

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

★ The Sunday school officers and teachers of this Stake met last evening in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms, Superintendent T. C. Griggs presiding. The Taylorsville Sunday school choir furnished the excellent music during the evening, and the opening prayer was offered by Elder J. H. Parry.

■ About two-thirds of the city schools were represented, as also were the schools of Union and Taylorsville.

Elder Robert A. Ure, of the Sunday school missionary corps, stated that he had always enjoyed his labors in the Sunday school, and appreciated very highly the valuable instructions he had received in them while a boy.

The speaker referred to the efforts now being made to conduct the Sunday schools in a more uniform manner, and according to the best light and intelligence obtainable. The schools which had adopted the new methods were making, in most instances, much the greater progress, and were doing good.

Every effort should be made to get into the Sunday school ranks the many young people, those between the ages of 14 and 21 years, as most of the schools had very few of this age in attendance.

Superintendent Archibald Frame, of Taylorsville, briefly reported the Sunday school of his ward. It was fully graded, but the best work, as with other schools, was being done in the Primary class. Better work could be done in all the classes if the teachers would study and prepare their lessons beforehand, so that they would have something fresh and interesting to present to their scholars.

Superintendent Charles Deuney, of the Union Sunday school, was the next speaker. One of the greatest drawbacks, the speaker said, to the Sunday school work as he found it, was the lack of competent teachers, as where there were good teachers there was no trouble to get a good attendance of children.

He referred to the beneficial effects of an occasional reunion of several contiguous schools as was held on Sunday last, August 14, when the schools of Union, Taylorsville and South Taylorsville met with the school of West Jordan. He had also found the regular attendance of the Bishop a great help.

"Let us Treat Each Other Kindly," was very beautifully rendered by the choir.

Superintendent T. C. Griggs called attention to a recent general circular of the general board of the Sunday School Union, and referred particularly to the inter-Stake Sunday school missionary work shortly to be resumed. Another special feature of the circular was the appointment of the first Sunday in September as "nickel day," upon which occasion the superintendents were directed to make an earnest effort to make a success of this work of raising means for the publication of text books, charts, etc., by the general board. It was suggested that preparations be made two or three weeks before hand, and bring the subject before their schools so that there would be a hearty and willing response made to the good cause by all the children.

The speaker also reminded the wards represented that a recent call was made for a subscription from the various schools of this Stake, for \$2 or less from each school in the Stake, and scarcely half of the schools had responded, and it was desired that those who had not already done so would promptly respond and forward their contributions, including the "nickel" subscriptions, to the Stake secretary, J. H. Parry, Box 90, Salt Lake City.

As there would not be any schools held in the city on Sunday, September 4, on account of Stake conference, Superintendent Griggs suggested that nickel day be the last Sunday in August in all the schools not convening on September 4th.

The audience were greatly favored by a song and chorus from Mrs. Annie McKay Murphy and the choir, entitled "Let us oft Speak Kind Words to Each Other."

Benediction was pronounced by Assistant Supt. John Vincent, of the Sixteenth ward, and the meeting adjourned for one month.

The Twelfth ward school will furnish the music at the next meeting.

J. H. PARRY, Sec'y.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

LAST January a conference was held in Columbus, Ohio, between employers and laborers to consider existing conditions. In March a similar meeting was held at Toledo. A report of the work performed at both meetings was recently published in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and signed by Washington Gladden, General Blinkerhoff, of Mansfield, O., and the Rev. Sydney Strong, of Mt. Vernon.

The first question discussed at both these conferences was as follows:

"Do you think that the present relations of employers and laborers are satisfactory?" The response to this was almost unanimously in the negative, but the general opinion was that the unsatisfactory conditions could be compared. Several successful employers admitted that competition is often made an instrument of injustice, and that the lowest price at which labor can be obtained is not always a just price. It is not always just to buy labor as cheap as possible and sell products in the highest market. One large employer said "he hoped public opinion would eventually brand as disreputable any one who has accumulated a large fortune from the employment of those who remain poor despite their best efforts."

Profit-sharing was discussed. This system brought out some conflicting opinions. Even labor leaders did not endorse it, on the ground that it would destroy labor unions. The sense of both meetings was that while plausible in theory it would prove difficult in practice.

In discussing the relation of government to capital and labor, the sentiment of the latter's representatives inclined to some form of Bellamyism or Socialism. But in the matter of transportation such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, etc., the labor men were almost unanimous in the idea that they should be controlled by the State. The capitalists did not take this view. Their opposition arose from the belief that such an innovation would still

further corrupt politics. They, however, believed that something should be done to improve the present system. Employees did not object to the eight-hour day provided it could be made universal. Many favored arbitration under Government auspices in labor troubles.

It was pretty generally agreed that labor was by no means the only source of wealth, neither was capital. Brains were the great factor, and should be classed before either capital or labor in wealth-production. It was also concluded that equality does not exist in human capacities or conditions. But the strong are in duty bound to help the weak. It was agreed that large numbers of native-born workingmen, were being alienated from churches and religious influences, while foreigners were more identified with them. Labor organizations were not condemned by the employers, while the laborers insisted that they were a necessity. Speaking on the subject the *Springfield Republican* says:

"It was one of the best outcomes of these conferences at Columbus and Toledo, that instead of insistence on the old economic dogmas that competition is the only law and the equivalent of supply and demand, the only gospel, the higher principle of mutual confidence, respect and sacrifice seemed to be getting the better, however slowly, of the anti-Christian law of that personal selfishness, which whether in the dogged will of the employer or the employed, will be ever insisting on personal rights to the disregard of personal duties."

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN SOCIAL LIFE

MINNESOTA has just experienced one of those dramatic developments in social life which savors of the fertile imagination of the playwright. It is almost an exact duplicate of the Robert Ray Hamilton episode, with the tragic elements omitted. The dispatches contained but very brief references to it.

The chief actor in the story is Ezra T. Foot, vice-president of the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad. He is the son of Silas Foot, the senior member of a large mercantile firm in St. Paul. He is about twenty-six years of age, and organist of the First Presbyterian church in that city. About six years ago he went to Philadelphia to learn the profession of dentistry. There he met a young woman named Flood, who belonged to the class of unfortunates for which eastern cities are notorious. They went to live together as man and wife.

In the fall of 1889 Foot obtained his degree, and settled in Lancaster, Pa. He severed all relations with the Flood girl. She went to New York city and returned to her old life. There she made the acquaintance of a midwife named Landan. Through her the girl obtained a baby boy from a family named Campbell for adoption. She gave her name as Mrs. Foot of St. Paul. The baby boy was then five months old. The Flood woman took the baby and went to Lancaster, and presented it to the dentist as his son, and demanded marriage. It was fully a year since they parted, but the baby was five months old. The couple repaired to New Jersey, where no mar-