

time ago I was mortified to see what I supposed to be the old eagle exposed and dumped away in a corner as so much rubbish, seemingly to pass into kindling wood, when I had thought that it was safely housed away somewhere, destined again to soar aloft when the proper time came.

In the News of the 31st is an article stating that "the foundation for a reconstruction of this cherished landmark is being laid." This gave me satisfaction and I was thankful that my vision in the lumber yard was only a dream. S. R.

Sept. 4, 1891.

[We are able to explain that the eagle is now at Taylor, Romney & Armstrong's mills for repairs. We are also informed that ample funds have been contributed for the reconstruction of the stone pillars and that it will not be long till the eagle will be seen again on its old perch.—Ed.]

Sunday School Union.

The officers and teachers of the Sunday schools of this Stake held their usual meeting Monday, Sept. 7, in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms, Supt. T. C. Griggs presiding.

The excellent singing exercises were rendered by the Sugar House Sunday school, under the direction of Bro. L. S. Clark.

Sugar House, Union, Hunter, Farmer's and East Mill Creek, and about half of the city schools were represented.

Elder G. M. Mumford gave a very instructive lecture on the subject of the "Development of the Faculties."

Elder J. M. Fisher said that one incentive to regular and punctual attendance at school, as applied to the teacher, was the thought that unless he was there his class at least would be neglected and to that extent the school would not get along so well as if he was at his post of duty.

Assistant General Superintendent George Gouldard also spoke upon the same general subject. One of the first incentives to regular and punctual attendance, he suggested, was a clean and comfortable room to assemble in. Another, that there should be a live, energetic and punctual superintendent and the punctual opening of school. Another strong incentive was earnest enthusiasm. Teachers meetings, regularly convened and suggestions elicited from the teachers, were other important factors in obtaining a full and punctual attendance of both teachers and pupils. The Sunday schools of the whole Church were improving very rapidly and the facilities for imparting instruction were also increasing.

Superintendent T. C. Griggs called attention to the educational influence and importance of these Union meetings, and urged the Superintendents to invite their teachers to attend these meetings regularly and get the benefit of the excellent suggestions given by the speakers and lecturers.

Meeting adjourned to meet the first Monday in November.

J. H. PARRY, Secretary.

Death of John Pulsipher.

A correspondent sends the following from Hebron, under date of August 28: The death of Brother John Pulsipher occurred at 6 o'clock on Friday morn-

ing, August 21. He had been ailing for ten years with epilepsy, and was unable during a large portion of the time to attend to his home affairs. He leaves a wife and eight children and thirty grandchildren to mourn his loss.

Deceased was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, New York, July 17, 1827, and was a son of the late Zerah and Mary Pulsipher. He was baptized by A. W. Babbitt when eight years old.

He witnessed many of the trials of the Saints in their mobbings and privations during the early part of their history, and helped to erect several temples.

All his belongings having been taken by lawless men, the family on the 20th day of May, 1848, turned their faces toward the setting sun, thinking, perhaps, to find an asylum for the oppressed. After a journey of 125 days they reached Salt Lake Valley and were with the missionaries at Fort Bridger.

Deceased was married to Rizilla Huffaker, daughter of Simpson and Melvina Elizabeth Huffaker, of Big Cottonwood. He was called to the south in the year 1861, to what has been known as the Dixie mission. In this mission he remained until death relieved him from the cares of this world. During most of his life in the southern clime he labored almost incessantly as counselor to the Bishop, and he will be greatly missed.

While upon his death bed he called around him those of his family who were within reach, and begged them to try and live a good life. His house was always open to the weary or hungry; in fact, he leaves a record that will be profitable for all to follow. He died as he lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

The Tabernacle.

President Wilford Woodruff has sent the following letter to the Chamber of Commerce with respect to the concert proposed to be given by the Choral Society during the approaching session of the Irrigation Congress:

OFFICE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 4, 1891.

John W. Donnellan, Esq., chairman general committee of arrangements and Frank K. Gillespie, Esq., secretary.

Gentlemen:—We have considered the questions which you submitted to us concerning the granting of the tabernacle for the use of a concert by the Choral Society and take pleasure in tendering the free use of that building for such concert in the manner proposed in your communication.

Respecting the Assembly Hall we find, upon conversation with prominent officers of the Church, that there is a natural repugnance in their minds to granting permission to occupy that house for any other purpose than the worship of Almighty God. The building has been dedicated for that purpose and there being a sacred character attached to it, in the minds of the people. Another consideration is that if this request were granted, there are so many occasions arising from time to time when a building of that capacity and convenience is needed that if permission be granted for its use for the purpose of holding therein the irrigation congress, it will be difficult for us in the future to decline requests made upon us by other organizations for

equally praiseworthy purposes. Behind this there is also the question—and it is to us a serious one—as to our legal right to use the building for any secular purposes.

We regret exceedingly that we cannot comply with your request concerning the Assembly Hall, but trust that our motives in this will not be misunderstood. We would gladly do anything in our power to forward the interests of the congress and to promote its influence, for we look upon it as a very important conference; and take the liberty of saying that anything that is in our power to do in any direction that may be indicated to furnish facilities or to make the visit and meetings interesting and satisfactory will be gladly done. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Labor Day.

Labor day is being generally observed throughout this city and Territory today. Mercantile establishments, manufactories, machine shops and places of business are closed and the streets present a holiday appearance.

Delegations of workmen from Eureka, Ogden, Park City and Provo arrived in this city early today and took part in the procession, which left the Metropolitan hotel corner shortly before 11 a. m. as follows: On West Temple to South Temple to Main, south on Main to Fourth South, countermarch to Second South, east to State street, north to First South, west to the Utah & Nevada depot. The parade was not nearly so large as first expected, but comprised probably 1800 men, most of whom presented a very good appearance.

The following order was observed as far as practicable:

Platoon of police.
Committee of Arrangements, mounted.
Ogden Band.
Ogden Central Labor Union.
Provo Carpenters' Union.
Eureka Miners' Band.
Eureka Miners' Union.
Park City delegation.
Federated Trades delegation.
Held's Band.
President of the day, mounted.
Governor Arthur L. Thomas and the other speakers and guests, in carriages.

Unions in their respective order, as follows:

Typographical Union.
Cigar Makers' Union.
Plumbers' Union.
Tailors' Union.
Barbers' Union.
Brick and Stone Masons' Union.
Stone Cutters' Union.
Carpenters' Union.
Liberal Band.
Plasterers' Union.
Building Laborers' Union.
Brewers' Union.
Harness Makers' Union.
Lathers' Union.
Central Drum Corps.
Clerks' Union.
Cooks, Waiters and Bartenders' Union.
Brick Makers' Union.
Pressmen and Stereotypers' Union.
Blacksmiths' Union.
Jefferson Drum Corps.
Liberal Drum Corps.

These were followed by the Denhalter Cadet band and Denhalter-Dyer Rifles, the Salt Lake Turn Verein, Temple of Honor and other civic and labor organizations.

The union laborers and their friends went to Garfield this afternoon, where a varied programme was being carried out.

The day is one of the heaviest in the history of the resort.

Mme. Patti claims that alcoholic liquors of any kind irritate the throat, and should not be used by singers.