

faith shall be pronounced, and, finally, all men shall recognize to some extent the beauty of the Gospel of the Son of God.

I rejoice, the speaker said, in this Gospel, and hope my faith may never slacken, but that I may feel in the future, as in the past, willing to build up the work in which we are engaged. The destiny of the faith committed to us is the bringing about the regeneration of the children of men. And it shall bring life eternal to all who accept it and live according to its requirements.

For years we have stood in an uncomfortable position, but the clouds are passing. The spirit of bitterness is giving way, and the time cannot be far distant when the Saints can mingle with the people of the world and be treated with respect. May we be able to act wisely and be prompted by a spirit of forbearance, of longsuffering, of love. My testimony is that this is the work of our Father and God.

Looking back on the year now drawing to a close, we find it to have been a very important one. Many changes have taken place. But those who are familiar with the work and designs of the Almighty can see that circumstances are being shaped by a wise hand. God's plans and purposes can not be narrowed down to our limits. His words must still be carried to the whole world. We may sometimes have thought the time at hand to close the missions in foreign countries, but we have but commenced to carry the good seed out which will ultimately be scattered among all the nations of the earth.

The choir sang the anthem:

Song of the Redeemed.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Seymour B. Young.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.

Having been born of honorable parents in Ontario County, State of New York, and breathing the air of our genial climate, I always feel an interest in the welfare of the citizen of this great Republic. I desire, therefore, to express my views on general principles and call the attention of the political sons of noble sires who fought and bled in order to establish a free and independent government on this North American continent. I would refer to history and the wise sayings of Benjamin; Franklin, General, or President George Washington, J. Q. Adams, T. Jefferson, Monroe and many others who founded and supported our glorious Union, Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

The political party spirit is agitating the mind of all politicians, and the question is asked, "Who is to be our next President?" My wisdom, if I have any, says "Decidedly select an American-born citizen—the wisest man that can be found on Union principles, whether educated or not, poor or rich—the man who will act and counsel wisely for the benefit of all classes of the people."

Wisdom dictates no tangling alliances, but peaceable and kind legislation in every case possible. Erect substantial forts at every seaport on the coast, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence

around to the European possessions on the Pacific ocean, especially at San Francisco. I have viewed its surroundings on Mare Island and it seems to me more like boys' play than engineering of wise men. Its inland location is too far from the coast for effective service. My view is to strongly fortify the northern bank at the Golden Gate, to protect the entrance into the bay, and build strong forts six miles south of the Golden Gate, on the Pacific shore.

Support and strengthen the army and navy, and if a soldier or sailor runs away hunt him up, pay his wages, and tell him the government has no use for him. Consider every able-bodied man from 24 to 45 years of age as a soldier, to be called into service by legal authority if required.

Organize and support institutions of learning for the instruction of the rising generation, of every grade, from the day school to the highest college course.

Repeal all legislation on high tariff acts, as they tend to encourage smuggling by lawless men, and are a stigma on Republican institutions.

Whoever saw a nation with too rich a circulating currency? Coin all the gold and silver bars and bullion in the United States treasury, strike off ten hundred million dollars in paper money and pass a decree that a gold, silver and paper dollar shall be of the same value, and a legal tender, in any amount throughout the United States Dominion. The time is near when the nations afar off will pay a premium on gold and silver for American paper money and bonds, with the United States stamp officially placed on it.

Organize a national Bank at Washington, D. C., and a branch bank in every State and Territory in the union, with money to loan at low interest on real estate security.

Assess rich and poor equally on money, bonds and property of every description without regard to millionaires. Lay a small per cent. on tax; it will raise a revenue sufficient for all governmental purposes.

Instruct Congress to make it an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, to convert so much grain into intoxicating liquors; that will cause the greatest death blow to intemperance ever thought of by man.

Wisdom would dictate no litigation, but that all classes adhere to the original constitutional decree, that Congress shall have no power to legislate on this subject.

Enlarge canals and dredge the shallows of navigable rivers in order to create ample facilities for carrying goods and products.

Encourage home manufactures in all manners of fabrics, fine and coarse. It will furnish employment for the artist and laborer and create wealth.

Extend a merciful, fatherly hand and care to the aged, the blind, lame and afflicted. No man knows but he may be brought to a like condition.

Bring out all prisoners except those guilty of the worst crimes known to men. Place them to work on the public highways, teach them morality and righteousness. It will be revenue in place of debt to the government.

Wisdom suggests the building of granaries in all grain-growing districts

and the storing up of grain against famine, want and cases of emergency, etc.

Much might be said on the protection of timber, animals, birds, fowls and fishes, also on corruption in cities, towns and hamlets, as gambling dens and houses of ill fame; but I close my eyes on this for the present.

I have condensed my ideas, but believe they are plain to the understanding of wise men, whom I ask to weigh them to the balance of reason and truth, and thereby decide who shall fill the Presidential chair in 1892.

JACOB E. TERRY, SR.

EAST HELENA,
Lewis Clark County, Montana,
December, 1891.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The regular meeting of the Sunday school officers and teachers was held Dec. 21st in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms, Stake Superintendent Thos. C. Griggs presiding. The musical exercises were furnished by the Sixth ward Sabbath school choir, under the direction of Brother Jos. H. Poulton. The attendance, probably owing to the severe weather, was not very large. More than half of the city schools were represented, also Union, West Jordan and South Jordan wards. Elder John Alford opened the meeting with prayer.

Elder G. M. Mumford was the first speaker. He said: In sensing the great importance of the position of a Sabbath school teacher, many shrink from its responsibility. But by study and application every teacher can improve and should continue to improve so long as he occupies the position of instructor. The first and most important requisite in a teacher is the possession of the spirit of his calling and a deep-felt interest in the subjects and principles that are taught in the Sabbath school. A thorough knowledge of the object to be attained and of the information desired to be imparted is a great essential to attain any degree of success. A teacher should, by previous study and preparation, be thoroughly and even familiarly acquainted with the lesson, so that his whole effort while in his class, may be made to teach in such a style and manner that all the members shall be taught. Attention to one's manner of teaching is equally essential to knowing what to teach. Object lessons, even very simple ones, will be found a very great aid in securing and retaining the attention of the children. Young people cannot long fasten their attention upon one subject if appealed to through the medium of the ear alone. Attention, however, must be obtained, if success would be reached. The first and greatest step towards obtaining attention is to interest the children; when they are interested there will be no difficulty in gaining and keeping their attention. Clear ideas, expressed in simple language, and repeated as often as may be necessary to give the children a clear understanding of the lesson, should be the rule to follow in teaching the young. The varying of the class exercises, or the presenting of the lesson in a different style than usual, will often arouse the attention when other methods fail. Next to the