

forgive those members that almost frowned upon the "Utah Mormon," since we are misrepresented as would-be murderers of young Joseph's missionaries. The sermon I heard was very good. (Elder F. G. Pitt was the speaker; text 2 Thess. ii, the whole chapter, and a verse out of Hosea.) With great warmth and sharp logic the preacher sustained and proved his points; but towards the end he made a break at us, not bitter or vindictive, but simply stating that the people (the Saints) had not kept the faith, had not done what the Lord commanded, and had instituted doctrines that were false and sinful. He read the heavy curse in Nephi for those that "add to or take away" from the doctrine.

I was pleased that I was not asked to speak. To some of the friendlier members that talked with me I expressed the hope that some day may find us united in building temples and redeeming Adam's family. I did not touch upon our differences; I was not sent to preach unto them. I felt pleased to see them so healthy in body and mind and seeing their earnestness. They testify unto many signs and healings; but so do the Turkish dervishes; so do we, and so do many others whose faith is great and prayers sincere.

The preacher I heard yesterday is a gifted man, in the prime of his age; perhaps some day it may come to his mind, that by holding to the doctrine, "Nothing new shall be added," he simply falls back upon the sectarian belief, "No more revelation!" Before I would believe Joseph was a fallen prophet and all the honest souls in the Rocky Mountains were led astray, I would fast, pray and beseech the Almighty until He manifested it plainly enough to me. But it is with religious truth as the Arkansas man said about his potatoes: "They do not turn out a bit; I have to dig 'em."

JACOB SPORI.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1893.—The true significance of President-elect Cleveland's cabinet selections, all but two of which have been announced, is beginning to be fully realized by the politicians, and it is not pleasing to those of his own party who are on record as having opposed his nomination. This is the way a democratic senator who was friendly to Hill before the Chicago convention, but afterwards took a very active part in the campaign: "I consider that notice has been served upon the party that it is to be a Cleveland administration, in fact as well as in name, and that none but original Cleveland men need apply for patronage. With Gresham at the head of the state department all but Cleveland men will certainly be shut out of diplomatic places; we may get a few crumbs from Carlisle, my old colleague; Bissell will see to it that the Hill men are kept out of the little postoffices in New York as well as in the other states; Lamont will naturally run the war department in the interest of his friends; Hoke Smith will do the same with the interior department, while Morton, of Nebraska, is too well known as a Cleveland worshiper to leave any doubt of what he will do with the agricultural de-

partment. Do not understand me as kicking, or as being a sorehead. I have always contended that a President had a perfect right to organize his cabinet to suit himself, and I do not blame Mr. Cleveland for exercising that right; I am only telling you what the cabinet, as so far selected, means to those Democrats who opposed Mr. Cleveland's nomination, because it will save lots of disappointment to have it generally known.

The Western men do not like even a little bit the selection of Hoke Smith, of Georgia, to be secretary of the interior. They think, and make no bones of saying that a Western man should have been put in the place, because that department has to deal with so many matters affecting that section. However, the opposition is like that to Judge Jackson, whose nomination to the Supreme court was confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting voice.

There are two sides to everything, but the queen's side of the late Hawaiian revolution was very tardy in getting to Washington, so tardy in fact that now it is here there is little probability of its being a factor in determining what shall be done by this government, although the opponents of the ratification of the annexation treaty sent to the Senate last week by President Harrison are trying to use it as an argument to let the treaty go over to the next session. The impression is, however, that considerably more than the necessary two-thirds of the Senate are in favor of prompt ratification of the treaty, and that it will be ratified unless filibustering tactics are adopted to prevent a vote being taken.

It is now regarded as certain that there will be no financial legislation at this session except the amendment authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue 3 per cent bonds to run for five years, up to \$50,000,000, whenever he thinks such action necessary to keep up the gold reserve fund, which has just been adopted by the Senate. Those in a position to know say this administration has fully determined to issue no bonds. It is not generally known, but all the same it is a fact, that under the laws as they now are the secretary of the treasury could issue 4, 4½ or 5 per cent bonds at his pleasure and the President has no authority to prevent it, however much he might be opposed to it. That explains why those who are interested in having bonds issued have been trying to scare the secretary of the treasury into issuing them; they knew he had the sole authority. By the way, if the true inwardness of what has been done in the financial world for the last ninety days towards affecting legislation and the policy of the treasury department is ever made public it will be such a story of rapacity that it will cause every patriotic American to blush with shame.

Several sharp debates have taken place over the appropriation bills—one of them in the House actually leading to an exchange of blows between two members—which are just now occupying the greater portion of the attention of Congress. The pension bill was passed by the House without any of the radical amendments to the pension laws proposed by the committee, and the amendments to the legislative and executive bill, extend-

ing to eight hours a day the time of the government clerks and reducing their annual leave to fifteen days, which were passed by the House, have been struck out of the bill by the Senate committee.

One of the most interesting government exhibits at the World's Fair will be the mammoth globe, to be sent by the general land office. It is an exact model of the earth, a little more than 20 feet in diameter, with a circumference of 63 feet, a superficial area of 1256 feet, and weighing more than 4,000 pounds, the whole revolving upon an axis, similar to an ordinary school globe. The model is built in sections and as soon as completed will be shipped to Chicago and erected there.

#### MILLARD'S BROAD VALLEY.

We notice in the News of Feb. 17th, a correspondence from Holden headed a "Rich Gold Find in Millard" naming T. Goff and two Jennings Bros. as the lucky finders in the Drum district, and naming \$5,000 as the figures the assays ran up to; also stating that Mr. Almon Robison of Fillmore had paid \$5,000 for one-fourth interest in this new discovery—with a two and a half foot development.

A little further statement of facts may serve to allay the "excitement in the town of Holden" and elsewhere. About twelve days ago a fourth party interested in this "new discovery" came to Kanosh to get assayed some rock by our amateur assayer. You could see with the naked eye gold, or what looked like gold. The figures given were not five but fifty thousand dollars to the ton—the button was big. The assayer got excited at the result and obtained a statement from the owner as to where it was found. This knowledge was too precious to impart to any one but one mining friend, and this pair threw their beans and bacon into the wagon, and by a circuitous route struck for Drum district. Mr. Wm. Cummings, a stock man, saw the button, also Mr. Alfred Shepherd, an experienced prospector. These two took up the trail next day of the assayer and his friend, and went to Drum and found the location with the names of the lucky men upon it. Mr. Shepherd, whose whole business is prospecting—and he has sold very many prospects—told me today upon his return after a ten days' trip wallowing through the mud, that this was the simplest case of salting he had ever known. He says the owners had left this rich mine to take care of itself with an old pick and two brooms for sweeping up the fine gold. The rock brought for assay was white quartz with gold in sight. The rock which he brought from the prospect is white spar, said to go 90 per cent lime; he would sooner have a sack of white beans than a mountain of such rock.

Shepherd asserts he did not see the assayer and his friend, but he saw their names on a notice of location. He supposed they were in a rush as they had forgotten to name their mine, and give the date of location, but they have had much experience in mines before, as it is said they once sold a forty foot hole for \$35,000, to a man who had no money; they felt quite rich until the