

completed in so short a time. He expressed an interest in the southern part of the State and said he believed there was an era of prosperity dawning upon us. He referred to the prospects for railroad communication with the outside world and said he had faith that at least one of the two lines pointing in this direction would be immediately built.

Principal Bennion of the branch normal related the history of the location and commencement of the school.

Professor Stewart expressed deep interest in the southern wing of the State normal school. He said he could not find language to express his appreciation of the wonderful work that had been accomplished by the people of Cedar in erecting the commodious and spacious normal building in so short a time, besides preparing the temporary quarters for the accommodation of the school during the first year of its existence. He reviewed with interest the growth of the institution and said all that could be said in praise of Cedar people. Other speakers followed, among them Professors James Duffin of Toquerville, who also reviewed the history of the institution from its earliest conception, being a member of the State Legislature when the bill was passed establishing a branch of the State normal in the southern end of the State.

The address finally bequeathing to the State the title and ownership of the building and grounds was delivered by Hon. John Parry, Iron county's representative. The hardships and privations endured in the construction and procuring of the school were gone over and explained.

The Governor graciously received the deeds and abstracts. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Bishop William H. Coray. The choir sang an anthem and the meeting adjourned.

The normal school building is substantial, commodious, and equipped with every modern sanitary device calculated to promote the health and comfort of the normal students. Including the heating and ventilating apparatus, the cost of the building will be nearly \$25,000. A tract of 15 acres of land surrounds the structure, and as soon as the land is embellished and ornamented with trees and shrubs, the State branch normal school will be picturesquely and attractively established. The buildings and grounds are the gift of the enterprising people of Iron county to the State of Utah, the only condition being that as soon as the property title vests in and is accepted by the State, it will suitably maintain and foster the institution, which will be of such great benefit to the people of southern Utah.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN INDIANA

Kokomo, Indiana.

October 21, 1898.

President McKinley's coming was anxiously awaited by nearly 12,000 people, and notwithstanding the four days and nights of forbidding weather, the leaden skies of the morning and the early hour of his coming, he received a royal welcome.

As the train stopped, President McKinley stepped out upon the platform and was introduced by Senator Fairbanks. The President in excellent voice and looking the picture of health then delivered the following address: "My Fellow Citizens:

"I view with peculiar satisfaction this magnificent outpouring of the people of Indiana. I do not misinterpret or misunderstand its meaning. It signifies that the American people know no party or interest in the settlement of our interests abroad. The people of the nation are determined that the

heroic deeds of our soldiers and sailors shall not be lost in the arrangement of the terms of peace.

"Five months ago the nation began a war of freedom, began it to rescue our neighbors from oppression. It has been marked by brilliant deeds and heroic achievements. It has brought to us great responsibilities and high duties. We are strong enough and great enough to meet these duties honorably and bravely. The American people want no differences at home until our differences abroad are firmly settled on a final public treaty of peace. (Great applause).

"When this is accomplished it will be time enough to discuss our domestic differences. This war has made us again one great united people. The nation stood together in the war for freedom and right. Let us remain together until our victories are firmly fixed in the treaty.

"It is with peculiar satisfaction that I look into the faces of this Indiana assemblage. For I remember that no state replied more promptly than did Indiana to the call of the President for troops. Within twenty-four hours your quota was full, and in camp, and fifty thousand of the noble young men of Indiana were eagerly waiting for an opportunity to enlist. Indiana has reason to be proud of her record in this war, and it is gratefully held in the memory of the executive, and in the name of the nation I thank you and bid you good morning."

The President had hardly finished speaking when the train pulled out, thus depriving all of the privilege of shaking hands with him. The President has steadily grown upon the country since he was elevated to the chief magistracy. The events of the past five months and the way he has met them have given him first rank in the admiration and affection of the American people, as they have won the plaudits of the people of the great nations of the earth. As the representative of all the patriotic people, as the chief executive of the nation, as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, William McKinley is entitled to all honor.

