

## PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened at the Assembly Hall in this city today—Saturday, Jan. 7th, 1893—at 11 a. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding. Present also on the stand, Counselors Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, Patriarchs William J. Smith, Alonzo H. Raleigh, William Walker and Joseph Horne; President Elias Morris and Counselors George B. Wallace and William C. Dunbar, of the High Priests' quorum, and other High Priests and Elders.

All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting Brighton.

Twelve Presidents of Seventies responded to the roll call.

The home missionary corps was represented by quite a number of the brethren, members of that organization.

Seventeen quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers, viz.: The First, Second, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second quorums.

The Sabbath Schools of the Stake were represented by Superintendent Thomas C. Griggs.

Seventeen young men, upon the recommendation of their respective Bishops, received certificates authorizing their ordination as Elders.

The usual business being dispatched, remarks were made in the following order by the speakers named.

## PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON

gave New Year's greetings to the assembled brethren, and complimented the Bishops and representatives of the various wards upon the favorable showing made by the Stake in the matter of donations to the Salt Lake Temple, according to the recent apportionment by the First Presidency. The speaker here read the list of donations as furnished by the Presiding Bishopric; dating from October 1st, 1892, and up to the close of the year. He felt to bless the brethren and sisters for their whole-souled and generous response to this call.

## ELDER WILLIAM W. RITER

addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the subject of the education and training of the youth in the various schools founded by the Latter-day Saints. He spoke of a recent visit that he and others representing the Stake Board of Education had made to the schools at Mill Creek and other places, and of the good work that they were doing. He referred to the rapid decline of faith in Deity manifested by the world at large, and of the encroachments made by the spirit of infidelity in our own community. To counteract these influences the Saints had an important work to perform. It was quite a necessary that the children of the Saints should be saved as that the outside world should be evangelized. Our children should be surrounded from their earliest years by spiritual influences, and should receive the benefits of the denominational schools founded and now thriving in our midst. He spoke of

the influence of the schools instituted by the Utah pioneers, and could testify that even those primitive institutions had benefited many, a fact manifested in after years if not immediately. How much more good could be done with the superior advantages now possessed by the people? Our Church schools were in need of assistance, but as to how best to help them he would leave for others to suggest. The speaker next touched upon the subject of running into debt and deprecated the practice prevalent among the Saints. It was the tendency of the times and our people had partaken of it largely. He thought it was time to call a halt in this direction.

## COUNSELOR JOSEPH E. TAYLOR

stated that he was pleased with the good attendance present. He continued upon the subject of Church schools and of the visit of his self and Elder Riter to the Central Seminary at Mill Creek. The good influence that prevailed among the pupils was commented upon. The school named was in debt, but the six wards that had founded it owed it almost enough to pay its indebtedness, and he thought an effort should be made to collect the means and relieve the institution of that burden. Tuition would not support these schools; they needed and must have help additional thereto, and an interest in their behalf should be created throughout the Stake. Far better would it be for those who had means to spend it in this manner than to hoard it up for their children to quarrel over after their parents are dead.

## COUNSELOR CHARLES W. PENROSE

warmly endorsed the remarks already made. He suggested that the Mutual Improvement Associations make the prevalent spirit of infidelity an object of special attack. There was not so much positive atheism in the minds of young Latter-day Saints as a carelessness and indifference relative to religion, and a spirit of skepticism as to the efficacy of prayer and the existence of a personal God. The speaker suggested the founding of evening schools and the delivery of lectures in the associations regarding the nature and existence of God, and the necessity of His communing with man.

## PRESIDENT A. M. CANNON

spoke of the cheap dances frequented by all kinds of characters that were gotten up in the community and enjoined upon the Bishops to guard their flocks lest their young people be led astray by such temptations.

The meeting adjourned till the first Saturday in February.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—A first-class political sensation in the midst of the quiet enjoyments of the holidays is something that Washington seldom gets, but it had it this week; and, notwithstanding the absence of many of those whose presence would have added to its intensity, it was, and is yet, quite exciting enough for those who take pleasure in political flurries, and most men do. Although it was generally known that Mr. Cleve-

land was opposed to the election of Murphy, the Hill-Tammany candidate for United States senator from New York, it was supposed that his election was a sure thing and that Mr. Cleveland would consider it good policy to keep his hands off. The explosion of a dynamite bomb on a crowded thoroughfare would not, therefore, have created more excitement among the passersby than Mr. Cleveland's newspaper interview did among the politicians when it was received here.

The flat-footed stand Mr. Cleveland takes in that interview against the election of Murphy to the Senate is regarded here as a direct challenge to Senator Hill and Tammany for a fight to the death. Opinion differs as to whether it will elect or defeat Murphy. Some say that the Democratic members of the New York legislature will accept it as a notice that a vote for Murphy will shut them out from the federal flesh pots and that enough of them will desert Murphy to bring about his defeat; others, that it will be regarded as an attempt on the part of Mr. Cleveland to interfere with state politics and will cause Murphy to be elected to a certainty. The last clinch their arguments by citing the disastrous result of President Arthur's attempt to make Folger governor of New York. Whatever its result may be its promulgation at this time shows that Mr. Cleveland is not afraid of Senator Hill and Tammany.

Representative Holman, who is known to congressional fame as "the great objector" and as "the watch dog of the treasury," is a firm believer in the ultimate commercial union of the entire American continent. What he means by commercial union is that the trade between every nation in America should be as free as that which now exists between the states of our Union, and that a uniform tariff upon articles from other parts of the world should be adopted by all of the American nations. He predicts that the idea will be carried out within the next thirty years in its entirety and that one tariff will be in effect from Alaska to Cape Horn. Mr. Holman says he can see no good reason why Canada and Mexico should not now have such a commercial union with the United States. Mr. Holman's opinions are always entitled to respect, and they usually get it, but in this case the open endorsers are few; likewise the open opponents. In fact, the question is regarded as one that may become of great political importance in the near future, and the average politician is not anxious to express an opinion until he has ascertained the trend of popular sentiment.

The House ways and means committee favors the repeal of the sugar bounty law, and it is probable that the committee will make a favorable report on Representative Scott's bill providing for its repeal. Representative Scott claims that a canvass he has made of the House and Senate shows that the bill will pass, but others say that it will be impossible to get the bill through the Senate, unless it be amended so as to put a tax on foreign sugar. There is an impression, however, that if the bill gets to the Senate, a number of the Republican senators who supported