

and their maligners that the "Trib" did not want them to know.

The "pot" was good. It paid all expenses and left me an increase of three hundred and thirty-five per cent, over the "pot" of the Sunday before. That is, on the former occasion I cleared one cent, a beautiful little copper cent. It was perhaps a "widow's mite" and I intend to have a scarf pin made of it. The "pot" of last Sunday gave me \$3.85 clear. Of course the "Trib." cannot understand how or why a man should work for truth and defend the right without getting "big money" for it. That is because it exists for crushing truth and trampling on the right. It gets its money that way, does it not? No doubt the "Trib." wonders how I can work for nothing in defense of the Mormons when I might get even "\$300 a month" for lying about them! That is because the "Trib." never having been worthy of hearing a whisper from the higher voices, does not know that the man who stands for the true and the right, though he stand alone, as I have had to do, yet lays a tariff upon all the honest men and women of the world and is sustained by "the powers above." Poor as I am I can call more dollars to hand, if need be, than the pauper who wrote that squib in the "Trib." and in all this town none holds a debt against me. Can the "Trib." say as much?

In conclusion, let me say that I begin next Sunday evening a course of lectures on national topics. They will be instructive to many and, I trust, interesting to all who may hear them. I can, without boasting, say that in these lectures I will give more education for the people than the "Trib." has given in all the twenty years of its existence. In fact, it would be well for the "Trib." to bring in its "staff" and make up a primary class for the study of American principles. CHARLES ELLIS.

LECTURES ON GOVERNMENT.

A few lines in reference to the Sunday evening lectures in the Theatre if you please:

There are many men and women in Salt Lake whose lives were largely passed under foreign, or, more particularly, European governments. The unnatural relation that Utah has been forced by the nation to sustain towards our general government has prevented such people as have come to the Territory from foreign countries from having any active interest in our national politics. When the old political condition was broken up here, it was said these people should be educated. The promise has not been kept. The people have heard partisanship from both sides, but they have been taught nothing save the uncertainty of the politician.

The charge has been continually made for years by the organ of the anti-Mormon party in Salt Lake that the foreign-born Mormons are utterly ignorant of the American government. If so it has signally failed to be a teacher. Its charge against the Mormons can have no more force against foreign-born members of that Church than against foreign-born Catholics, Methodists or Presbyterians. If foreigners are ignorant of our government in

Utah it is because they have not been taught. There are hundreds of so-called "Liberals" in Utah who know as little about the American government as any foreign-born Mormon. They know party politics and vote as they are directed or paid, or both.

So far as I know no attempt has been made to give any public instruction that would enable these people against whom the *Tribune* is ever charging ignorance to better understand our system of government.

There is a secret society in this city that has been giving periodical "nigger minstrel" performances interlarded with speeches intended to increase the old hatred against the "Mormons," but no attempt to give anybody knowledge. Now, therefore, believing that there is a call for such a work, I propose to give several lectures on successive Sunday evenings, in the Theatre, upon topics that will enable me to place before the people a general idea as to what the American government is. To do this work more effectively, I shall show first what it is not.

The first topic will be "the Origin of Government." The second will be "Society and Government" and the third "the American Government."

The first lecture will be given next Sunday evening, beginning promptly at a quarter past eight. In addition I hope to offer the attraction of good music.

Of course the *Tribune* does not want to see the people educated on this general subject of our government and may be expected to deter them from attending by its usual indecent methods. It is to be hoped, however, that nothing that sheet cash say will overcome the independence of the people.

In obtaining the use of the Theatre I consented to charge no admission if it were possible to pay expenses without doing so. Consequently people attending will understand that it is left to their own good will as to whether they will help to bear the expenses.

It would be untrue if I were to say that remuneration for my labor would not be acceptable. I cannot therefore say less than that people who pay for gallery tickets to see a "Devil's Auction," "A Bag Baby," and what not, and come to hear my lectures as "dead-heads" are not likely to enjoy them or to be in any way benefited by them. I speak for thoughtful people on these topics and solicit their interest. But the poor are as welcome as the rich.

CHARLES ELLIS.

HOW TO INVEST A HUNDRED DOLLARS

A New York *World* reporter visited some of the most prominent and most successful business men of Gotham a few days ago, in order to obtain their opinions as to the best way of investing \$100. The first person interviewed was Roswell P. Flower, the Governor-elect of New York State. That gentleman said that if living in a thriving town he would unhesitatingly invest his \$100 in real estate. No matter what developments may take place, property of this kind would be always safe, and its value in the United States would not decrease.

Mr. Henry Clews the well-known banker was next seen. He would in-

vest his \$100 in a good savings bank, and keep adding to it until sufficient money would be accumulated to buy a homestead.

Chauncey M. Depew, advised that the \$100 be made a thousand before entering on any enterprise. He would first use the savings bank, and when the \$1000 line was reached he would invest in a gilt edged bond that could be registered.

Erastus Wiman was of the opinion that the best way to invest small savings of \$100 or less, would be to place it in a building and loan association. The amount invested in institutions of this kind now aggregate \$700,000,000 and the amount of defalcations has been almost infinitesimal. Besides, membership in an association has an educational effect industrially and economically.

Rufus Hatch recommended the savings bank, but to be content with one that pays small interest. He has not the most unbounded faith in banks either national or local, and he thinks the vast majority of the people do not know how to take proper care of savings. Uncle Rufus concludes his advice to the reporter as follows:

"The truth is, as stated by a statistician friend, that there is only one man out of 32,000 who is capable of caring for himself. This accounts for the few wise and clever men becoming presidents of corporations, of railroads with a system, or banks or trust companies. These men as the Irishman has aptly put it, 'ride in chaises,' while the others must 'walk, by blazes.'"

"However all this may be, under any and all events, keep out of Wall Street. Teach the public to shun its precincts. It is simply suicide for a man to go into Wall street with \$100. If he had \$100,000, 000 that might do. My advice to thrifty persons is to keep the \$100 saved and keep adding to it until it has accumulated to a reasonable amount. Buy then an annuity for life or a paid-up-life insurance for your wife and children."

ST. JOHNS STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the St. Johns Stake of Zion convened at St. Johns on December 6 and 7. Present on the stand: the presidency of the Stake, High Councilors, Bishops, etc. The reports of the Bishops showed that the people in the various wards are feeling well and enjoying a goodly degree of the Spirit of the Lord. The crops are good in all the wards except St. Johns, where great loss in both hay and grain have been caused by the ravages of the grasshoppers.

The instructions given were principally on education and the first principles of the Gospel. The Saints were exhorted to be diligent in all their duties, temporal as well as spiritual.

Since our last quarterly conference we have been visited by Apostle John Henry Smith and Elder John Morgan, whose remarks (as they always are) were full of encouragement and good instruction.

A week before the conference we were visited by Dr. Karl G. Maeser, superintendent of Church schools, who gave us such information on educational matters as is rarely met with in an out-of-the-way place like this. There is no doubt the Saints will be greatly benefited by Prof. Maeser's labors in the Church schools and religious classes. SAMUEL D. MOORE, Stake Clerk.