

"This is the celestial law of God; I came not to do my will but His will that sent me." This is the celestial law to us.

The speaker here closed his remarks, wishing that God might help His people to keep this law and obtain the rewards.

APOSELE JOHN HENRY SMITH

said he had with interest listened to the remarks of the previous speaker on the first principles of the Gospel. During his remarks in regard to the conditions of the rich and poor, the speaker had been led to wonder whether it was necessary for earnest worshippers of God to remain in poverty. The speaker had learned that this should not necessarily be the case. It is not the earthly possessions that influence us to recognize our duties or moral obligations. He believed that it makes no difference in the eyes of God whether we stand before Him clad in the coarsest material, or whether we possess means to clothe ourselves in rich garments and enjoy choice food. It depends on the character of our hearts. A rich man can be selfish, and so, beneath him whose heart is open to the need of his fellowmen. The opposite may also be the case. Our heavenly Father does not rejoice in our poverty. He knows what ability we have to do good with what we have.

All are not endowed alike. Some lack the ability of providing what is required for temporal comfort. Others have the ability of so doing. But on these much responsibility rests to do good with this gift. The same greed, the same selfishness can be displayed by those in humble circumstances as by the most successful financiers of the world. Christ taught a certain man, who claimed to have kept the whole law scrupulously, that he would have to dispose of his property for the good of his fellowmen. We are taught that in no other way can we so effectually show our love for God as in the manner in which we take care of His children, not by keeping them idle, but by placing within their reach the means whereby they can exercise their own individuality in providing for the continuation of their existence in legitimate happiness and enjoyment. These are problems on which it is well to reflect. The times require it.

The Saints in the past have stood very nearly on a level. None were much wealthier than others. Other circumstances surround us partially, now. Some of the new comers have less opportunity to secure to themselves comfortable homes than earlier settlers had. The responsibility remains, however, for those who are established here, to provide employment, if possible, for all, by establishing industries of various kinds. We should feel that all men are the children of the same Father, and none should feel that he is above his fellowmen. Every heart and every hand should go out in comfort and help to our fellowmen that we may be kept clean from the evils that are prevailing in the world. Every Christian should raise his voice against such evils, for true religion is not only a profession of belief in Jesus, but it is the practice of the doctrine which the Lord taught that wealthy lad, who seemed to think

more of his earthly possessions than of the association with the Lord.

The speaker warned the people against strife, selfishness and similar crimes, and closed with the prayer that all might be enabled to glorify God and prove their love for Him in the good they do and not in what good they promise to do.

The choir and congregation then sang the hymn—

Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah,
Jesus anointed that Prophet and Seer.

Benediction by Elder Heber Romney.

A PRAISEWORTHY SOCIETY.

THE ninth annual meeting of Zion's Benefit Building Society was held last night in Z. C. M. I. shoe factory. It was largely attended and the proceedings were eminently satisfactory. The new officers and directors elected are as follows:

T. G. Webber, president; Wm. H. Rowe, vice-president; L. S. Hills, treasurer; Thos. W. Sloan, secretary. Directors—H. J. Grant, Arthur Parsons, Elias A. Smith, W. J. Bateman, A. W. Carlson, D. A. Swan, Thos. Hull, Rulon S. Wells, Oliver Hodgson, Arnold Glaugue, Edgar Howe. Auditors—J. H. Burrows, David McKenzie, Jas. M. Barlow.

A general statement of the condition of the society made the following exhibit:

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable.....	\$263,370.00
Cash.....	284.14
Delinquent interest.....	639.97
Delinquent fines.....	305.45
Total.....	\$264,600.49
LIABILITIES.	
Subscriptions.....	\$209,819.00
Dividends.....	48,380.34
Reserve.....	5,490.05
Undivided profits.....	1,111.10
Total.....	\$264,600.49

A dividend of 9½ per cent. for the year was declared. This is placed to the credit of members, thus enabling borrowers to hasten the payment of their obligations, and aiding in the maturing of the stock of other members.

It was decided by the meeting that the by-laws be changed, for the accommodation of those members who are desirous of borrowing in order to erect homes but who are unable to do so owing to the pressure upon the borrowing capacity of the society. The contemplated amendment will enable the directory to hypothecate the trust deeds in its possession, and borrow on them an additional \$50,000 in separate sums of \$25,000 each. In this way the usefulness of the organization will be enlarged.

This society is essentially benevolent. It is conducted upon a system that is purely co-operative, and all its officers perform the work connected with it without remuneration, with the exception of the secretary, who is merely paid a moderate sum for clerical labor. The organization has been a great blessing to workingmen, many of whom having, by its agency, been enabled to procure permanent ownership of homes by a process but little if any more burdensome than the payment of ordinary rental. We are gratified at the success of the society, indicated by the good it has accom-

plished and its present satisfactory situation. May it live long and prosper.

MISTAKES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

THE union men in the Coeur d'Alene country, as well as those at Homestead, Pennsylvania, find that they have made a sorry mess of their extreme and lawless transactions. In the presence of the military they became powerless, and when the strong arm of the law had free exercise they found themselves in terrible jeopardy. The whole proceedings in those places have been unfortunate. From what appears after hearing both sides, the striking workmen and miners were not justified in the course they pursued. The employment of troops to aid the civil authorities because absolutely necessary, for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of peace and order.

The rights of labor are of great importance and working people may lawfully and justly combine to obtain and retain them. While there continues a conflict with capital, organizations of workers will be found necessary and desirable. Reasonable people will not object to them while they are kept within legitimate bounds. It is only when they go beyond those limits and encroach upon the rights of others that they are to be opposed. And when that departure is to the extent of preventing non-union men from doing work which union men refuse, or of injuring the persons or property of employers or employees, no matter whether the grievances of the union people be well or ill founded, the powers of government, local and national, if necessary will and ought to be exercised to the utmost needful extent, until the lawless power surrenders or is punished or crushed.

The voice of civilized society to the labor unions today is: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther! Unite if you will to better your condition and regulate your own affairs, but keep your hands off the persons and property of others, and do not infringe upon their rights!"

It is the right of every man to refuse to join a labor union and to work for such wages as he is willing to accept. It is the right of employers to give work to those who are willing to labor, and at such wages as can be agreed upon between the employer and the employed. Any interference with this by force is unlawful, and in violation of natural rights. It will be and ought to be suppressed, if it takes all the force of the government to effect it.

Notwithstanding this, our sympathies are strong for working people, struggling against the oppressions and heartlessness of capital. We desire to see the laborer in every department elevated and fully remunerated, and relieved from excessive toil. We believe this cannot be accomplished without unity of effort, wise organization, and educational advancement.

Unity of interests between capital and labor is the great desideratum. Coercion on either side is wrong, and will not produce good results. Whenever unions step over lawful bounds and attempt to accomplish by force that which they fail to do by moral suasion and enlightened argument, they ex-