

those paupers and criminals of the Old World.

"I may feel deeply upon the subject," added Wickliffe, "but I have lately come from a most terrible object lesson, which clearly indicates the need of a change of our emigration laws," and he argued for a vigorous action by the National Congress.

#### THE MAJORITY REPORT

of the committee on resolutions favors the adoption by Congress of a law authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the issuance of a sufficient amount of legal tender notes to be redeemable in both gold and silver, to restore the equilibrium between money and all other products, favors a tariff for revenue only, and urges Congress to enact laws to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis as early a date as practicable; declares that the interstate commerce of the country should be controlled by the general government; favors the improvement of the Mississippi River; construction of the Hennepin Canal and other water ways by the government; the equalization of taxation; a national bankrupt law; suppression of trusts and combines; amendment to the immigration laws; restoration of railway land grants to the public domain, and the opening of the surplus land to settlement; reclamation of arid lands; enactment of laws to prevent dealing in futures, and commends the Secretary of Agriculture for his efforts towards removing the restrictions of the foreign meat trade.

The resolutions also endorse a deep water harbor at Galveston; favor the construction of a ship canal connecting the northern lakes with the Atlantic; declare it the judgment of the Congress that the Mississippi could and should be made navigable for ocean vessels for a considerable distance above New Orleans, and recommend the construction of levees from St. Paul to the gulf; recommend a system of canals and to connect the waters of Tennessee with the Gulf of Mexico; also a ship canal from the head-waters of the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Lake Superior to the Mississippi river; favor the construction of the Nicaragua canal as a distinctively American work, under American control; favor the prohibition of non-resident alien ownership of lands; recommend the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to the Union.

In conclusion the report bails with delight the spirit of fraternity displayed by the delegates in attendance.

#### THE MINORITY REPORT

favors the free and unlimited coinage of American gold and silver on the rates established by an international money convention, which shall make silver and gold of equal purchasing power; favors a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection.

The free coinage and tariff resolutions of both reports were received with applause, as was also that relative to the Immigration law.

A resolution, which bailed with delight burial of all animosities between the North and the South, received tremendous applause, and, upon motion of Major Water, was given three hearty cheers. The silver clause of the minority report was then voted down. The minority resolutions were

then taken up, and Smalley presented the minority's case. He said there had been too much politics in the committee. When he accepted the chairmanship, he did not expect the democrats would crowd their party platform down his throat. He claimed, by inference, that the convention had been packed in the interest of the democratic party, and that the congress was really being held for the purpose of welding together the democrats and farmers' alliance.

Speaker Nihlock of the Indiana Legislature denied that there had been a partisan discussion in the committee, and Congressman-elect Bryan of Nebraska wanted the congress to have the courage of its convictions. The debate was participated in by others and became very acrimonious.

Finally General Warner of Ohio submitted the following as a

#### SUBSTITUTE

for the tariff resolutions of both reports:

"We favor neither free trade nor exclusion of trade, but favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the actual needs of government economically administered, but so levied as to cover the differences in industrial usages between this and other countries, but not to create and foster monopolies."

After a long debate President Francis ruled the resolution out of order.

Gridley (Minn.) then offered a substitute for the minority report, similar to Warner's, and it was adopted. Debate on the minority report as a whole was begun and the discussion again assumed a violent form. The minority members of the committee charged the congress with being nothing but a democratic convention. The charges caused a great tumult. Finally the representatives of the Business Union of St. Paul withdrew from the convention.

The minority report of the California delegate also failed. It was: "We object to the free coinage of silver on the ground that the taxpayers of the United States are now buying all of the silver output at about 97 cents per ounce, whereas it is claimed free coinage will raise the price to \$1.29 per ounce. We see no use in the taxpayers advancing silver. We recommend the purchase of the silver output of the United States for money used at the lowest bidder's price, just as the government now buys any other article it needs."

Consideration of the majority report was proceeded with, and debate again became intensely partisan and heated. Finally a vote was taken by call of States on the adoption of the majority report, and it was adopted, 65 to 55, all of the state delegations being divided upon the question. The resolutions as a whole were adopted.

Smalley of Minnesota then said, as the Congress had degenerated into a democratic pow-wow, he desired, as a non-partisan delegate, to resign as chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Then a great disturbance arose, the air being rent with hisses and groans, mingled with cheers and applause. Smalley's opponents attempted to howl him down, but he stood his ground till he finished his say.

A resolution, by Bryan of Nebraska, was adopted urging Congress to pass a

law making all money legal tender, notwithstanding any contracts which may call for a discharge of obligation by the payment of gold.

Other resolutions were adopted, endorsing the World's Fair, the Torrey bankruptcy bill and making the Congress a permanent organization to meet biennially.

Congress then, at 9:15 p.m., adjourned to meet at call of the executive committee.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The meeting of the Sunday School Union, held April 13th, was more than usually well attended, nearly all the city and several of the country wards being well represented. Stake Superintendent Thomas C. Griggs presided.

The First Ward school furnished the singing exercises, under the direction of Brother William Colton.

The opening prayer was offered by Assistant Superintendent William C. Burton.

Elder D. McKenzie delivered an instructive lecture on "Moral Government," as applicable to the proper training of children. The only satisfactory method of training children, he said, is to follow the laws of God and of nature. Infraction of rules and laws should be followed by natural punishments, tempered by love, and not dictated by passion. Correcting children while in a passion would only create in them a feeling of resentment, and the natural feelings of reverence and respect towards parents would be stifled. The lecturer exemplified his suggestions by apt examples and illustrations.

The choir sang an anthem, after which Sister Fletcher gave an interesting class exercise on the Word of Wisdom.

President Angus M. Cannon stated that in consequence of the call of Superintendent John C. Cutler to a foreign mission, Elder Thomas C. Griggs had been sustained at the recent Stake Conference as Stake Superintendent of Sunday Schools, with Elders Richard S. Horne and William C. Burton as his first and second assistants.

The names of several new Sunday School missionaries had also been selected to aid in the Sunday School work, as follows: Henry Gardner, Miles A. Romney, Joseph A. Romney, Brigham W. Ashton, Gideon M. Mumford, Charles H. Hyde. Five of the brethren named were present, and each signified his willingness to perform the duties of the call to the best of his ability.

The superintendency and all the new missionaries present were set apart under the hands of the Presidency of the Stake, Angus M. Cannon and counselors.

The secretary read a summary of the schools of the Stake, as follows: Total number of Sunday Schools in the Stake, 48; number of officers and teachers enrolled, 977; average attendance of officers and teachers, 618; number of male pupils, 4496; number of female pupils, 4844; total number of pupils enrolled, 9340, with an average attendance of 5284; total number of officers, teachers and pupils, 10,317; number of theologi-