

a weekly, monthly or quarterly income and who desire to pay their tenth, should do so at the time of receipt. It is not proper to put payment off till the end of the year; neither is it wise. It is easier to tithe a small amount when received, than to postpone payment until the tithe becomes a large sum. "Pay as you go" is as good a motto for the tithe-payer as for the purchaser or the employer. Those who tithe their increase as it comes to them, will feel better satisfied, and with less exertion, than those who leave this duty till the end of the year. The Bishops wish this custom to be generally adopted, for the good of the tithe-payer as well as for the tithe-receiver.

The storehouse should be always supplied with needful things for those who are dependent upon it. Among them are workmen who, with their families, need food, clothing and other necessities, week by week and sometimes day by day, and are greatly inconvenienced when there is nothing coming in to supply their wants. So with the indigent who depend on this source of supply for their regular sustenance. And those who dispense these necessities are much perplexed when the supply fails but the demands continue and never fail.

If the Bishops and the agents appointed in the several Stakes will see to the prompt forwarding of that which is received, without waiting so long as is common, the Presiding Bishopric will feel very much relieved and the poor and the laborer will not suffer lack. We have been requested to aid in presenting this matter, and we do so cheerfully because we believe in the doctrine of tithing and have faith in the blessings that attend its faithful observance.

No one in this Church is compelled to contribute anything to its support. Tithing is voluntary, like any other donation. But it is nevertheless a moral and religious duty, and those who accept it in that light in theory should demonstrate their belief in practice. And what they do should be done in due season, for by this means they gain the blessing that pertains to obedience, and the poor and the laborer are supplied as they need. Will the Latter-day Saints give heed to these hints, and will the Church officers who are responsible please attend to the instructions of the Presiding Bishopric?

THE POPE'S SITUATION.

It is stated that, believing in the imminence of a great European war, Emperor Francis Joseph has consented to the Pope having an asylum in Austria. A tender of a permanent home in Valentia, Spain, has also been made by Premier Sagasta. This, if the news-mongers are to be relied upon, goes far toward setting at rest the theory that His Holiness desires more congenial society than that of Rome since he was shorn of his temporal power, and that this is the reason he desires to go elsewhere to conclude his earthly career. This may have something to do with it; no doubt the iron that was thrust into the soul of the Papacy by Victor Emanuel many years ago still rankles there, and a place, even if more secluded, where the Pope's spiritual and temporal power would be alike observed, would be more desirable; yet it is hardly to be believed that even this would at this late day be a sufficient reason for actually abandoning the Eternal City, the cradle and home of the Romish Church. There is thought to be another and more potent factor in the situation, and it is given above.

Just at present, no one can form an idea as to where, from what cause or at what time the coming war will break out. All are agreed, however, that the storm clouds are hovering about the political horizon, and a vivid flash of lightning now and then illumines the sky as a precursor of the thunderbolts. And all eyes seem turned toward Italy, the Slavic principalities and Russia. There is no especial or prominent issue, and perhaps the reason that everyone looks that way is because that line of territory is the eastern limit of the rumbling so far heard. It is not the will of the Pope, nor of his adherents, that he should be in or near the theatre of the conflict, and thus a new home, it would seem, is desirable for the Holy See.

Spain, so far as any indications go, is safe enough, as it is not in any way affected by the questions which have of late years agitated Europe and brought it to the actual verge of war several times. But Austria! It is the central figure of the group, occupying a position in every disturbance that has lately arisen more conspicuous than that of either Germany or France. It is to the Powers what South Carolina was to the late rebellion.

A European war without Aus-

tria in it can no more be conceived than can any circumstance with its principal feature omitted; and why His Holiness should even think of making his headquarters there is a mystery. Perhaps, realizing the fact that Austria and Italy are the only two Catholic nations of Europe, the dispatch manufacturers have selected each of these countries as a feasible refuge for the Pope who probably has no real intention of leaving Papal Rome.

WHAT WE OBJECT TO.

SOME of the more conservative of the "Liberal" party profess a desire that the coming elections shall be conducted fairly and freely, so that the candidates who can poll the most legal votes shall be elected. The sentiment is echoed, with great pretense of sincerity, by others who are known to possess little scruple in regard to political affairs.

But serious or pretended on their part, that is all we ask for, in behalf of the People's Party. If in any county or district, our opponents have the majority, or can obtain a majority by straightforward and honest and honorable means, we will not complain, unless it may be of the folly and blindness of any "Mormon" who would support at the polls a party which avows its intention of trying to deprive him in common with all who are of his faith, of all participation in governmental affairs, and of every other right except that of life and of burial at death, and even would limit the latter to what may be aptly named pauper interment, for they would deprive every "Mormon" of the right to own a foot of the soil.

But we know, without the shadow of a shade of doubt, that what we have to guard against is intended fraud, trickery and political robbery. The Ogden methods are open and clear to all who wish to understand them. That it is the intention to repeat them here, has been openly confessed by radical but unwise "Liberals" who have restless tongues. The measures intended to be kept secret leak out in spite of injunctions to "keep still," and all the pretended denials count for nothing.

The Utah Commission have it in their power to aid in securing a fair election, in giving legal voters the opportunity of depositing their ballots without unlawful obstruction, and in seeing that proper fa-