

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A DREADFUL PICTURE OF THE FUTURE
AWAITING THIS NATION AND OTHERS
IF THE PRESENT EVILS BE ALLOWED
TO CONTINUE.

The conflict between capital and labor is the greatest question of the hour and will undoubtedly result in such terrible destruction to property and life as is fearful to contemplate. When the peoples of autocratic and despotic governments utter their protests against the exercise of this absolute power our sympathies are with the people and against the tyrants who rule over them, and while we regret the methods they sometimes employ to accomplish a much-desired end, yet we often excuse them because of the hopelessness that attaches itself to any legitimate measures that they might adopt to free themselves from their

GALLING BONDAGE.

A limited monarchy can be endured; in fact, much might be said in its favor, yet there are points of objection to it (when we view man's equality to his fellow-man) that can be well taken, being supported by the most potent reasons and the soundest arguments.

The government of America as it passed from the hands of its founders—men from whose hearts was banished every feeling of selfishness—is undoubtedly the best suited to man's earthly condition when his true relation to his God and his fellow-man is properly understood. "A government of the people, for the people and by the people!" A nation of law makers, having also a voice in every department of the government, from the township where they reside up to the highest executive officer in the land, for did they not help to place him where he sits? (I speak of the government according to its spirit and genius.) And were it possible for this government to be administered in righteousness its perpetuity would be like the Being who inspired its framework, it would be endless. Had they remained true to the trust reposed in them, there could be no possible condition of its citizens, viewing them as single individuals or as communities, without ample provision being made for every such condition and exactly suited thereto.

Such was the government of this favored land as bequeathed to us by our forefathers a little over a century ago, and which they fondly hoped would remain intact and undisturbed as the inheritance of their children and children's children for all time; but

HOW VAIN ARE ALL HUMAN HOPES;

for Time, who, in his onward march has from the first gazed upon each succeeding government in its infancy, stopping for one moment to contemplate its imagined immortality, has also listened in turn to its funeral dirge; and having closely watched the rise, progress, fall and decay of one after another and the causes that led thereto, could he but speak would intelligently predict the future of the remaining nations of the earth, America as well as the rest.

It is asserted by some that the great Constitution, the palladium of human rights, which we received from the patriots of 1776, is altogether unsuited to our present condition, consequently they are ready to make innovations upon any or all of its provisions. In fact, so changed is it to-day, that the framers of this heaven-inspired instrument, could they but return to earth, would fail to recognize the original in the present amended version. If we have not improved it by our many amendments and additions, what shall be said of our wilfully violating many of its provisions that have not been tampered with by any attempt at amendment? That this has been done in numerous instances in the past is only too true, and for years past, as far as the "Mormon" people are concerned, has been daily repeated; and from present appearances there is no likelihood of any cessation. In fact, so entirely absorbed have the people of America become, in what is called the

"MORMON QUESTION,"

that they are entirely oblivious to more important matters than anything that already exists in "Mormondom," or can possibly grow out of any of its practices.

There is not, nor can there possibly be, any danger to the government from this source, for the very genius of our religion is in full accord with every constitutional provision, and when our religion shall be fully established and its laws observed we shall have none of these lines of distinction, such as rich and poor among us; for we shall then have such a communion of interests and system of brotherhood and fraternity as the world has not seen since the days of Enoch, unless indeed it might have existed for some time subsequent to the mission of our Savior among men, and which will effectually prevent any such feeling as now exists throughout Christendom between the working man and the capitalist, the poor and the rich, the king and the beggar.

If we are to credit the statements made through the press, the people of the whole civilized world are walking upon the crust of

AN ENORMOUS VOLCANO.

which, when it once belches forth, will carry everything before it and leave naught but desolation in its track. The crowned heads of mighty Europe will quail before its advance, for it will

come upon them like a tidal wave that cannot be kept back, and these once powerful nations will not even have sung for them a funeral dirge.

The question may be asked: In view of the might to expunge of water intervening between the old and the new world, shall we not escape? No, we shall not; for already the ominous sounds of volcanic eruptions are heard in every part of the land, and may at any time burst forth with such fury as to make the staunchest heart quail.

Any attempt at the centralization of power, either financially or otherwise, is dangerous in the extreme, threatening as it does the uprooting of the fundamental principles of our government and establishing such lines of demarcation between man and man as is the very antipodes of the genius of American institutions, and against which the masses are bound to rebel sooner or later.

