

stered. The afternoon was mostly occupied in hearing reports from the wards, which were all represented and reported in satisfactory condition.

Elder S. B. Young resumed his former subject upon the law of tithing, showing why it was instituted and the benefits to be derived by a strict observance of the same.

Monday 10 a. m.—Brother S. B. Young gave a brief history of the disease known as la grippe and the liability of more fatal diseases following. He gave some good recipes for the cure of diphtheria, membranous croup, etc., and particularly counseled the Saints in respect to cleanliness. Pure air and sunshine, he said, are the best disinfectants, and soap and water the next. Brother Young also discoursed upon the loyalty of the Saints to our government from their earliest history and the wisdom of President Brigham Young in the course of industry he taught the people to pursue.

1 p. m. The General and Stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained. Bishop Thomas and Elder F. S. Bromwell spoke upon the first principles of the Gospel and the gifts and blessings in the Church. Counselor Steele of the Stake presidency counseled the Saints upon the importance of properly training the young, encouraged all to live near to God and asked the bishops to diffuse among the people the instructions received during conference.

JAS. GILLESPIE, Stake Clerk.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met in regular session June 4th, President Scott in the chair. The members present were: Pike, Nelson, Young, Newman, Lett, Snow, Colbath and Duke.

LAND FOR SALE.

Theodore Burmester called the attention of the board to the fact that lot 4, in block 13, plat B, was for sale for \$16,000. Committee on building and sites.

BANK ACCOUNT OVERDRAWN.

Treasurer Walden called attention to the fact that, acting under instructions, he had overdrawn the board's account at McCornick & Co's some \$12,000. No arrangement had been made in regard to this overdraft, and he requested that something be done without delay. Committee on finance.

WANTS TO COMPETE.

H. T. E. Well, a Denver architect, represented that when the board was ready to build more school houses, he would like to submit plans in competition. Committee on buildings.

TEACHERS' COMPENSATION.

Superintendent Millsbaugh reported that nearly all the teachers who had been recommended for continuance had been informed of such recommendation, and asked to indicate their wishes as to acceptance by June 10. Many of the teachers desired to know something about the salaries they were to receive, and the superintendent therefore asked if last year's schedule would be adopted. That schedule was as follows: Inexperienced teachers, maximum \$50 per month; teachers of one year's experience \$70; the

highest grade, except principals, \$75 per month. Committee on teachers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Walden submitted the following report of receipts and disbursements during the month of May:

Received from the Tenth district.....	\$ 215 28
Overdraft, May 1.....	328 67
Paid warrants during the month.....	10,913 04
Overdraft, June 1.....	11,526 43

ON SUPPLIES.

The committee on supplies recommended the janitors be retained until July 1, to assist in taking care of the property of the board. Committee on supplies and buildings with power to act.

THE \$20,000 DEFICIT.

Colonel Nelson reported that the committee on finance, acting under instructions, had arranged to supply the deficit of \$20,000 needed to carry the board through the year, the interest on the same being 10 per cent. The committee was authorized to complete the arrangements.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION.

It was also announced that the committee on finance had completed all arrangements for holding the school bond election on June 12, and asked authority to employ fifteen clerks to assist in taking and counting the votes, etc. The report was adopted and the authority given.

Adjourned until Thursday evening, June 18th.

THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATION.

ST. PAUL, May 30.—The recent memorial of the Catholic emigration societies to the Pope requesting him to follow national lines in the work among immigrants in America, has attracted great attention. The *Pioneer Press* today called on Archbishop Ireland and asked a statement regarding the matter.

The archbishop said: "So far as Mr. Cohensley and his friends and co-laborers are concerned, they have a well defined object in view. They mean to work for it with might and main. It is to harness the church in America into the service of recently arrived immigrants from Germany, other Catholic interests in the country being apparently looked upon as quite secondary. Their demands are based on the supposition that the bishops and priests of America are Irish and neglect the Germans. We have to note here the actual or assumed ignorance of Cohensley as to the condition of the German-speaking Catholics in America. In asserting that they are neglected, he does a most positive injustice to the bishops of the country, whose constant efforts have been and are to provide for all the Catholics of foreign tongue priests of their own nationality.

"There is a singular malice, too, in his attempt to represent the Catholic Church in America as Irish. As a matter of fact, bishops born in Ireland are few in the American hierarchy, and those few have spent nearly all their lives in America and are thoroughly identified with the country and its institutions. The bishops of America are in heart and soul Americans. They have no more idea of making the church Irish than they have of allow-

ing it to be made German. The mass of our Catholics today have been born in America and, whether their fathers were Irish or German, they are citizens, and they resent with indignation any effort to class them as Irish or German, or foreigners of any stripe.

"What is a most strange feature in this whole Lucerne movement is

THE IMPUDENCE OF THE MEN

in undertaking to meddle, under any pretext, in the Catholic affairs of America. This is simply unpardonable, and all American Catholics will treasure up the effort for future action. We acknowledge the Pope of Rome as our chief in spiritual matters, and we are glad to receive directions from him, but men in Germany or Switzerland or Ireland must mind their own business and be still as to ours.

"Nor is this the most irritating fact in this movement. The inspiration of the work in Europe comes, the dispatches tell us, from a clique in America. Even if the dispatches had been silent on this matter, we would have known that this is the truth. For the last five or six years there has been a determined effort on the part of certain foreign-born Catholics in America, priests and laymen, to obtain control of Catholic matters in America.

The Poles in the West, the French-Canadians in the East, and the Germans West and East, have been at work in this direction. The Germans sent in 1886 a representative to Rome to obtain pro-German legislation. They have since formed societies, notably the Deutsch-Amerikanische Priester Verein, for the same purpose. I am quite sure that I am right when I bring home to this Verein the whole prompting of the Lucerne proceedings.

THIS FOREIGN MOVEMENT

In America, it must be well understood, is confined to a comparatively small number. The great mass of German-speaking Catholics, laymen and priests, are totally opposed to all plans and intrigues to retain foreign ascendancy, and are most heartily in sympathy with everything that is American. We have Catholics from all countries of Europe, yet they all work together with signal unanimity and are all united in patriotism, as they are in the faith.

"The promoters of German foreignism in America are certain journalists whose trade is gone if the German language loses its hold, and certain priests, who, coming to America in advanced years, never learn much English and scarcely know that there is in America a country outside the German village or quarter surrounding their parsonage. Of course, where these men are allowed to work they have a following who, misguided and misled, clamor against fancied inferiority and fancied persecution.

There is not the slightest possibility that any result will come from this Lucerne conference, except it be to lead to the utter extinction of all foreign animosity among us. The bishops of America are fully able to ward off all foreign invasions and to maintain the church on thorough American lines."

After speaking of foreign domination in civil affairs as an excuse for this