

the working classes is but very little higher in America than in France, while provisions are slightly lower." Illustrative of the latter point he cites the fact that for steamship food supplies, where the same articles were bought in the same quantities, the average cost in New York was 17 francs against 23 francs in Havre.

Returning to the causes which affect wages, M. Lévasseur insists that productivity of labor is chief, and he sums up the principal reason for the higher rate of wages in this country as follows:

In the first place, the American worker is equipped with the machinery which can make his labor most productive, and employers are always disposed to perfect this machinery, since, though paying higher wages, they realize larger profits than from handwork. In the second place, the workers are accustomed to work very rapidly, and their democratic and individualistic education gives them an energy which is characteristic of the American workman. And, finally, there is a constant demand in America for a very large production of wealth to satisfy the needs of a population of more than 70,000,000, which consumes each year an enormous quantity of goods of all kinds.

ADVICE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Chronicle takes up the New York dispatch regarding the Mormons, referred to in Friday's NEWS, and makes editorial comment thereon. In relation to the complaint that the Mormons are getting control of the State, our San Francisco contemporary remarks:

It is not a proper subject of complaint by any section of the American people that the Mormons, as voters in the State of Utah, are getting control of their local government. Having the numbers to make a majority, they are entitled to the political benefit of them, and so long as they may use the power thus acquired in a lawful and equitable way, neither their religion nor past history can justify a political appeal against them on the old lines. They are qualified citizens of a State of the United States, and that means as much in Utah as it does in California or Massachusetts.

The NEWS has lately given an emphatic denial to the oft repeated falsehood about polygamy being revived under the State government; and the Chronicle sensibly declares that it "hesitates to believe that the Mormons have any such purpose" as a revival which would be a breach of faith. Our contemporary then says:

The people of the country, as a rule, will not sympathize with any merely theological protest that may come out of Utah against government by majorities. "Freedom to worship God under the dictates of one's own conscience," and freedom to hold office while having any religious convictions or none, cannot be safely abridged. If we may proffer advice to the Gentiles of Utah, in whose long fight against polygamy we shared, it is that they let the dead past bury its dead, and so long as the Mormons do not seek to multiply their individual wives, join with them in their efforts to build the new State up into a rich and populous commonwealth.

It may be remarked here that with the exception of a comparative few, the non-Mormons of Utah are acting

on the line the Chronicle advises. The chief development in an opposite direction is seen in localities where the situation here is not understood, and is the result of efforts, principally of the few referred to, who have an axe to grind in behalf of their own sectarianism.

A COLORADOAN'S VIEW.

The editor of the Genwood Springs, Colo., Avalanche, has the following:

The Jubilee preparations going on at Salt Lake City are on a grand scale. The President of the United States will not be there, but many of the old Mormons who came across the Plains can be seen, which to our mind is a grander sight to look upon than the clean-shaven face of the President of the United States.

We quite agree with the praise for the grandeur of an occasion where are present the Pioneers who opened to settlement this country fifty years ago; but we also would have enjoyed sharing with the President of the United States the inspiring scene to be witnessed at the Jubilee celebration of an event so important to the country as the Pioneers' advent into the Rocky Mountain region. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Avalanche man has no warrant for stating so positively that Mr. McKinley will not be in attendance.

PREACHING IN TOPEKA.

According to the Topeka State Journal of June 30, the good folk of the Kansas capital are being afforded an opportunity of hearing the Gospel preached. No doubt the people there believe they have had that privilege many times, and have heeded the Gospel teachings; but humanity is mistaken many times, and sometimes is misled. The preaching on this occasion is by two young Mormon Elders, Albert C. Dalley and Melvin O. Miner, and according to the paper quoted from, they propose to make a use to house canvass of the city, to hold street meetings, and in every way possible to try and have the Topekan understand just what the Latter-Saints have to say on the subject of religion. The State Journal says "they are here for work, but not for filthy lucre," and gives this further description:

These two young Mormon Elders are not human monsters as many might suppose. They haven't seven or eight wives each in Utah all sighing for their return. In fact, these two young men, who are filled to saturation with the Gospel of the Mormon faith, are bachelors.

It is good to note that the Elders are recognized as "not human monsters," and with the supposition of me that they are must go the supposition that their doctrine is not conformable to the New Testament, for both those erroneous ideas are founded on misrepresentation. It may be well to note the further fact that whereas many people were led into the mistake formerly of regarding Mormon Elders as "monsters," the discovery of the error on that point will lead to

receiving those same Elders as saviors upon Mount Zion, in their work of testifying to the great truths of Christianity.

No doubt those Elders, like every other Mormon missionary who is performing the sacred duty of his call, is "filled to saturation" with the Gospel. It enters into their every day life. That same Gospel enters into the life of every true Latter-day Saint, and all of these are as willing to make sacrifice to carry to their fellow beings the news of Gospel restoration as are the Elders named, who have been in the mission field about two and a half years, traveling "without salary and without purse or scrip," as the State Journal says. These testify that the Lord has blessed them; and may the Topekan prove as eager in their own interest to heed the Gospel as the Elders are to teach it to them, that the special outpouring of divine blessing also may be extended to them for their obedience.

THE ENDEAVORERS.

The major portion of the Christian Endeavorers have come and gone, so far as Salt Lake is concerned, on their Pacific coast excursion, and we trust that the remainder of the trip will be as cheerful, pleasant, and productive of good to them and all with whom they come in contact as the most ardent of them can desire.

The stay here was necessarily brief, and but for a little crowding through so many strangers being brought into a city of this size in such a brief time, it was of a pleasant character. The weather was cool and comfortable, and the showers of Saturday morning had laid the dust and removed discomfort from that source. The people here who had the work of entertainment performed that labor in most excellent form, and deserve great credit for the intelligent and successful manner in which they carried out a somewhat difficult task.

As for the visitors themselves, the great bulk of them were intelligent, courteous people. Of course there were some who did not seem to think there was any good here, and who let it be known in their words and manner. But these were comparatively few, very few; and, for the comfort of those who came in contact with such, we must add, not at all representative. The great body were of the superior class of American citizens with whom it is a delight to associate. As a rule they were quite curious regarding Utah and its people—not offensively, by any means—and gathered a great deal of information. Occasionally they met with individuals who gave misinformation on local topics and occurrences, in a foolish attempt at jesting; and anything of this kind is to be regretted. But generally speaking, the people were desirous of giving the visitors a most cordial welcome and put forth their efforts to that end.

The residents of this State are fairly well acquainted with the leading characteristics of the people of other localities, from having come from the various nations.