as he was on the point of departure, threw her arms about his neck and kissed him God speed repeatedly. It was all done so simply and with such wifely devotion that there could be no thought of intentional theatrical effect. Then the carriage with the President elect and the committee whirled away to the White House followed soon after by Vice President-Elect Stevenson and another section of the committee, drawn by four white horses, arriving at the destination very soon after that bearing the President elect.

President Harrison did not retire till midnight and was up and dressed and, making the final preparations for departure from the White House. When Cleveland and Stevenson arrived, he received them in the Blue room and shortly after emerged with them, entered the carriage and the march to the capitol began.

The guard of honor of Cleveland consisted of one hundred members of New York business men's Cleveland and Stevenson association, representing fifteen mercantile organizations in the Empire city. The passage of the President along the avenue was one continued ovation of the most enthusiastic kind.

A feature distinctively novel was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons, with messages relating to the inauguration, destined for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis and other points.

In close proximity to the Louisianians in the line was a small but compact delegation representing the Tuscarora society of Salt Lake City, the Tammany of Utah, the members of which had undertaken the 2000 mile journey to participate in the inauguration of a Democratic President.

A mounted battalion of exceedingly good looking young women led the Cleveland and Stevenson club of Montgomery county, Maryland. They were sisters and daughters of the members, and their riding habits and low crowned riding hats presented a decided[ly] attractive appearance. The spectators were not slow in recognizing the novelty and the ladies from "My Maryland" were cheered until their faces were of a carmine tint. The organization of which they formed the escort had 816 men in line, precisely the majority given by the county to the national ticket. There was but one civic delegation in the line that could claim the distinction of having marched in an inauguration parade to the glory of a Republican President and under a Republican banner. This was the John J. O'Brien association of New York. There were 20 ranks of 10 men to the rank. Four years ago they marched as Republicans in the parade that attended the inauguration of Harrison. In the campaign of which today's event was the culmination the organization "flopped" individually and as a whole, and today they cheered as lustily for Cleveland and Stevenson as they did four years ago for Harrison.

The escorting division of the parade was composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army, and marines with the national guard of the District. The high school cadet regiment and other local organizations assembled in the neighborhood of the White House, the war, state and navy building, and formed in columns and sections, twelve each, marched down the avenue, accompanying the presidential party from the White House to the Capitol prior to the inauguration. All the rest of the parade assembled below the Capitol and marched from the Capitol up the avenue after the inauguration.

More than half of the day the city looked like a vast military camp. There was an almost interminable marching past of regulars and military forces of states, broken only by the visiting governors, in civilian costumes, riding past in the order their states were admitted into the Union, accompanied by brilliantly uniformed staffs, then with an intervening interlude of Grand Army veterans came the civic half of the parade, aggregating more than 25,000. Tammany, with its gorgeous banners and badges, held the right of the line.

The second division was assigned to Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware. The third division, to Maryland; the fourth and fifth, to the western division; the sixth, to later arriving organizations. The bicycle clubs of Washington and Baltimore brought up the rear.

THE PRESIDENTS APPLAUDED.

There was a round of applause as the carriage bearing Harrison and Cleveland came in sight on Pennsylvania avenue, preceded by Grand Marshal McMahon and staff. Both raised their hats in response to the salute, which was redoubled. A brigade of regulars then preceded the presidential party towards the Capitol, followed by the Vice President-elect, and the committee on arrangements, a brigade of the District militia bringing up the rear. Vice President Stevenson was received with almost as much enthusiasm as his chief. In this order the cavalcade proceeded to the Capitol.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address, amid the booming of a presidential salute from the Washington barracks, navy yard and Fort Myer, President Cleveland and escort moved rapidly toward the White House followed by the inaugural procession. When he appeared on the reviewing stand another cheer signaled his presence and was taken up and re-echoed.

The United States troops under General Brooke led the parade and the following among others received the applause of the multitude as they passed in review. Governor Pattison, Pennsylvania; General Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia; Gov. Werts, New Jersey; Governor Northen, Georgia; Governor Morris, Connecticut; Governor Russell, Massachusetts; Governor Brown, Maryland; Governor Tillman, South Carolina; all of whom were accompanied by their military staffs, and several of them with crack military organizations at their backs.

