

rupted by Senator Teller several times; and when he objected Mr. Teller retorted that his interruptions were solely for the purpose of correcting misrepresentations the senator from Ohio was making. "That is false," said Mr. Sherman bluntly, and then proceeded with his statement. Three important amendments to the bill, all looking towards an actual control of the work by this government have been offered respectively by Senators Higgins, Stewart and Quay.

The public has been misinformed by careless writers as to the bill introduced by Senator Sherman and favorably reported to the Senate by the finance committee. The bill does not make a new issue of bonds certain; it only authorizes the secretary of the treasury in the event of its becoming necessary to buy gold to keep up the treasury reserve to issue \$50,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in bonds to run five years and to bear 3 per cent interest. Under the laws now existing no bonds could be issued bearing less than 4 per cent and running for a long period of years. President Harrison positively stated within the last forty-eight hours that no bonds would be issued under his administration, unless it became necessary to prevent a financial panic, and he says he has no fears of that.

It may not be true but there is a growing belief in congressional circles that certain New York banks are aiding in creating an artificial demand for gold in order to force an issue of U. S. bonds. Some of these banks which voluntarily offered to furnish the government a considerable amount of gold withdrew the offer as soon as it was ascertained that it had been determined to issue no bonds.

The House this week passed the general pension appropriation bill. The radical amendments to the pension law, concerning the transfer of the pension bureau to the war department and the suspension of the payment of certain pensions were after some rather sharp discussion voted down.

Representative Bynum, chairman of the sub-committee charged with the investigation of the whisky trust says on that subject: "So far as the evidence before the committee goes the trust seems to be in the same business that everybody else is in—of taking advantage of every opportunity and device to make the most money." This would seem to indicate that Mr. Bynum does not regard the actions of the trust as specially reprehensible.

GRESHAM AND JACKSON.

Several important subjects have engaged public mind at our capital city during the last few days. The Hawaiian revolution, the nomination of Judge Jackson—a Democrat—by President Harrison to the Supreme bench, the tender of the Cabinet leadership to Judge Gresham—an independent ex-Republican—by President-elect Cleveland, and last but not least, the passage by the House of the eight-hour bill for government clerks. These topics have vied with each other like excited bees, in buzzing around the hive of Congress, and members have been buttonholed "in season and out of season," in the interest of the respective shades of public opinion,

by reporters and influential people from different parts of the country. Even far-off Utah has sent in her request as to annexation for the Sandwich Islands!

And while on this subject, let me say that this "Cinderella of the territories" appears to be gaining influence and favor of late. With her present standing, statehood is evidently not very far off. Whether the Republicans take part in this act of national justice or not, certainly the Democrats cannot ignore their handsome majority in the Territory, and provide for retaining the chances so offered for a Democratic state. But the Republicans also see that their number is increasing; and with a courteous and I may say, political move made while they have still the power to prevent statehood they could without doubt gain many votes in the new state.

It is considered impossible to complete such an important treaty as the annexation of Hawaii during the present administration. The time is too short, and President Harrison would hardly wish to commence a matter that could in no event be completed in his term. Besides there are such conflicting opinions on the subject among leading minds in both parties, that the situation must be well canvassed before the policy of the government can be really determined upon. There is no doubt that the situation is rendered more intricate by the action of Minister Stevens in hoisting the American flag as he did.

The nomination of Judge Jackson to the Supreme bench is causing a great many Republicans to say unkind things of the President, but as yet there has been no condemnation of the nominee. His politics—which, by the by, have really "nothing to do with the case," seem to be the only objection to this distinguished statesman's nomination.

The tender of the cabinet position of secretary of state to Judge Gresham by Mr. Cleveland, has created more comment if anything than the former episode. Particularly do the Republicans see danger to the party in this move, as it seems like rewarding deserters from their ranks, and an invitation to others to join the hosts of the enemy.

But the matter which has caused the greatest clatter in Washington is the Dockery measure to get it possible eight hours work out of the department clerks. There seems to be no end of politicians who are ready to make some one else do something that shall redound to their personal advantage; but in this instance, if such was the congressman's intention, who presented this bill, as some affirm, he certainly missed it badly. If he was honest in his patriotism, as others maintain, he is a veritable martyr. He has been raised to the dignity of "a man with enemies," and he bids fair to become the most cordially hated man in the capital. Twenty-three thousand clerks—a full quarter being ladies—are aroused at the bill. So you may fancy the character of the wave that breaks over its advocates. But it has only passed the House. The Senate is looked upon as the power whose mighty arm will be raised to defend our already "overworked public servants" from such an affliction, as

an extra hour in office each working day.

We have had a very severe winter all through the country. This city has not suffered from such cold weather for over ten years.

CHARLES W. STAYNER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1893.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

MORGAN, Feb. 16th, 1893.

The conference of Morgan Stake convened Sunday and Monday, the 12th and 13th inst., Elder Samuel Francis, counselor in the Stake presidency, presiding. After the usual exercises Elder Francis thanked the people for coming together and hoped that we would exercise our faith and pray that we may enjoy the spirit of the Lord during the conference. Elder Alma Porter was the next speaker, and after him President Smith reported the condition of the Stake, which was in most respects gratifying, but showed that many of the people were in debt and a large number did not observe fast day or pay fast offering. Elder F. D. Richards, of the council of the Apostles, said it was necessary for us to attend fast meetings and pay fast offerings whether we had poor or not, as there would be some in other wards or stakes who needed help. The speaker advised the people not to go in debt, and if they had done so, to get out as soon as possible, as everything pointed to a scarcity of money in the nation which would affect us.

Elder Fry and Elder Seymour B. Young of the presidency of the Seventies were the next speakers. They spoke on the same subject as Elder Richards, exhorting the people to be more liberal in their tithes and offerings and to keep out of debt.

The afternoon was occupied by Elder Richards, in which he delivered a very interesting and impressive discourse on temples, temple-building and temple work, exhorting those present to purify and sanctify themselves that they may go in these temples and perform the necessary work for their living and dead, and receive the blessings that were in store for them. At no time in the history of the Lord's people did they enjoy greater blessings than we enjoy today.

On Monday, besides the reading of the statistical report, the time was occupied by Elders Francis and Seymour B. Young, and Elders C. E. Peterson and George T. Peay of Utah Stake and Elder Richards. Besides the subjects already mentioned many others were treated upon and much good instruction given.

The meetings were well attended and a good spirit and feeling prevailed throughout the conference.

ALONZO FRANCIS, Clerk.

IF JOHN J. INGALLS were a member of the present Kansas legislature it is not probable he would consider politics quite so "iridescent a dream."

"THE MAYBRICK Case" is the title of a pamphlet of 150 pages by Dr. Helen Dinmore. Its object is to put the people in possession of all the facts in order that that unfortunate woman's innocence may be clearly established.