

Love at Home, by conference glee club, composed of Wilford Reeder, Orson Whitaker, O. H. Robinson and John Q. Critchlow.
 Recitation, Yankee in Love, Albert U. Miner.
 Song, Is it Well With My Soul? Wilford Reeder.
 Let Us Treat Each Other Kindly, Glee Club
 Recitation, The Ghost, Jos. E. Wilkins.
 Joseph Smith's First Prayer, Glee Club.
 A Dream of Home and Utah, an original poem, by Jno. Q. Critchlow.
 Song, Some Day I'll Wander Back Again, Orson Whitaker.
 Song, Hard Times Come Again no More, Glee Club.
 Stump speech, Heber Meeks.
 Song, Old Arm Chair, Lorenzo Durfee.
 Song, Utah and the Mormons, Myron S. Roudy.
 Speech, Brigham Ricks.
 Comic song, Wm. J. Henderson.
 Song, Mormon Family, Z. T. Derrick.
 Song, Down to the Club, Oscar Robinson.
 Recitation, Absalom Jos. E. Wilkins.
 Song, Judge Not a Man by the Coat that he Wears, Orson Whitaker.
 My Sister Nettie, an original poem, by John Q. Critchlow.
 Song, Umbrella Courtship, Z. T. Derrick.
 Song, The Fisherman and His Child, Jno. Q. Critchlow and O. Robinson.
 Sentimental song, Heber J. Meeks.
 Comic song, Thos. Gates.
 Song, Forget Me Not, Wilford Reeder.
 Song, Twenty Years Ago, Myron S. Roudy.
 Comic song, Orson Whitaker.
 Recitation, Life's Lessons, A. U. Miner.
 Song, Gray Goose, Z. T. Derrick.
 Comic song, Wm. J. Henderson.
 Song, Baby Boy, Lorenzo Durfee.
 Song, Sweet Hour of Prayer, Wilford Reeder.
 Song, Forgive and Forget, Jno. Q. Critchlow.
 Song, Never Push a Man Because He is Going Down the Hill, Orson Whitaker.

The closing address was made by Brother Abram R. Wright in which he expressed the feelings of the Elders in a few well chosen words, after which the glee club sang Good Night, and by the request of Mr. Phillips, Brother Wm. J. Henderson dismissed by prayer the enjoyable time, and those who came in to see and hear a Mormon entertainment expressed themselves that as never seeing anything of the kind to equal it.
 JOHN Q. CRITCHLOW.

P. O.—Since the above was written every Elder's heart was made to rejoice by seeing Mr. Phillips follow the example of his wife by going down into the waters of baptism, thus becoming a brother in the covenant.
 J. Q. C.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

At the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon Elder Moses Thatcher first addressed the congregation. He said nearly a year had elapsed since he last had the pleasure of meeting with the Latter-day Saints in that building. After months of illness through which he had passed, he greatly rejoiced at being once again with them. He was especially grateful for the privilege of partaking of the sacrament and of bearing his testimony to the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith; that we had again received the Gospel of the Son of God in its primitive purity, in its simplicity and plainness, and while we might be surrounded by trying circumstances of a temporal nature, yet we had much cause for rejoicing and very much for which we should be thankful. During the past two months we had heard much concerning the trying financial condition in which the people had been recently placed; indeed that seems now to be the all-absorbing subject. The so-called panic through which we were passing, and which came upon us so

suddenly, naturally caused the people to reflect very much on their temporal condition. He had sometimes thought that we might experience a shrinkage in the value of our spiritual wealth and possibly notice it less, and make fewer comments than we had done on witnessing the strain in our temporal affairs or the shrinking in that which is perishable. To his mind this should not be the case with the Latter-day Saints, for they had in the past become accustomed to what was called "hard times," having drunk to the very dregs of poverty. More than once they had been deprived of all their earthly possessions for the sake of their religion; and while they might have complained and murmured, still in the midst of it all we were rich in the things of the kingdom of heaven.