The Western Democrats had their inning when Governor George W. Peck and staff of Wisconsin made their appearance. The author of "Peck's Bad Boy," who has since doubly distinguished himself by carrying Wisconsin into the Democratic column and being twice elected governor of the Badger state, was compelled to bow frequent acknowledgements to popular salutations along the line. Then came that ever popular spectacle, the veterans of the G. A. R. grizzled but sturdily marching under the command of Department Commander Fannce with a large number of aids including Generals Harlette, Veasey and Corporal Tanner.

The civic portion of the procession was headed by Chief Marshal Dickson, among whose aids was Hon. William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, attired in frontier costume and a prancing mettled stallion. The New York contingent was led by the National Guard of New York.

A most significant feature of the parade was a great wave of applause at the appearance of Governor Flower and staff. But the greatest enthusiasm was reserved for Tammany, which turned out three thousand strong, in four divisions, with Mayor Gilroy, grand sachem, in the van. The Pennsylvania delegations, including many clubs, also attracted attention. The Western Democrats were also out in force making up the fifth division, composed of organizations from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, and other states. The sixth division was composed of Democratic organizations of the South.

If the expectations of the inaugural committee are realized, the attendance at the inaugural ball tonight will be the largest in history. It will be held in the pension building, which is profusely draped in white, gold and red, with the stars and stripes everywhere and a profusion of flowers all about. It is estimated that 1200 will be present.

FORMALITIES IN THE SENATE.

The Vice President Sworn In—Great Doings in the Capitol.

The Senate began to fill early and the galleries were packed long before the hour for the ceremonies to begin. Many distinguished persons filled them, including the wives and families of the chief actors in the national episode about to be enacted on the floor, where soon were seated the diplomatic corps, the justices of the Supreme Court, officers of the army and navy, members of the Senate and House, and other distinguished personages. The Presidential party arrived at the Capitol shortly after noon and were given a rattling volley of cheers as they entered the building. Harrison went at once to the President's room, and began work on a pile of bills requiring his signature. Time being so short it became necessary three times to turn back the hands of the clock to preserve the fiction that it was not noon. In the meantime, Cleveland and Stevenson went to the Vice President's room, and spent the time shaking with callers. It was 12:30 p. m. when Vice President Stevenson appeared in the Senate chamber and took his seat beside Morton. Then followed President Harrison and cabinet and were seated amid applause. Morton administered the oath to his successor, and yielded the chair to him as presiding officer, and

THE SPECIAL SESSION

of the Fifty-third Congress opened with prayer by the chaplain. Stevenson then said:

SENATORS:—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair, during the one hundred and four years of our constitutional history, have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the Republic, while Arthur, Hendricks, and Morton have at a later period of our history shed lustre upon the office of the President of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with a grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of its members I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

The clerk then read the President's proclamation, convening an extra session. Next the new senators took the oath of office. Twenty were re-elected. Five were new, viz— Lodge, Mass.; Murphy, N. Y.; Roach, N. D.; Smith, N. Y.; White, Cal. Then, on motion of Hoar, who said the question of regularity could be considered later, Martin, Kansas, was allowed to take the oath.

The procession formed and proceeded to the east portico of the Capitol escorting the President and President-elect. Arrived there and seated according to custom, Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States administered the oath of office to Cleveland, who then proceeded to deliver the inaugural address.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

"My fellow citizens—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expressions of confidence and personal attachment which have called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved, complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us constantly to watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who in the confidence of sturdy health courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor may still have lurking near his vitals an unheeded disease that dooms him to a sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

SOUND CURRENCY.

There is manifestly nothing more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt conservative precaution. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust the differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such approach to the subject will result in prudent, effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

AGAINST PATERNALISM.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of the popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injury of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are an unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of a government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and a better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to the refusal of bounties and subsidies which are a burden on the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of the wild, reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic services and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard

FRUGALITY AND ECONOMY

as virtues which we may safely outrun. The temptation of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government, waste of public money is a crime against the citizen; and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is the plain dictate of honesty and good government, that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of misappropriation of public funds is avoided when the appointments to office, instead of being the reward of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid them. To secure fitness and competency of appointees to office, and remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for elevation of the political sentiment and purification of political methods.

TRUSTS CONDEMNED.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises, combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting the production and fixing the prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. The legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from a wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions. Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests, positively demands that equality before the law which it guarantees that every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

INDIAN RELATIONS.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them, through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime as the nation's wards they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

TARIFF REFORM.

