

States is looking into the matter in England now, and as the facts and figures are accessible there is no doubt that the report of the Commission will disprove the falsehoods that have been told and establish what we have repeatedly shown on this subject.

The *Tribune* appears to be still smarting over the shaking up it received on the Tennessee massacre and the proofs that its falsehoods contributed to the terrible crime. That is the meaning of its allusions in the second paragraph we have quoted above. And the answer to its query is, if there is any evidence that the *Tribune* has been the means of exciting ignorant people by its falsehoods so as to urge them to bloodshed, as in the case of the "Red Hot Address" and its comments upon it, we shall certainly publish them. But we will not cite some rumor told by "a respectable old woman," or received third hand from a "reliable" but anonymous "person." Our evidence, as heretofore, will be in the nature of proof, with names and dates and facts that can be looked into and sifted and weighed.

As to the preaching of polygamy in England, it has been entirely discontinued for many years. When the subject was discussed by our Elders, it was by way of explanation in answer to questions and objections raised by anti-"Mormons". There never was any "Mormon" "traffic in women" nor special efforts to induce women more than men to join the Church. The stories that have been told to the contrary have been sheer inventions. But the *Tribune*, as in the present instance, though well acquainted with their untruth, has done its best to make them appear correct, and has been as fanatical as false in its treatment of everything that related to "Mormonism" and the Mormons."

THE UNEXTENDED GOVERNMENT BONDS.

THE great financial event of last week was the maturing of \$50,000,000 of United States 4½ per cent. bonds; and the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the whole amount at 2 per cent. per annum. The total amount refunded was \$23,554,000. At first the Secretary fixed on September 2nd as the date for the expiration of the privilege of extending the bonds, but later on announced that the time would be continued indefinitely.

It is thought, by many of the newspapers hostile to the Administration that there is no money in the treasury to pay the unextended bonds, without entrenching on funds not legally available for such a purpose. The Secretary

of the Treasury, however, says he is prepared to pay the whole of the unextended bonds, and has so far paid \$8,600,000. It is thought the treasury will have to pay the whole \$26,446,000 before the close of the month.

It is admitted on all sides that there is no money at present in the Treasury specially intended to meet the payment of these bonds. But there is plenty of money which can be used for the purpose, without injury to any department.

It is also admitted that the secretary felt somewhat disappointed at the failure to refund. It was thought that the national banks would buy the bonds so as to increase their circulation. Several of the leading New York banks combined about two weeks ago to form a pool and take at least \$5,000,000 of the bonds at 2 per cent. They could obtain only about \$2,800,000 subscriptions, so the plan was abandoned. It is true there were a number of prominent banks which openly opposed the extended refunding scheme, but not from any political motives.

The belief prevails that the redemption of the bonds would ease the money markets, and make business better. The \$8,600,000 paid last week for unextended bonds helped trade considerably. It increased the supply of money available for loans in New York. It was the means of reducing the rate on call-loans from 5 to 3 per cent. Then if such a perceptible benefit was wrought by \$8,600,000, how much more would have been wrought by the payment of the whole \$26,446,000?

SOME COMPARATIVE POLITICS.

THE New York *World* has made its first report since the Park Place disaster on the condition of the old buildings of that city. Six hundred structures have been discovered through the *World's* agency which are little better than death traps. If constructed for the express purpose of ensnaring human beings to their doom they could not have been much better contrived.

But the most astonishing part of the report is the statement that every one of these places has been visited—in some cases a long time ago—by building inspectors, and formally condemned as unsafe. Notices to that effect were posted on the doors, but instead of being heeded by the proprietors, they were either torn down the moment the officer was out of sight or else something pasted over them, which amounted to the same thing.

In the meantime complaints have been repeatedly made by the tenants to the city officers, who in their turn disposed of the complaints much in the

fashion that the proprietors disposed of the inspector's notices.

Since the corruption of New York's government first began to attract attention through the prosecution of Tweed, there has not appeared in the official doings of that city anything more monstrous than this inspection affair. Nobody in particular seems to be responsible, and that is the worst feature of it. Red tape and a general habit of irresponsibility in official circles appears to be entirely accountable for this show of indifference to the welfare of the working people.

The important offices of the city seem to be occupied by a crowd of loafers who have sought them solely for what they would yield in straight money and in money-getting opportunities, and who have been selected solely for the service they would yield to the ward and state political "bosses." Their only idea of public duty seems to be to go through the forms of their red tape discipline, collect their salary, and the auxiliary proceeds of office, pay all political assessments without a murmur, vote the straight "boss" ticket at the elections and cover up as much as possible of the real public duty which they fail to perform.

This is the reason why taxes in New York City are so much heavier in proportion to population than those of any other city in the world. This is why with all her vast wealth and the lavish expense of her government, she is still relatively one of the poorest governed cities in the world. More than this, without a political awakening among her honest men, she never can be any different, though the ratio of taxation were doubled and quadrupled. With every department of the public service overrun with political parasites, what can avail from an increase of taxation? It simply amplifies the resources for robbery and invites more pap-suckers into the public service.

This deplorable condition of things in New York would not be so interesting a topic except for the fact that an effort is being made to introduce this same style of politics into Salt Lake City. The people have already witnessed here enough of the disgusting attendants of such methods to identify them perfectly. If with a full knowledge of the situation the voters do not at the first opportunity set their feet on the monster that has foisted itself upon them we are not sure that they will be deserving of much sympathy for what may result.

General Hoche, French soldier, died Sept. 15, 1797.