

They immediately set up a wailing and make every demonstration of despair. A double row of children, young men and young women is now formed, and between these lines the offenders must run the gantlet. Each girl and child is dressed to represent an angel, and all are armed with switches and leathern thongs. As the Judases run up and down between the lines they are unmercifully beaten upon their naked backs until the blood rushes forth and the flesh is laid bare.

It is necessary once in a while to contemplate the strange path in which the human mind nearly always is led when left without divine guidance, in order to perceive what the condition of mankind might have been but for revelation from God and His providential care, and in order to appreciate to some extent the benefits of the teachings received through His inspired servants.

LIQUOR AND POLITICS.

The legislature of the state of New York some time since passed a provision relating to the liquor traffic that was known as the Raines bill, and Governor Morton has recently given it the approval necessary to make it a law. He held the matter under advisement for a good while, however, probably because some features may be considered as rather drastic and many of them somewhat out of the regular order. The constitutionality of the bill was severely attacked in places and by others than those opposed to it in a general way, but finally all objections were overthrown in the executive signature, and dissent may now cease dissenting or carry their case into the courts.

The Raines law, as it is now known, is of course regulative of the traffic and as such will generally be regarded throughout the country as experimental legislation. Its principal feature is the changing of the license plan into a taxing system; it also provides for local option and enlarges the sovereignty of a dwelling house owner by enabling him to prevent the establishment of a saloon within 200 yards of his residence. This would seem to be proper enough, and does not meet with serious resistance; the item concerning which the greatest contention is made is that providing for the turning over to the state of a third of all the tax collected under the system in the cities, this being looked upon as the creation of an immense political machine to be manipulated by "Boss" Platt and his henchmen for their own purposes. In fact, it is freely claimed that the bill was drafted by Mr. Platt, or at least under his direction, and that it was through his influence the governor was at last induced to sign it.

The liquor traffic needs regulating everywhere, but nowhere more than in the larger cities of New York. To suppress it is altogether out of the question, and even restrictive regulations seem to meet with such determined and organized resistance as to make them practically dead letters. The hope of the traffic being curtailed through falling off in patronage long since passed away, and the all but barren idealism remains that improved legislation will be sufficient for the needs of the people for a while longer. It might be, too, if politics were kept

out of it, but it seems as if keeping politics out of anything nowadays is the most forlorn of all forlorn hopes, especially in the state which incongruously maintains the word "zealotry" as its motto.

A TYPICAL MINER GONE.

Judge W. T. Barber, who died at Blue Bell mining district, Tazewell county, on Tuesday last, was a practical prospector and all-around mining man. Of late years he has been in reduced circumstances, although when fortune knocked at his door he was not absent; this was when he discovered the silver mines near Leoda, Washington county, in a formation which the colored-bred miners and professors of geology set up in that time could contain none of the more precious metals—sandstone. He not only discovered immense and very rich fissures, which subsequently produced many large fortunes, but went further in the direction of magnifying his theories by finding silver with some little gold in the petrifications of sagebrush twigs, cedar branches and the like, these specimens invariably running very high in value. He sold out of Silver Reef, as the place he founded was called, for a large sum, we believe \$85,000, most if not nearly all of which it is understood went in quest of more wealth and failed to find it. He was engaged in prospecting when death in the form of heart disease overtook him, so that it may be said he died in the harness, without a dollar of his once princely fortune left, but with that hope which springs eternal in the breast of the crag-stormer and cave-maker and buoy him up until the very last.

MISSION ADDRESSES.

Following are the names and addresses of presidents of several of the missions of the Church whose missionary work is being conducted:

EUROPEAN MISSION.

A. H. Lund, 42 Islington, Liverpool, England.

The European mission is subdivided into missions, the names and addresses of presidents thereof, all of whom are under the immediate jurisdiction of the president of the European mission, being as follows:

The Netherlands Mission—George S. Spencer, Isak Hubertstraat 120, Rotterdam, Holland.

Swiss and German Mission—George C. Naegle, 20 Archivstrasse, Kirchzettel, Bern, Switzerland.

Scandinavian Mission—Peter Sundwall, St. Pauls Gade 14, Copenhagen, Denmark.

HAWAIIAN MISSION.

Samuel E. Woolley, P. O. Box 410, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

AUSTRALASIAN MISSION.

William Gardner, care J. H. Dalton, P. O. Box 236, Auckland, New Zealand.

SAMOAN MISSION.

John W. Beck, P. O. Box 41, Apia, Upolu, Samoa.

SOCIETY ISLANDS MISSION.

Frank Cutler, Papeete, Tahiti, Society Islands.

NORTHERN STATES MISSION.

Joshua R. Clark, 104 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

SOUTHERN STATES MISSION.

E. S. Kimball, P. O. Box 103, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

EASTERN STATES MISSION.

S. W. Richards, 48 Sands Street, Brooklyn, New York.

CALIFORNIA MISSION.

Henry S. Tanner, 612 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

INDIAN TERRITORY MISSION.

Andrew Kimball, 376 w. Fourth North Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FOR PRESIDENT, ———.

Nominate candidates for high offices in advance of the convention is a favorite indulgence in this country; and it is not being lost sight of just now by any means. At Los Angeles yesterday, Hon. C. M. Depew crossed the political track at right angles by bringing out Governor Morton of New York as the winner at the St. Louis convention. He admitted that Governor McKinley would have more votes than any one else on the first ballot, but not enough to nominate, and this would end his strength, which thereupon would go to other favorite sons; of these the New Yorker is shown to have the call when careful consideration is given to the subject. The Empire State has thirty-six electoral votes, more than all the Pacific coast states combined, and is notoriously shifty in the matter of going first one way and then another; so that a bid for its support coming in the shape of nominating its own preference might reasonably be expected to go a long way in the desired direction.

It should be remembered in this connection that Mr. Morton's sole strength so far comes from his own state, which is not the case with either McKinley, Reed or Allison, especially the former, who, at the present time, like Morton, has the undivided support of his own state and unlike him has much greater strength elsewhere, so much so that but a few more votes are needed to secure the choice on the first formal ballot. Enough conventions are yet to be held to supply this want, and, big as is the New York bid, the signs seem to us to point the Buckeye way. However, nothing is so successful as success, especially in politics, and it is just as safe to wait and see.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Only one week remains of the time allotted to the first Legislature of the State of Utah. In that period there are to be considered a number of important enactments that are necessary to be made at the present time. There are also before the Legislature a number of bills on subjects of vital importance, in relation to which no great necessity for immediate action exists. As to these, leading legislators have expressed themselves as preferring to let them go over to a subsequent law-making body rather than take the risk of committing blunders by hastily-considered legislation, and in this conservative view a large proportion of the people concur. Taking the work already performed by the first body of State lawmakers, it