

ourselves in the great city of Chicago. Hurrying to and fro we saw surging mass of humanity, in this great city of 1,800,000 people, living on a plat of 16x22 miles. We lost no time in taking in the sights. Among the most interesting were the stockyards, where they were at that time handling 53,000 head of hogs; the art museum; the soap factory of Jas. S. Kirk; board of trade; and of course we ascended to the top of the Masonic Temple, over 300 feet high, 21 stories and looked over the great city. This remarkable building was erected in sixteen months, cost about four and a half million dollars, and has sixteen elevators with a capacity of distributing 100,000 people daily; the building is a complete net work of plated steel, riveted together so firmly that it could be tumbled over like a wooden box with but little harm. The spaces are filled in with bricks, making solid walls; floors are covered with tile. (Most all the trimmings about the great stairway are marble. The materials used in the construction consisted of 4,700 tons of steel, 22,000 tons of terra cotta and has 88 miles of electric wire.

There are 2,518 factories in the city, employing 182,908 hands, 558 churches, 800 miles of paved streets, cars on almost every street, on the surface and elevated as well. As far as the eye could reach we could see a continuation of streets, and up and down the business blocks and flats. When we got tired of looking, still there were streets and buildings and people. Both elevated and surface cars were loaded with a constantly moving, hurrying humanity.

About six miles out in the northwest we found a little band of Saints. Elder John W. Davis, president of the Illinois conference, lives with Brother Southland, No. 937 North Talman avenue. In that immediate vicinity are four Elders from Zion, besides President Louis Kelch whose residence number is the same as Elder Davis's until he establishes his office in the city. There are about forty members of the Church here. There are four young men from the mountains studying, who associate themselves in the meetings of the Saints. They meet each Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. in a very nice hall, No. 501 North avenue. E. B. Isgreen of Toledo is studying medicine, David Budge of Paris, Idaho, S. E. Young of Salt Lake and Haz. Thatcher of Logan, dentistry. These brethren aid very much in the organizations, where a goodly number attended.

We attended the evening meeting, which was characterized by the presence of the Spirit of the Lord. On the floor above us, and while our meeting was going on, a dancing party was in operation. At the close of our meeting a good old time band shaking was indulged in, reminding us of the old country meetings of Saints that we have heard of. Elder Davis took Elder Knight and myself to the residence of Mrs. M. E. Gibbs, where we met Elder Kelch who had just arrived from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he accompanied Elder B. H. Roberts, the former returning to Chicago, while the latter with his companion, Elder Geo. Pyper, proceeded to Pittsburg, Penn.

Though the hour was late our good hostess, Mrs. Gibbs, had the table spread with good things of the earth, and we enjoyed a very pleasant evening together. Monday night just previous to our departure, we met with the Priesthood where a good spirit prevailed and we believe good was accomplished.

At No. 2631 Chestnut street, St. Louis, on our return, we found the Elders who were engaged in canvassing that great city, Ezra Christiansen, Joseph Empey and M. J. Ballard, were occupying comfortable quarters on a respectable street and have a hall hired at Eleventh and Locust streets, where services are held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. every Sunday. The Elders have a hard task before them, and though we found them feeling a little despondent, as we parted at the depot we recognized a more cheerful expression, and felt our visit had comforted them some. After the usual handshaking and God bless you, we parted, they returning to their quarters while the hurrying train wafted us towards the state of Arkansas.

ANDREW KIMBALL.

FOURSCORE AND TWO.

So said the dial of Brother Homer Duncan's life on Tuesday the 19th instant, when some sixty or seventy of his old friends gathered to greet him on the auspicious occasion. It was in the nature of a surprise to the veteran of so many summers and winters, and those who for a few hours indulged in recitations, singing, music, remarks and blessing, seemed to give new life to the recipient, and more than ordinary interest to his recital of historic incidents of the long gone years, when Joseph the Prophet was a young man, and when many others whose names have long been "familiar as household words" were also in the morning of their well spent lives.

The Eleventh ward, where Brother Duncan resides, was well represented by Bishop Morris and his counselors, Brother and Sister Freeze, Brother and Sister Felt, Sisters White, Jackson, Livingstone, and a host of others. Elder Joseph E. Taylor made some very seasonable remarks, as did Brother Wm. Eddington, Bishop Morris and the dignified Patriarch himself, who felt to honor his visitors as they honored him. When the exercises were over refreshments and fruits were passed around, then congratulations and leave taking ended a pleasant evening and, while Brother Duncan claimed that he hardly hoped for a repetition of the event, the general feeling of blessing and administration was that many years might elapse ere this probation would close on one who for over sixty years has been a believer in the Gospel, and nearly that time a member of the Church, or as was incidentally remarked, the only one in that great ward of this city who ever saw the Prophet in the flesh.

The links which bind this generation to the past become less numerous each recurring year. When personal reminiscences fail in regard to the early history of men, incidents, persecutions, mobbings, movings, travel, missionary experience and kindred associations, this community will be

the poorer in testimony, in that magnetism which individual recital conveys, and to the pages of history, cold and unanswering, may our children alone look for fragmentary memories of a past which made today, and upon which the future must very largely rest.

Peace and blessing be on the few remaining ones, who like our revered President, and our more immediate associates still survive those who have borne the burthen and heat of the day, that "this act; this strange act," might become a living force in the earth, and a beacon light to the generations yet to come.

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CAN MAKE NO DEDUCTIONS.

Attorney General Bishop, under date of today, has sent the following opinion to the county attorney of Morgan county, Peterson, Utah:

Dear Sir—I have before me your favor of recent date, in which you call attention to section 88 of article 10 of chapter 180 of the laws of 1896, and ask to be advised whether the county superintendents, before apportioning the State and county school funds to the several districts of his county, as is therein provided, shall set aside, among other items, an amount sufficient to pay the compensation of the county treasurer for the collection and disbursement of said fund.

Also calling attention to a communication from the State superintendent of public instruction to your county superintendent of schools, directing that no deduction should be made from the said school fund on that account.

While it is true that the words "the treasurer are used in said section, I am inclined to take the same view of the subject as that announced by the State superintendent of public instruction.

The old law provided that the compensation to be allowed to the assessor and treasurer for collecting the school moneys should be deducted before the apportionment thereof was made by the county superintendent. But under the law at that time a different system prevailed from that which must of necessity prevail at the present time under our Constitution and laws. The present law fixes the compensation of county treasurer in a definite sum, and also provides that it shall be full compensation for all services of every kind and description.

If any charge could be legally made against the State and county school fund, it would have to be in the nature of a fee and would be required to be paid into the county treasury along with other fees, and as an officer he would not be entitled to it for his own use and benefit.

I am unable to discover any provision of law which would authorize any such fee to be charged by the treasurer.

The law requires him to collect these taxes and it being a duty thus imposed by law, it was doubtless the intention of the Legislature, when it fixed the definite salary as compensation for all services performed, to include this among the other official duties.

In framing this new law the Legislature evidently copied largely from