

which another clerk is paid \$1,200 and \$1,400, and many a woman at \$900 is doing thoroughly work which a \$1,400 man is half doing at her side. Still, \$1,000 is a pretty good pay, and the chief objection of these government positions that the employes have little chance to rise. They may get up to \$1,400, \$1,600 and perhaps \$1,800 a year, but their chances are small and the limit is fixed. It is seldom that a clerk becomes a cabinet minister, though cases of this kind have been known in the past. Horatio King went into the Post Office Department as a clerk at \$1,000 a year and he acted as Postmaster General under Buchanan. There are assistant secretaries in the departments who have been clerks, but the majority of the men who go into the great mills of Uncle Sam are ground between the upper and nether mill stone and soon become, as far as energy, push and ambitious work is concerned, inanimate power.

You have all heard the story of how Salmon P. Chase once came to his uncle, who was then in the United States Senate, and asked for a government job. His uncle told him he would give him a dollar to buy an ax or a spade, but that he would not aid him in digging his own grave in one of Uncle Sam's official cemeteries. Postmaster General Bissell told me not long ago that he did not consider the government departments a good place for young men, and there is no doubt but that an enterprising, energetic young fellow had better keep away from the government service. The hours are short and all the tendencies are to laziness and good-for-nothingness. A man has to have very positive qualities in order not to be turned into a machine, and all the tendencies are to extravagancies in living. Washington is a city of rich young men and a place in which nearly every man lives up to his income. It is a city containing many installment houses, and I know of society women as well as government clerks who buy the dresses which they wear at all fashionable receptions on installments, and who have not always paid for them by the time they are worn out. The business houses of Washington expect people to run bills, and they have their settlements just after the government pay days at the 15th or the last of the month. Comparatively few of the government clerks save money and only the fewest try to make any money out of that which they do save.

Washington is a great place for people to go into debt, and there is a small class of the government clerks who are in the habit of borrowing money at 10 per cent a month. There are about the Capitol and the different departments brokers who lend money at this rate, and they turn up about pay day in order to catch the clerks who owe them. They know their money is good and they lose but little. Instances have been known of clerks who have paid \$10 a month for ten years for the use of \$100, and the majority of those who borrow at this rate do not appreciate how much interest they are paying. It used to be that such brokers when they could not get the money on time would make complaints to the chiefs of the departments and through them would collect their bills. This has been abolished of late years, and no note shaver has now

any control over the salaries of the clerks. Brokers of this kind were in times past connected with Congress, and I know of a past sergeant-at-arms who made a fortune in this way. He would lend money at high rates to Congressmen and deduct the amount when he came to give them their salaries. The employes of the Capitol and Congressmen sometimes anticipate their pay in this way even now, but it is done very quietly and no one hears of it.

Frank G. Carpenter

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

PLEASANT GROVE, March 26, 1894.—On the 16th day of April, 1890, the presidency of the Utah Stake, in company with some of the Twelve Apostles, held a meeting at Pleasant Grove, and as the ward had extended on every side it was considered advisable to divide it into three wards. The first ward, being the most central, retained the meeting house (which had just been cleaned up and repainted by the united efforts of the whole ward). It was necessary for the two new wards to each provide a meeting house. On May 1st, 1890, the Bishop and counselors and the other members of the Second ward held a meeting and appointed a committee of five to select a place and build a meeting house. This committee has faithfully labored to this end as fast as the limited resources of the members of the ward would allow them, until March 24, 1894, when they were able to report the house finished and properly furnished with everything necessary for comfort and reverence of worship—a good grave growing, the grounds properly graded and fenced and everything connected with the lot and house and its furniture paid for—the total cost of it all being three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

On Sunday, March 25, 1894, Elders Heber J. Grant and Abraham H. Cannon of the Council of the Apostles, with members of the Utah Stake presidency and High Council and other friends from the adjoining wards, met with us and dedicated the building to the Lord. The visitors were met at the entrance to the grounds by about two hundred Sunday School children who greeted them with a song of welcome under the direction of our choir leader, A. W. Harper. The meetings were called to order at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. by Bishop James Cobbley. Elder Heber J. Grant offered the dedicatory prayer, and wise and timely counsel and words of comfort and encouragement were given by the visitors and others who addressed the meetings. The choir sang some appropriate pieces and a good spirit prevailed. The Saints feel humble and thankful to their Heavenly Father for their place of worship.

JOSEPH W. ASH, Clerk.

P. S.—I may add, in order that Saints in other wards in similar circumstances may be encouraged to try to unite their humble efforts and have a creditable place of worship, that we are all poor people and our prospects when we started to build were very discouraging; our ward consists of about eighty families, ten of them

being widows with families and others very poor; but with one grand united effort we started and God has blessed our labors.

J. W. A.

PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of the Parowan Stake of Zion convened in the Cedar City tabernacle on Sunday, March 18th, 1894, at 10 a. m. There were present, of the Stake Presidency, Uriah T. Jones, Morgan Richards Jr. and Francis Webster, members of the High Council, Bishops of wards and a very good attendance of the Saints.

After the opening exercises the time was occupied in listening to the reports of the Stake superintendency of the Sunday schools and Y. M. M. I. associations, which were reported to be in a flourishing condition. The Bishops reported their several wards, and a marked improvement among the Saints in some of the wards was perceptible.

In the afternoon we were blessed with the presence of Elder David H. Cannon, president of the St. George Temple, whose instructions to the Saints of this Stake were very encouraging, and calculated to greatly benefit all who were willing to profit by them.

In the evening a Priesthood meeting was held, at which the brethren received valuable instructions from Elders Jones, Richards and Cannon.

Conference was called to order on Monday the 19th at 10 a. m. After singing and prayer, the statistical report of the Stake was read, and the general and local authorities and list of home missionaries were presented and sustained by a unanimous vote of the assembly. Elder Edward Dalton addressed the Saints, exhorting them to be diligent in performing the duties required of them. The remainder of the time was profitably occupied by Elder M. Richards Jr.

2 p. m. The speakers Monday afternoon were Elders D. H. Cannon, F. Webster, R. W. Heyborne and Uriah Jones, all of them instructing the Saints to be diligent in the great work of the Lord in these last days. Some of the subjects treated upon during the conference were Temple labor for the living and the dead, the example that should be set before the youth, the financial condition of the people, and the starting and sustaining of home industries.

The singing by the Cedar City tabernacle choir under the able leadership of Professor Joseph Casslett was a marked feature of the conference. The visitors to the conference were very hospitably entertained by the brethren and sisters of the Cedar ward.

JAMES CONNELL,
Asst. Stake Clerk.

The registry lists in these several wards of Central City, Colo., show a total registration of 1,146 voters, of which 806 are male and 340 female. The highest number of female voters registered in one ward is that of the First, where the names of 128 appear, in the Second 80, in the Third 86, in the Fourth 46. The prospects are, says a special to the *Denver News*, that next Tuesday the largest vote ever polled in the city for years will be attested by the number of votes cast for municipal honors.