

President F. A. Hammond then gave a report of the condition of the Stake as follows: Health of the people good; financial condition much better than last year; all kinds of grain and fruit prospects excellent; quite an improvement in spiritual matters.

Elder F. S. Richards addressed the congregation. He stated that the cause of the delay in their journey from Salt Lake was the change in train service since his former visit to Mancoos. He spoke of the many blessings of the Lord attending the Latter-day Saints in all their efforts. Cited the building of the city of Nauvoo, and the great enclosures of the Saints in all their undertakings. Counseled the Saints to be true to the Priesthood and to sustain the president of the Stake, Elder Hammond, and his brethren in their labors, and to see that all differences among the Saints be adjusted at once, as it is of great importance to live in peace here in order to do so in our eternal home.

Elder Charles W. Penrose discoursed upon the conditions governing our entrance into the world and our true relationship to our heavenly Father. He said the trials through which we are passing are all designed for our benefit. He also spoke of the excellency and majesty of God's power and wisdom to which man can aspire if he lives for them.

A Priesthood meeting was held at 7:30 p.m. The following named Bishops and brethren reported the condition of their respective wards: Bishop F. I. Jones of Monticello; Bishop Geo. Halls of Mancoos; Bishop Luther C. Burnham of Burnham; and Elder D. J. Rogers of Bluff.

Elders Penrose and Richards spoke upon the duties of the brethren holding the Priesthood, especially the Lesser Priesthood, making very clear many points not thoroughly understood by all in regard to the calling of the Priest.

Elder F. A. Hammond endorsed the remarks of the brethren and counseled the Bishops to appoint Priests and put them to work in their several wards.

During the time of the Priesthood meeting the officers and members of the Relief Society and Y. L. M. I. A. met at the home of Bishop George Halls and received much valuable counsel from Sister Richards, who is never lacking for an abundance of good things to say. The sisters report having an excellent time.

At 10 a. m. Sunday the Sabbath school convened. After a short session, the business of the conference was again taken up. The general and local authorities were unanimously sustained.

Elders Penrose and Richards each spoke a short time.

Permission having been obtained from the trustees, the Union Hall in the village of Mancoos was the scene of our Sunday afternoon services. More than half of the congregation were non-Mormons. The hall was comfortably filled, and excellent order and attention prevailed.

After the opening exercises, Elder Charles W. Penrose delivered a forcible discourse upon the true plan of life and salvation, and emphasized the fact that our Heavenly Father could not be the author of more than one

system of religion. The speaker quoted numerous passages of Scripture to prove that the primitive Church was broken up after the apostles fell asleep, and that in the latter days the Gospel should be restored.

Elder F. D. Richards discussed upon the principle of revelation, showing that in the wonderful achievements of men in the arts and sciences there are abundant evidences of divine wisdom, and why is the world so slow to accept revelation in religious matters, when through His abundant mercies and kindness they are receiving so much at His hand? The speaker touched upon the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith and the coming forth of the Book of Mormon.

Elder F. A. Hammond bore his testimony to the truth of the words of the brethren.

Sunday evening the Young Ladies and Relief Society held their conference, Sister Richards, Elder Penrose Elder Richards each spoke by way of counsel and exhortation.

Monday morning at 10 o'clock the Primary conference was held. After a few well chosen words of the visiting brethren the children rendered a very pleasing program, consisting of singing, marching, recitations and physical culture. The exercises were indeed impressive and entertaining and reflected great credit upon the officers of the association and especially our talented educator, Miss Anna Halls, who had the training of the children in their marches and physical culture exercises.

Sister Richards, in her original, happy way, addressed the children, and her kind, loving words were listened to and appreciated by all present.

Eleven o'clock having arrived our visitors were obliged to withdraw to take the train for home. While hand-shaking and good-byes were exchanged, wet eyes were plentiful, thus evidencing the love and affection felt for our dear brethren and our beloved Sister Richards who had come so far to feed us on the good things of life.

After returning from the train our venerable and honored president, F. O. Hammond spoke a few moments in his kind, fatherly way, and adjourned the conference for three months.

Thus ended one of the most profitable and entertaining conferences ever held in the Stake. From the very moment President Hammond called the conference to order, to its close, it was one continual feast of good things; and while we unite in blessings upon our brethren and sisters for their labors, we are not slow in acknowledging the goodness of our Heavenly Father for the rich outpouring of His Holy Spirit, which was so abundantly manifest during our conference.

CHARLES E. WALTON,
Stake Clerk.

Per H. M. TAYLOR,
Clerk pro tem.

A PIONEER WOMAN'S IDEA.

Mrs. Charlotte W. C. Higbee, one of Utah's pioneer women, has a design for a float for the Pioneer Jubilee which is worthy of special attention. It represents a notable feature of

Utah's progress—its architecture in the line of public buildings—and taken in connection with the historic element introduced would form a most interesting illustration. The attention of the Pioneer float committee is therefore specially directed to Mrs. Higbee's proposition, which is by no means for an expensive float, but for a most excellent representation.

Mrs. Higbee's suggestion is that this architectural and historical car be made so far as practicable of Utah material. It is to be on a revolving platform, the framework to be fifteen feet high and ten feet square. The platform is to be divided into equal parts, each giving an outward space for an illustration of those large and notable public buildings, each of the Mormon Temples, the large Tabernacle, and the Salt Lake City and county building. The intermediate frame work is to be covered with specimens of Utah ores, giving a general appearance of a mineral castle, with trimmings of onyx, etc. The whole could be illuminated with electric lights when necessary. The center is to be surmounted with a beehive and sego lily. Among the ornamental suggestions as illustrative of the history of the Pioneers coming to Utah, both in their inception of this being the place of their destination and their early operations here, Mrs. Higbee points out that photographs of leading men, such as Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, Hyrum Smith, Lorenzo Snow, Daniel H. Wells, and others who were instrumental as leaders in having the people come to Utah and in directing their efforts here would be most appropriate.

As to giving prominent representation to painting or representations of the public buildings named, the lady suggests their appropriateness in this way: The Mormon Temples present an architectural feature that is peculiar to the people of this State; in no other part of the world are buildings of that class erected, and a representation of Utah without them would be gravely at fault. Then there is the Tabernacle which, as an auditorium at the time it was constructed and now, possesses features unknown to other buildings, and which have made it famous the world over—the largest self-supporting roof, the greatest whispering gallery in the world, etc.—and all the work of Utah people. Next is the city and county building, the handsomest and largest erected by county and municipal government in the Rocky Mountain region, and a pioneer, in elegant, convenient, and commodious public edifices. The float suggested by Mrs. Higbee combines these notable architectural works in a simple form, and provides for a representation which cannot be omitted from among the floats and leave anything like a perfected illustration of Utah's great works. Concerning the photographs named, Mrs. Higbee calls attention to the fact that President Joseph Smith designated the Rocky Mountains as the place where the Pioneers should locate, and that with knowledge of this designation, President Brigham Young would not listen to any suggestion of moving on to Oregon or California, but stayed right