The people of the United States have decreed on this day, that the control of their government in its legislative executive branches shall be given the political party pledged in most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purpose were bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not the punishment but rectification of wrongs. If in lifting the burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of honest distribution of the governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon the principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which our judgment may be influenced by familiarity with the perversions of the taxing power. And when we seek to reinstate the self-confident business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of the American character which support the hope of American achievement. The anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and the solicitude for a complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate, that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to swift and exacting accountability.

THE OATH.

The oath I now take, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to the constitutional commands as a rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the Constitution by loyally protecting every grant of Federal power it contains; by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the state and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support, counsel and co-operation of wise, patriotic men, who will stand at my side in cabinet places, or represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men, whose goodness and mercy always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now, if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The conference report on the sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills were addressed by Hill in favor of the Hudson River bridge bill, and there were several passages between him and the senators who objected to him filibustering under the circumstances, but they were finally adopted and at 5:30 the Senate took recess till 8:30.

On reassembling, resolutions of thanks to Vice President Morton and President pro tem. Manderson were passed.

Before the final termination Senator Martin of Kansas appeared and took the oath of office without objection.

Vice President Morton, in the closing of the Senate at 1 o'clock delivered an appreciative address, thanking the members for the consideration shown him, and presenting Vice President Stevenson.

HOUSE.

It was broad daylight when the last two conference reports on the sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills were presented and adopted.

Recess was then taken until 10:30.

After recess the Senate bill granting the right of way through Indian Territory to the Interoceanic Railroad was passed and a committee appointed to wait on the President to inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

MANTLE FOR MONTANA.

The Governor Appoints Him U. S. Senator.

HELENA, Mont., March 4.—The legislature having failed to elect a United States senator, Governor Rickards today appointed Lee Mantle to the position. He started at once for Washington. Mantle is mayor of Butte and chairman of the Republican state committee.

STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Priesthood meeting and the semi-annual conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall this morning at 10 a. m., Elder Angus M. Cannon, President of the Stake, presiding.

There were present President Joseph F. Smith, Elders A. M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose of the Stake presidency.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

> Our God, we raise to Thee
> Thanks for Thy blessings free
> We here enjoy.

Prayer was offered by Elder Theodore McKean.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

> Come, listen Lord, [illegible]
> [illegible]

The roll was called showing as follows: One High Councilor, four Patriarchs; Elias Morris and William C. Dunbar of the Presidency of the High Priests present; fifteen Presidents of Seventies and seven Home Missionaries.

All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting the Twelfth and Twenty-third city wards, and Herriman, Brighton and Pleasant Green of the county.

The Presidency of the first, second, fifth, seventh, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second quorums of Seventy responded to the roll call as did also the Stake Presidency of the Relief Society, Sabbath Schools, Young Men's and the Primary associations were responded to the roll call.

The usual business of the Priesthood meeting was transacted, after which remarks were made as follows by the speakers named.

ELDER J. B. T. [illegible]

was pleased to meet with so many of his brethren and sisters from in the [illegible] and [illegible] to unity. [illegible] Lake Valley again, after his recent absence, was like living his life over again. Referred to the early days in the valley when peace reigned and [illegible] [illegible] days of [illegible] but [illegible] that was honest and which had been [illegible] rewarded. Spoke of the principle of obedience, such as Adam manifested in the matter of offering sacrifice, simply because God had commanded it, and asked if we had arrived at the same condition of faithfulness, to do as the Lord wills and not question His authority? As a people and particularly as a Priesthood, we should set the world an example in all that is good. If we seek to build up the kingdom of God He will bless us. The speaker referred to the ways which women [illegible] in the Church, and urged the sisters to qualify themselves for their duties. The Saints should teach their children the responsibilities that rest upon them, and the worthy should go to the temples of God and officiate for the dead who have died without the ordinances of the Gospel. Some imagined that marriages performed in the temples were not legal. This is an error. The officiating Elder in the temple is a minister of the Gospel, and his acts in marrying people are as valid as those of a justice of the peace. The speaker urged those among the Saints who were about to marry to live worthy of receiving recommends to the House of the Lord, so that their children might be born in the covenant. He called upon the young people to connect themselves with the associations [illegible] in their midst for their benefit—such as the Mutual Improvement associations—in order that they may prepare themselves to take the places of their parents in this work when the latter shall have passed away. The erring should be looked after and the returning prodigal should be welcomed home from his wanderings. The speaker in conclusion invoked the divine blessing upon the priesthood and people of this.