All observing persons have noticed this

TENDENCY TO CENTRALIZATION,

especially during the last quarter of a century, and have viewed with grave apprehension the support that monster monopolies have received at the hands of the heads of our government as well as Congress itself. The many protests and murmurings of the people have either been unheeded or utterly ignored until to-day, from one end of the land to the other, we hear the threats of vengeance against what are termed monopolists, usurers and tyrants. Nor is this all, these threats are assuming a tangible shape. Organizations are springing up in every principal city and many small towns and villages throughout the land. Nightly harangues are being delivered, calculated to inflame the minds of this vast army of employees and dependents, made up of mechanics, artisans, and the common laborer. Propositions the most diabolical are elaborated upon at these nightly gatherings, while resolutions are passed that are worthy only of a murderous banditti. Our public prints give these things only a passing notice, and in their slight comments do not seem to view with any alarm the signs of the approaching cyclone that will lay waste this heaven-favored land, for from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will this

DEVASTATING SCOURGE

be felt. Capitalists will entrench themselves behind their hoarded wealth in vain, for money will then have lost its power. The strong arm of the government will be paralyzed, for a simultaneous blow will be struck at it, because the people believe, and not without good reasons too, that it has fostered this growing power that has been and is oppressing them and grinding them continually. The army, comprised as it is of men (mostly foreigners) who are mainly in sympathy with this revolutionary spirit, will utterly refuse to fight against their brothers, for be it remembered our soldiers have been recruited from the ranks of the common people, and when the time comes will make common cause with them. Officers will then command in vain and their positions will no longer be desirable ones. The call of government for volunteers will be unheeded, for however much the true patriot might desire to help the nation in this terrible emergency, he cannot, because of the threatened disaster to his own fireside and his beloved family.

Prison doors and cells will be unlocked, and there will be turned loose upon an already deranged and disordered society an element that delights to feed upon misfortune and misery, and such a carnage of blood will follow as will add to an already sorely-afflicted people

A STILL GREATER CALAMITY,

namely, physical torture in every conceivable form; for men, and women, too, will then be lost to every human feeling and will gloat over human suffering. When the base passions of man are once fully aroused he becomes more savage than the wild beast.

I am no alarmist, but base my deductions upon an existing hypothesis, established upon American soil, and these deductions are true, philosophical conclusions, and their correctness will be determined in a very few years. Capital and labor, like two powerful armies, are preparing for the conflict. To reason with either would be useless, for neither will yield to the other one solitary inch. The result of this bloody strife will be without a parallel in history, except we quote the ancient Jaredites and Nephites spoken of in the Book of Mormon, whose total destruction originated in the same causes that are threatening this nation to-day.

I repeat: There is no danger to the government of the United States from the "Mormons" who are dwelling in the Rocky Mountains, as some Federal officers would have the people believe.

THE DANGER IS NEARER HOME,

and can be found at the very hearthstones of the people of the nation; and like the canker worm it is already gnawing at their vitals, and must result in death. Solomon said: "A wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the wicked go on and are punished."

The Elders of this people have called down the vengeance of the wicked upon their heads because they have predicted the downfall of this nation unless they would repent. This has been placed upon us as a burden, and we shall continue to unload ourselves

of it, until the words of God and His servants are fulfilled; only in this way will our garments be clear of their blood.

To the leading men of this nation then I would say: Call off the war dogs from the fair valleys where the Saints reside, and administer to them that even-handed justice which is their right, for by your further injustice and abuse you may intensify the woes already awaiting you because of your wilful departure from the pure principles of republicanism as bequeathed to us only a century ago.

PROPHETIC.

ONE OF THE CAUSES OF HARD TIMES.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND WASTE OF WHICH THE AGRICULTURISTS ARE GUILTY.

HEBER, Wasatch County,
November 15, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In traveling through the county we hear in almost every town the complaint that the people are in debt for machinery or merchandize, many not knowing how they will pay, and yet mowers can be seen in the fields where they were last used; expensive harvesters standing out uncovered, threshing machines exposed to the weather, plows standing in the field or left without shelter to rust and rot, and still the cries go up of hard times from some of these very parties who have signed ironclad notes for machinery, for which they had but little use, and which they did not know how to take care of.

Too many of our farmers are

MACHINE POOR,

and will remain so unless they adopt a fresh policy. Hardly a town or district that has not double the quantity of agricultural machinery necessary to do the work wanted if it were properly utilized and taken care of; but in too many instances it is left to rust and rot, as stated.

New sulky rakes are, in some instances used for gates or a pair of bars, while the owners complain that they cannot meet their notes. The reaper that was used last harvest time stands out in the weather, yet, the owner dare not meet his creditors, and still the same individual tells you of hard times, that it takes all his crop to meet his bills, and that he does not know what the country is coming to.

