

President L. Snow, Apostles F. D. Richards, A. H. Cannon and Presidents Seymour B. Young, of the First Council of the Seventies, and L. W. Shurtliff of this Stake, who held the attention of the audience riveted upon their utterances.

The chief topics dwelt upon were the completion of the Salt Lake Temple and the important epoch it forms in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The speakers expressed themselves pleased with the general spirit of willingness manifested by the Saints to co-tribute to the extent of their ability to furnish the means necessary to liquidate all the obligations the authorities were under, and that when the sacred edifice is dedicated it may be free from any financial incumbrances, and that it may be holy unto the Lord, and that it will be accepted by Him as a house in which He will be willing to dwell. They poured forth volumes of instruction to the Saints upon the necessity of preparing themselves to enjoy the privileges which will be offered them on the 6th of April, 1893, and succeeding days to enter the sacred precincts of the Temple and participate in the dedicatory services. They counseled the Saints to be faithful, humble, and pure and clean in their lives before the Lord; to be honest and true to all their covenants; to be true to each other and to God; to divest themselves of all malice, strife, ill feelings, hardness of heart towards each other; to cultivate a spirit of forbearance and forgiveness; as we are commanded to forgive all men, and especially those of the "household of faith," that no person can enter that Temple at the dedication and enjoy the spirit and blessings thereof if he is not fully reconciled to his brethren and sisters—otherwise all that he would hear would be to him as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

The Saints were exhorted to be faithful not only in attending to their meetings in the season thereof, but also to be punctual and honest in the payment of their tithes, their offerings, and donations for all needful purposes, including that for the completion of the Temple.

The history of the dedication of the Temple of the Lord in Kirtland was reviewed, also the many manifestations of the favor of the Lord to His people on that occasion; and the speakers said they believed that if the Saints will live for them God will be willing to vouchsafe many blessings to them at the forthcoming dedication of the Temple in Salt Lake City.

The speakers held the audience spell bound, and it was interesting, indeed, to witness with what intense interest the people listened to the utterances of the servants of God on these occasions. They were meetings which will be long remembered by all who participated in them.

The authorities of the Church, general and local, were presented and sustained by hearty, unanimous vote.

On Sunday night the officers, teachers and many members of the Sunday Schools of Weber Stake held a union in the Second ward meeting house; Superintendent R. Ballantyne presided. Elder Charles Wright delivered a lecture on Sabbath school grading

in which he showed the superiority of this system to that which prevailed under the old system. Superintendents John Watson, John G. Ellis and J. W. Rex gave sketches of their operations, and the success attending the grading in their several schools. The system worked well and the results thus far attained were satisfactory. The Sunday school workers in this Stake are alive and their labors are devoted to promote the best intellectual and spiritual interests of the young.

Superintendent Ballantyne gave much valuable instruction to the officers and members of the schools. He reminded parents and teachers of the important duty of seeing that every child of school age is properly enrolled, and that pains should be taken to secure their attendance at school. He also read the circular of instructions relative to the statistical report, and urged upon the superintendents and secretaries the importance of punctuality and correctness in furnishing these reports. He requested them to lose no time, but to commence at once to gather up the materials for this important item, which is required of them. From all that was advanced at this meeting it was evident that the Sabbath school work in the Weber Stake is progressing and that the course of the workers is onward and upward.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH HALL.

OGDEN CITY, Oct. 17th, 1892.

A DRY SEPTEMBER.

The United States department of agriculture and weather bureau says in its monthly review of Utah weather for September, 1892:

Temperature, etc. — The month could be properly characterized as a very dry one, and one above the average September in warmth. The atmospheric movement was sluggish, resulting in absence of storms and a prevailing dryness.

The amount of sunshine was unusual, even for September. The photographic record at Salt Lake City, shows a total sunshine of 325 hours, or about 90 per cent of the possible amount.

There were two hot spells, one from the 14th to 19th, and the other from 28th to the 30th. During the former of these periods the maximum temperature of 102 was reached at St. George, on the 16th; a temperature of 104 reported from Fillmore on the 28th, appears erroneous. During the cold spell on the 21st of the month the mercury at Scofield sank to twenty degrees; the extreme range at Scofield was thirty-seven degrees, the greatest reported from any station. Grouse Creek had a monthly range of thirty-six, the least range recorded by self-registering instruments.

The average temperature of the Territory was 64.6 degrees; a mean of from twenty stations. The monthly mean at St. George was 79; at Fillmore 71.7; Ogden 69.9; Moab 66.8; Scofield 53.

Precipitation. — Reports agree that the month was one of the driest Septembers ever known. Many localities had absolutely no precipitation, and even where rain fell it was only a few light showers, the greatest amounts

being 0.54 inch at Ogden, and 0.49 at Snowville. The average of all stations was 0.09 inches.

Light frosts occurred at Lon on the 10th and 11th; at Levan on the 21st, and at Snowville on the 29th and 30th.

Light thunderstorms occurred at various stations on the 2nd, 20th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

The observer at Levan writes—The month has been unusually dry, with hot days and cold nights. Ranges dry and bare; no show for stock living out this winter without feeding.

Observer at Lescoc writes—The month has been very dry. No high winds; clear sky nearly all the month, with light breezes from the southwest.

Observer at Mt. Carrol—This has been the driest month of the year; only a sprinkle on the 30th.

Observer at Richfield—This has been the driest season known in this county. Crops have stood it well, as the yield is about the average. Cattle ranges on the mountains have been poor for lack of rain.

Observer at St. George—Weather sultry, atmosphere rather smoky. The driest time for over four years.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Harrison is no more. At 1:40 a.m. came the end, and for the second time in the history of the White House, a President's wife has died within its walls. Mrs. Harrison met death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian, and her last days were comparatively free from pain. For twenty-four hours the President and family have been almost constantly at her bedside awaiting the end. Last night was without especial incident, but late and early, so frequently that he could have slept but little, if at all, the President was in and out of the sick room, and was never easy for any length of time.

As the day waned and the sun sank behind the western hills, the anxiety of the watchers became more and more intense. The shadows deepened, the sun sank to rest, night came and the end was not yet. The telegraph instruments in the eastern part of the building had been steadily ticking all day, bringing from afar and near inquiry from friends of the family. But after 6 o'clock they ticked faster and faster. Some one had sent to Indianapolis a bulletin announcing Mrs. Harrison's death. The premature report spread rapidly over the country from West to East, and there began to flow in upon the wire messages of condolence addressed to the President. Mr. Halford promptly authorized a prompt denial, but it did not overtake the original story, and messages continued to arrive in numbers.

Just after six o'clock Mrs. Harrison suffered another sinking spell, and messages were sent by Halford to the absent cabinet officers, asking them to return to Washington immediately, but the sick woman had yet sufficient reserve strength to rally once more and repulse the attack of the dread visitor who hovered on the threshold. Soon after 9 o'clock the physician announced that the patient might be expected to live until midnight. Even this small grain of encouragement was received