ELDER CHARLES W. PENROSE

said that he believed in the doctrine enunciated by Elder McAllister, that men bearing the Priesthood should be ready at any time to perform any labor that God required of them. The Priesthood was not conferred upon men for their honor, or as a mere reward for past services, but to enable them to labor more efficiently for the benefit of the people. Men should not be called to be Bishops simply to enable them to go to the Temple to get married, but because of the gifts and callings of God upon them manifesting their worthiness and fitness for the position. If that be not the primary motive in calling men to such places, it was wrong and the responsibility would rest upon the Bishops who recommended the unworthy. "Lay hands suddenly on no man," either in a [illegible] way or in ordination to the Priesthood, if he be not worthy of it. The Bishops should be careful not to act prematurely in making recommends. The speaker referred to various evil practices that were becoming prevalent in the community. We should not pattern after the follies, fashions, customs and wickedness of the world. Everything that is comely should be encouraged, but we should take the lead and not follow after the world. We should not be of the world, for God had called us out of the world.

The speaker strongly denounced the introduction into the community of practices that had as their object the limiting and prevention of natural increase. Such things were malicious and would bring disgrace and damnation upon those who were guilty of them. The Saints must not countenance such things. The speaker showed how many humble, faithful men were laboring in obscurity as Teachers, etc., but said that God would reward them and that their future would be glorious. All men would be rewarded according to their works.

The choir sang the anthem:

> [illegible]

and the Conference was adjourned until 2 p.m.

Benediction by Elder Elias Morris.

2 p. m.

The choir and congregation sang:

> [illegible]

Prayer by Elder David Walser.

The choir next sang:

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

ELDER ANGUS M. CANNON

was the first speaker. He said it was gratifying to think that in spite of the great amount that had been taken away from the Latter-day Saints by the present government, the Saints had been able to bring the Temple so near completion, so near that it will be completed by April 6th. Then it will be possible for the Saints to better comprehend the relations between God and man. When this grand ceremony takes place the city will be so crowded that it will be necessary for many saints to throw beds even upon the floors of their houses; and if there is not room enough there the houses of worship will be thrown open and accommodations furnished therein. Those who live outside the city in the suburbs that can be easily reached on the cars should come as soon as they can before the time for dedication comes so that those who visit may not be misled. It will be wise for those who come for the next Conference to bring with them their recommends so that the Saints may be sure that they will not bestow hospitality upon those who do not deserve it.

In the Salt Lake Stake there are [illegible] Saints and [illegible] there should be enough to more than fill the Tabernacle. The Saints should attend the services themselves and should also see that their children come also, because the children as well as their parents need the spiritual food that is given at these meetings. For the children it is essentially necessary that they be given such a knowledge of the truth that they will be able to see the inconsistencies of the [illegible] so that they will come into contact with in life.

The speaker dwelt on the prosperity of the Saints and said that those who have been made prosperous should be willing to give a part of their earnings for the glory of God. The father should be unselfish and so should the mother, and both should make an effort to glorify God in all possible ways, and their children will emulate their example and will endeavor to do likewise. If the Saints so neglect the counsels of God their children will not. We should be ready to make any sacrifices for God. We should observe the word of wisdom. We should be willing to [illegible] assistance with cheerfulness and not forget in our comfort that others may be suffering. The children of this day should remember the toil, hardships and self-denial of their fathers and grandfathers.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

was the next speaker. He delivered a powerful discourse on the Temple, the next Conference, the duties of the people in the matter of tithing and other things, and the duties and qualifications of Elders.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

> Though in the outward church below,
> The wheat and tares together grow.

Benediction by Elder Seymour B. Young.

Homestead Prisoners Sentenced.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—Robert J. Beatty, Hugh Dempsey, district master workman, F. L. Gallagher and Davidson, the Homestead prisoners, were sentenced this morning, the first two to seven years and the others to five years in the penitentiary.

All Pupils of the Public Schools

Should visit the New York aquarium cars. Rare birds and animals from all quarters of the globe will be exhibited. It is a grand school in natural history. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. on the railroad track at Union Pacific depot for the benefit of the Deseret Hospital, Monday and Tuesday, March 6th and 7th. School children under twelve years of age 15 cents.

Two Mammoth Cars

Filled with living curiosities from all parts of the world. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. From 10 a.m. to 10 p. m., Monday and Tuesday, March 6th and 7th, at Union Pacific Depot. Benefit of Deseret Hospital.

Twenty-eight Tons of Solid Whale.

A mountain of flesh and bone can be seen at the Union Pacific depot Monday and Tuesday, March 6th and 7th. Benefit of the Deseret Hospital.

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