The man who has bought a nice spring wagon to take his family out, and has given his note for payment leaves it out in the weather to be destroyed by the elements, and says that times are hard and he hardly knows how to make ends meet, never realizing that he is responsible for the state of affairs that exists, that his negligence is the cause of the depressed state of his affairs, and that it remains with him to improve the financial condition and

PUT TIMES IN JOINT.

The man who bought a mower on time and has left it to rust in the field hardly senses that he is responsible for the present financial condition and he is helping to make times hard, not only for himself but for the community in which he resides, to the extent to which his influence is felt.

None in the community are so happy and prosperous as those who pay for what they buy when they get it, and as a rule such parties take better care of what they get. Around such individuals' residences you can see the signs of thrift and evidences of economy, showing that they realize how much of an effort it has cost them to save the amount expended.

THE TRUST PRINCIPLE

has been a great detriment to the people, and if continued will still more impoverish the country. Though a few individuals may realize a benefit, more will be injured. A policy should be urged on the people that would bless the greatest number and build up a solid community, so that the practice which has prevailed for some years and is now on the increase will have to be abandoned and the more sure progressive plan of prepayment established. Then we can expect greater prosperity.

OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

SUIT AGAINST ELDER CHRISTIANSEN DISMISSED—PROSPECTS FOR MISSIONARY WORK.

ELIZABETHON, Carter County,
Tennessee, Nov. 10, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking a few items from this section would be of interest to your many readers, I submit the following.

On the 25th of February, 1885, I was called to succeed Elder Amos Cook as President of the North Carolina Conference, he being released to return home. I was laboring at that time in Surry County, North Carolina, and could not leave that section till new Elders were sent to take my place, but by the 17th of June I had everything arranged in those parts, and started on my way to Wilkes County.

I visited with Elders Farmer and Thorn in the field until the 9th of July, when I started on my journey to Mitchell County, N. C., and Carter County, Tenn., where Elders C. T. Christensen and Wm. F. Garner were

laboring, and joined them on the 13th. As your readers will recollect, they had been

ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED

under the charge of preaching, teaching and promulgating polygamous doctrines in violation of a law passed by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee on the 6th of April, 1885. The particulars of their imprisonment, and the difficulty which they encountered in finding a bondsman who would be accepted by the prosecutor; also the release of Elder Garner and the finding of a bill of indictment against Elder Christensen at the July term of court (which I had the privilege of attending) your readers are familiar with; they having been published in your paper. Elder Christensen was held under \$500 bonds to appear at this court which convened yesterday.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

The clerk when recording this on the docket made

A GREAT MISTAKE,

intentional or not, we do not know. Instead of recording the bond \$500, it was \$5 with the security the same way. This was discovered by the President of the mission. Our attorney was informed of the fact, and when it was brought before the Attorney General he saw his position, and consented to withdraw the suit if we would pay the costs, which amounted to \$25. The President, being unavoidably called away from the mission at the present time, instructed us to come down and attend court, giving us instructions how to arrange the business here.

Yesterday afternoon Elder Christensen's case was called and withdrawn by the Attorney General. I went and paid the cost, and received a receipt; this makes Brother Christensen

A FREE MAN AGAIN.

I am accompanied by Elder Taylor and Crowther. We are enjoying ourselves "right smart." Quite a number of the prominent lawyers of East Tennessee, and a great many of the people of Carter Co., are attending this session of Circuit Court; a great many of the latter being stripped of their hard earnings by the former.

There seems to be a kind and liberal feeling existing among the people toward the "Mormons."

There are eleven of us in this Conference, all having plenty to do, and we could use two or three more to advantage if we had them. We are slowly

GATHERING THEM INTO THE FOLD,

as the Prophet Jeremiah says, "Two of a family, and one of a city."

It grieves us to read of the sufferings of the faithful in Zion, but it only strengthens our faith, and makes us more determined to live by every word of God, as we read in the "Good Book," that "judgment is to begin at the house of God," and if it first begin at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the Gospel of God? If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?

I will close, ever praying for the welfare of Zion, and that the time may speedily come when "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters do the channels of the mighty deep."

Your brother and co-laborer in the spread of truth,

JOHN E. ROUCHE.

SANPETE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Sanpete Stake held at Ephraim, adjourned at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 15th inst., after a two days' session during which four public meetings and one priesthood meeting were held.

There were present of the Apostles John H. Smith and H. J. Grant, also Elder John T. Caine, President Peterson and Counselors, the High Councilors, the bishops and counselors were also well represented.

