

Presidents Woodruff and Cannon passed the large throngs of welcoming people with uncovered heads till they had reached the end of the lines, and were greeted by the school children and the multitude generally waving hats and handkerchiefs, hanners, etc. On arriving opposite President Snow's residence on Western avenue a halt was made, and the people, young and old, gathered around the open vehicle that contained the visitors.

President Woodruff addressed the people briefly, thanking all for the kind reception which they had received, and then introduced President George Q. Cannon, who said he was pleased in meeting with the people of Box Elder once more after such a lengthy absence. He and President Woodruff had been somewhat taken by surprise at witnessing the large number of people that had gathered to greet them, but this was known to be the custom of President Snow and the people of Box Elder in years gone by, even during President Young's time. He felt thankful for the privilege of meeting with the Saints, and realized that God had wonderfully blessed and preserved President Woodruff, who is now eighty-two years of age.

The meetings at the Conference Sunday and Monday were crowded to overflowing, and the speakers spoke freely and powerfully, the discourses being full of instructions and reproof and comfort to the Saints.

In accordance with the Governor's proclamation and instructions of the First Presidency, services were held today (Tuesday) in the Tabernacle, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. President Rudger Clawson and Apostle Lorenzo Snow were the speakers. They dwelt on the history of the government and the mission of George Washington, and the wisdom of God displayed in the establishment of the Constitution, and although the liberties guaranteed by that instrument have been abridged, especially to the Latter-day Saints, the time will come when the hand of God will be displayed in the preservation of the glorious charter and the restoration of all liberty guaranteed under it to the citizens of this great country. In this work the Latter-day Saints will take an important part.

J. B.

BRIGHAM CITY, April 28, 1889.

## VOICES FROM THE TOMB.

MR. JOSEPH BARKER sends, with a request that they be published, the following extracts from the expressions of three of the leading patriots of this nation. His reason, we presume, for drawing attention to these utterances, which are admonitory, is because the warnings embodied have been so largely and flagrantly disregarded.

"Then let us reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions."—Jefferson.

"Each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure, and while it does not interfere with the rights of other

States or the rights of the Union, every State must be sole judge of that measure proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety.

Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the human race. But everyone, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord, are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

No free government can stand without virtue in the people and a lofty spirit of patriotism. It is well known that there have always been those among us who wish to enlarge the powers of the general government, and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it is created, and its powers have been expressly enumerated. There can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed; for one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous. And if the principle of constructive powers or supposed advantages or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the general government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have in effect but one consolidated government."—Andrew Jackson.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who would labor to subvert the great pillars of human happiness, those firm props of the duties of men and citizens. The politician equally with the pious man ought to respect them.

Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice. Then let us with great caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of religious principles.

Observe good faith with all men and nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all.

Religion and morality enjoin this conduct."—Washington's Farewell Address.

## OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

During the last few weeks a series of most shocking, sickening and sensational suicides have occurred in this city. In one case a well-dressed man entered the reporters' room in the City Hall and drank a bottle of carbolic acid. In another a man climbed to the top of a four story building and jumped to the pavement below. In another case a man visited a house of ill-fame, remained there for several days, then drank poison, which he had in his possession all the time. Every paper one takes up contains a headline "Tragic Suicide," "Epidemic of Suicide," "A Suicidal Mania," or some such sensational caption. Here is an article from the Chicago Times on this fearful crime:

"During the week just passed there were in Chicago five suicides in a single day. There were over 100 throughout the country since April 1, and over 700 since New Year's. The suicide mania is indeed appalling. Let the mania continue at its present rate throughout the year and the number of suicides in the country at large will reach 2500. This will be nearly double the number in 1888, when it reached 1487.

"The increase of the crime of self-destruction through a series of years is startling. In 1881 the number was 605; the increase has been steady since that time.

"What is the cause of it moralists and humanitarians will ask. Where is this thing going to end?

"There is an impression in some quarters that death by suicide is confined chiefly to unknown and worthless characters. But this is not true, or at least not true to any great extent. What does the black and ghastly record of the last three months disclose? That the suicides of prominent and wealthy persons have been alarmingly numerous. Among those who have voluntarily shuffled off the mortal coil and taken a leap in the dark are three clergymen, three bankers, three lawyers, three mayors, three postmasters, one journalist, one army officer, two capitalists, two artists, four railroad officials, six doctors, seven office-holders, and twelve well-to-do merchants. What a variety of reasons these people must have had!

"Only last Sunday the quiet town of St. Louis, you will remember, was thrown into a tremendous excitement by the suicide of John Jackson, a prominent citizen, whose name had been connected with many business enterprises and whose fortune was estimated at several millions. He wrote a farewell note to a friend, saying: 'May wheat has beaten me; you can guess the rest.'

"There was the poor old man's final confession. 'May wheat has beaten me.' Then he went stealth-