Many changes have taken place since I wrote the "News" nearly six months ago. Five Elders have honorably fulfilled their mission and returned home, while one noble, faithful, energetic Elder was called to the great beyond. An equal number of Elders filled the places of those thus taken away. Quite a number of baptisms have taken place lately with the prospects of several more in the near future. The Elders are working diligently and faithfully for the advancement of the Lord's work in this conference. We visit the people regularly conversing with them on the Gospel. Some entertain us showing a very friendly attitude towards us and having a desire to help us in our noble work. Once in a while we meet one who is very prejudiced and abuses us, but only makes us feel to rejoice that we are worthy to be abused for the Gospel's sake.

We pity them—"For pity melts the mind to love," and oftentimes a prejudiced mind is turned in our favor. Reports show the Elders to be in excellent health. We are truly thankful to our heavenly Father for His many blessings. The conference altogether is in a very promising condition, and the Elders feel to rejoice in the success of their labors.

Our semi-annual conference convenes at Indianapolis, the 12th, 13th and 14th of next month. We look forward to a time of rejoicing.

The "News" is joyfully received each week.

FRED B. BROOKS.

EMERY STAKE CONFERENCE.

Price, Utah, Oct. 21.—Emery Stake quarterly conference was held here on Oct. 16th and 17th. The Stake presidency were all on the stand with many of the leading brethren. None of the Apostles were present, but a good conference was held. Although the weather was somewhat chilly there was a large attendance at each meeting. The report of the Stake was favorable, everything, as far as the presidency of the Stake understood it, was in good condition.

Elder Richard Lambert of Salt Lake City being present gave an excellent discourse on the "Evils prevailing amongst us," telling all to be careful, for the leaven of the ungodly was spreading. His remarks dwelt upon profanity, virtue and prayer.

Elder Pace, of Price ward, a newly returned missionary, gave a report of his mission in Alabama and Florida.

Elder Killpack, of Ferron ward, also a newly returned missionary, gave an interesting sermon.

Elder Nixon, of Huntington, another newly returned missionary, gave a talk on his missionary experiences and an excellent discourse on the first principles of the Gospel, proving all from the Bible.

All the general and local authorities were unanimously sustained.

It was expected that Carbon county would have been made a separate Stake, but as none of the Apostles or leaders were present, nothing was done to that effect.

OF A MARTIAL NATURE.

Since the ascension of the present czar, Russia has added enormously to its military strength. Two new army corps have been created, as well as two new cavalry corps (not merely regiments); the field artillery has been increased by seventy new batteries, or over 400 guns; the Siberian rifles have been doubled, and now four new army corps are to be added and the artillery is to be organized so as to double its strength within a short time. Russia already has twice as many army corps as Austria and when the new ones are raised will have by far the largest army in the world, with eight more army corps than either France or Germany. Yet this immense force costs just about what Great Britain spends on its comparatively small army, which as Lord Wolseley affirmed, can provide two fully equipped corps for foreign service.

In his account of "Bismarck in the Franco-German war" Dr. Moritz Busch describes the great chancellor as conducting his business while the army sitting on empty boxes as a table formed of a door taken off of its hinges and resting at one end on a cask mounted on a box and on the other on a kneading-trough, having empty bottles for candlesticks and washing himself in a cracked hand basin patched with sealing-wax, so as to hold water. For a bed Bismarck was glad to get an old mattress laid on the floor. On his way to Busaroy the chancellor had nothing to eat but the soldiers' bread and fat bacon and his only warm food in thirty-six hours was some pea-soup which a benevolent general officer gave to him. For his horse Bismarck could get only a half peck of oats. Such is the luxury of camps seen under the thorough German system of staff organization. During the civil war Stonewall Jackson's rapidly moving column subsisted upon ears of corn picked by the wayside. The reason of this is that the transportation of a full supply of commissary and quartermaster's stores is incompatible with rapid movements in the field.