The President of the Stake and several of the Bishops made their reports, which showed some degree of advancement, yet it was manifest that there is a large field among the Saints, for the development of the energies of those bearing the Holy Priesthood; in consideration whereof, President Peterson invited the Bishops to each select from among the members of his ward two or three Elders of those best suited and qualified, to instruct the Saints and especially the young in the first principles of the Gospel and report the same to the Presidency of the Stake.

The Apostles, Elder John T. Caine, and President Peterson were the speakers during conference. Very much valuable and much-needed instruction was given, which was accompanied by the influence of the Holy Spirit. The mirror of the Gospel was held before the people that each could see for himself if his life conformed to it or not. Our conduct towards each other, in our business and social relations, and the unwarranted activity we display in jeopardizing the liberties of our friends were also vividly portrayed before the assembled Saints.

Statistical, Sunday School and Temple reports were read.

The General, Stake and local authorities were all sustained by unanimous vote of the conference.

President Peterson reported the

ward and quorum organizations in satisfactory condition.

Conference adjourned to meet at Ephraim, three months hence,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
Clerk of Conference.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES MISSION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 16th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As I am now released to go home from my second mission in the Minnesota Conference, I feel impressed to give to the readers of the News a few items on the condition of the Minnesota Conference. During my first mission here, in the years 80-81 and 82 the greatest work was done in the State of Minnesota; where several were added to the Church, but in this my last mission the labors have extended to Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota. In Council Bluffs and other places in Iowa the Elders have had more success than ever before, and also in Wisconsin, among the Strangites, a great deal of missionary labor has been done of late and several added to the church. Four Elders have labored this summer in Dakota, and two the summer before. The most labor has been done in going from house to house, as the people are living in a scattered condition in that part of the country. School houses are few, and what few there are, are often refused a "Mormon" Elder to hold meetings in. Still the Elders have done well who have labored in Dakota. They have made a number of friends there, in the northern part, Johnstown especially. Grand Fork County, the western part of Minnesota, is also sparsely settled, and in consequence of that not many meetings have been held there. The Elders are bound to leave those parts through the winter season, so as not to be exposed to the cold, which is a drawback to the mission. All the Elders who have labored in this mission, have to my knowledge performed a noble work. Nothing has been done to leave a bad name on the community. I also feel to say to the readers of the News, that President Wm. M. Palmer has been a faithful President over the Northwestern Mission. He has fully discharged every duty devolving upon him, both temporal and spiritual, to which I bear my testimony.

As for myself, I feel well in body and in spirit, and feel to rejoice over the labors I have been permitted to do as a missionary.

May God add his blessings to all who have labored, and all who shall labor hereafter in the cause of truth, is the desire of

Your brother in the Gospel,
MADS ANDERSON.

STAKE CONFERENCE AT MORGAN CITY.

The Morgan Stake Conference convened in the Stake house, Nov. 14th and 15th, 1885.

There were present on the stand Willard G. Smith, Richard Fry and Samuel Francis of the Stake Presidency, the High Council, Presidents of Quorums and Bishops of Wards.

During the forenoon meeting on Saturday President Smith was the principal speaker; the attendance was very small, and he hoped that a spirit of lethargy was not creeping over the Saints, hindering them from attending to their duties. Spoke of the trials the Saints were passing through and the desire our enemies had to see harsher measures passed to put down our religion. Those professing to be Saints must put on the armor of righteousness, and set everything in order, that the blessings of God and His protection might rest upon this people.

Lyman O. Porter, a returned missionary, released through ill-health, made a few interesting remarks in relation to his brief sojourn in the Southern States.

During the afternoon meeting, part of the Bishops reported the wards. Prest. Smith read an article from the DESERET NEWS on chastity.

Prest. Fry asked the Saints what they had allowed the Gospel to do for them. It had the power to save or damn us. We could live so as to have the Spirit of the Lord always with us, or vice versa. We are placed here in these mountains to be purified, and we must realize that God is at the head. His power is in the Church, and His kingdom is being established. The world generally are wallowing in vice, but we are on the road to the godhead. We are in a school, and we must learn the laws of God, and become practical workers in His kingdom. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform," and no power can stay his hand. He could hold our persecutors in check, but this would thwart His almighty purposes.

At the Sunday morning meeting the remaining Bishops' reports were given in, all of which were favorable, except as to the existence of a slight spirit of infidelity among some of the young.

President Smith occupied the remainder of the forenoon, exhorting the Saints to faithfulness.

In the afternoon the sacrament was administered, and the general and local authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

Robert Campbell spoke upon the position and calling of a Seventy, and read