Notwithstanding the stringency in money matters, and the difficulties which had surrounded us, we had greater reason to be thankful than any other people on the earth; for we had the Church of God, with Apostles and Prophets, together with all the gifts, graces and blessings that characterized the Church established by the Lord and his Apostles in the meridian of time. We had a First Presidency who held the keys to "bind on earth" and it is "bound in heaven." We had all the gifts of the Gospel enjoyed by the early Christian Church; we had those things which, if faithful in observing, will enable us in the hereafter to pass to our inheritances—thrones, powers and principalities. We had the keys by which we might seek first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, with the promise that all things shall be added. We had the spirit of prophecy in our Church, with power to heal the sick. Nothing was omitted, neither were any good gifts withheld, that were enjoyed in the Church established in the beginning of the Christian era. God had planted our feet in these now pleasant valleys; out of the wilderness He had brought forth abundance. Here in these mountains the people were well clad and abundantly fed notwithstanding that many were out of employment. The spirit of distrust has brought about the great suffering felt by the masses of the people. There was a purpose to all this. When tested by the things permitted to come upon us, and we withstood the trials, we would come out fairer and brighter; we would see the sunshine of prosperity once more. Should we be selfish, indifferent, or unconcerned and not profit by the lessons of the present? Were we not able to discern that we should not reach that degree of perfection in temporal matters which were desirable if we followed after the methods of the world? The speaker then dwelt at some length on the slavery of debt, which he said was applicable alike to individuals and nations. Individuals or communities, to be free and independent, must be lenders and not borrowers. God designed that His people should be a free people, but they could not be free while in debt.

President George Q. Cannon was the next speaker. Referring to the recent trip made by the First Presidency and members of the Tabernacle Choir to Chicago, he testified to the kind manner in which all were treated wherever they went. It had

been an interesting journey, and the choir had passed the most sanguine expectations.

President Wilford Woodruff added his testimony concerning the kind reception given and the good feelings entertained by the people towards the First Presidency, the Choir and their friends in going to Chicago, while there, and on their return home. The speaker felt grateful to God for His great goodness in bringing about such a wonderful change in the hearts of the people of the East towards the Latter-day Saints.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1893.—The Samsons of the Senate are slaying the Phillistines of gold and silver with their own jaw bones. It would be severe to say that the weapons of many are the same as those used by Samson of old, but there is no doubt that they got their strength from the same source. Not a few of them are famous according to the length of their whiskers, and Peffer and Stewart have shown that they can work their jaws as many time times per minute as they have hairs on their well-bearded faces. There has of late years been a change in Senatorial physiognomy. There are now but few faces among our Statesmen like those of Webster, Clay and Calhoun which were shaved every morning, and upon which whiskers would have been deemed a disgrace.

There are many different styles of beards and hair in Congress today as there are members, and in most cases baldness of cheek and chin has been changed for baldness of crown. Half the public men of our time are bald. President Cleveland's hair is fast passing away. Adlai E. Stevenson's is thin at the crown and it would take twenty silver dollars to cover the bald spot on Joe Hawley's handsome white head. Joe Blackburn is fast growing bald, though his rosy cheeks shows that his blood contains plenty of iron. Islam G. Harris of Tennessee has enough white skin on the top of his head to make a cover for a boy's new drum, and I note that Senator Butler of South Carolina combs his hair to the front. David B. Hill has a white streak of baldness running from his deep cut eyes to the back of his head. Above the ears there are whisks of black hair closely cut and these whisks run into short brown side whisks. Hill's face is a somber one. His eyebrows are not strongly marked, but his fierce eyes look out at you from under the snowy river of baldness which flows above them to the back of his head.

PEFFER AND HIS WHISKERS.

But whiskers and not hair now form the true sign of greatness. Take Peffer of Kansas, you could put his little hickory nut head in a two-quart bucket, and if it laid on his back the nose would not stick up above the edges. The beard, however, would flow out to a length of three feet, and this beard of Peffer gives a sort of dignity to his features. Peffer is tall and thin. He is six feet in height and about eighteen inches across the shoulders. As he stands up in the Senate his beard reaches to his waist, and he appears to be the typical product of the dyspeptic low lands of the Missouri. Seated in