

throw out the treasure box. The command was instantly obeyed. The stage-robbertold the story himself some time after the occurrence.

The anarchists still continue their bloody operations in Europe. The murder, in Prussia, of Polinsky, a distinguished priest, was attended with dramatic details, the assassins all meeting with death, immediately after the perpetration of the deed, two being wiped out by peasantry who assailed them, and the others committing suicide. Red tickets found on their persons, showed them to be members of an anarchist executive committee. In Spain, the Minister of Justice has instituted stringent measures for the suppression of anarchism in the provinces of that country.

RELIEF SOCIETY WORK.

THE magnitude of the work done by the Relief Societies of the Church is not fully appreciated because not generally known. Figures form one of the best illustrations of such work, though they cannot convey an idea of the influence exercised by the ladies who visit the sick and needy, testify of the truth, uphold virtue and integrity, and breathe a spirit of charity and good will. As no statistics were presented at our late Conference, and we think these societies should be encouraged in their labors, we give here a few of the totals from their semi-annual report which was more nearly perfect than on any previous occasion.

There are 422 organized relief societies having an aggregate of 25,300 members. During the past six months the amount in cash and various kinds of property disbursed by these societies was \$15,588.29. They have on hand in cash and property \$30,852.90. In addition to this they have stored 42,947 bushels of wheat for a time of emergency and \$3,335.69 cash with which to purchase wheat. Their real estate amounts in value to \$57,065.15.

This report comprises returns from thirty-two Stakes but does not include societies in foreign missions, though there are organizations in the British Isles, Holland, Germany, Scandinavia, New Zealand, the Hawaiian and Samoan Islands, etc.

The general officers of the Relief Society for the whole Church are Zina D. Young, President; Jane S. Richards and Bathsheba W. Smith, Counsellors; Sarah M. Kimball, Secretary; Romania B. Pratt, Assistant Secretary; Emmeline B. Wells, Corresponding Secretary; M. Isabella Horne, Treasurer. Each Stake has its own organization with branches in the various Wards, and the whole Society is of immense help and value to the Bishops and Presidents of Stakes, and of good to the people at large. The labors of the sisters are appreciated by those who understand them, and they will receive their sore reward.

Norwegians living in Chicago, with the help of their countrymen in other parts of the country, are engaged in raising sufficient money to erect a building for Norway at the Exposition. Norway's appropriation of \$56,260 is to be devoted entirely to securing an exhibit.

STILL ELIOT AND THE MORMONS.

It is really astonishing to see the number of comments on Prof. Eliot's alleged "bad break" in sneaking courtously and encouragingly to the "Mormons" when delivering an address in their Tabernacle in this city. While many papers have been influenced by the deceptive dispatches sent from this city on the subject there are numbers of other journals that use their own brains and are able to see through the misrepresentations of the chronic enemies of the Latter-day Saints. We have published a few of their remarks and we add a few more today out of the great mass of them that come in clippings and exchanges:

This is an editorial in the *Sioux City Journal*:

"President Eliot, of Harvard, is facing a storm which is blowing from the East. He dared to say a good word about the Mormons, and Puritan New England holds up its hands in expression of holy horror. The incident indicates that progress is swifter, in moral as well as material things, in the West than the East.

"This college executive stood on the Tabernacle platform in Salt Lake, surrounded by Woodruff, Cannon, Smith and 7,000 other Latter-day Saints, and compared the journey of the men and women who planted that superb colony in Utah to the pilgrimage of the Puritans across a watery wilderness to escape persecution and seek freedom in worshipping God. Then after reference to the heroism of pioneer women and the fact that there is no motive in colonization like the religious motive, he spoke of religious liberty and said there is no reason why the freedom enjoyed in Massachusetts should not be granted the people of all the Territories.

"The outraged New England conscience found expression and promptly condemned Eliot, the intimation being made that the dignified professor had allowed Utah wine to turn his head. It was declared an outrage to compare the 'beastly Mormons' with the pilgrim fathers. But Eliot said he only made a comparison on the dauntless colonization spirit displayed, and as for religious toleration among the settlements of the pilgrim fathers he reminds his critics that he, a Unitarian, would not have been permitted to exist among them.

"President Eliot declares his belief that the Mormons are sincere in the abandonment of polygamy and they should stand in precisely the same position under the law, as those who worship according to other faiths. This was bad enough, from the baked beans standpoint, but when he declared that there were ten Mormon students in Harvard, all Boston was ready to go into hysterics. The other students denied this and said that if the colony was found the Mormons would be initiated into the 'Dickey' society. But Eliot reaffirms it and says the college is as ready to welcome Mormon students as any other.

"The controversy is timely. President Eliot has not endorsed polygamy nor tried to gild the history of Mormonism, but he has had the courage to say that right is right wherever found, and seeing the dawn breaking in benighted Utah he has not waited for the full sunlight before greeting the day.

The Lowell, Mass., *Times* says:

"President Eliot has aroused acres of hornets. If he said what has been reported, he certainly ignored a distinction that is usually made, as concerns the Mormon church. But the Harvard President is not apt to say what he does not intend to back up, and if he seriously

compared the Puritans to the Mormons, he is able to give his own reasons for his opinion. His fundamental idea of universal religious freedom was certainly right. It is not at all likely that Dr. Eliot endorses polygamy, or that he has so spoken."

The *Utica, N. Y. Observer* remarks:

"For these words President Eliot is roundly censured by the Gentiles in Utah, as well as by many New Englanders. The principal objections to his remarks seem to be first that he assumed that the Mormons were conscientious, and second, that he spoke kindly to them instead of indulging in severe denunciations.

If the vexed Mormon question is to be settled with justice, perhaps President Eliot's way is the best after all. Kind words will not injure a righteous cause. Besides, there was nothing in his speech approving Mormonism.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH SOCIALIST.

THIS morning we met with Mr. Kenworthy, an English gentleman who is engaged in the business of exporting horses from this country to Great Britain. His present visit to the United States has already extended over a period of a year and a half. He is a socialist and in his own country takes an active part in the agitations in which men of his way of thinking engage, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people. He belongs to the class of socialists who are opposed to violence, believing only in the use of intelligent and peaceable means for the correction of abuses.

During his stay in America Mr. Kenworthy has devoted a good deal of close attention to social questions, and has, so he states, arrived at the conclusion that the evils complained of by the masses of Europe are becoming intensified in this country, and are assuming much more aggravated forms than in the great cities of the Old World. As an instance he cited the discovery made about a year ago of a well matured conspiracy by the officers of a great whisky trust to blow up and annihilate an anti-trust establishment in Chicago. Perhaps our readers will remember some of the particulars, which created a sensation at the time. The fact came out in connection with the discovery of the conspiracy that the person who was to place the explosives would inevitably have been killed, the object being to destroy every chance of detection by including the tool of the plotters in the destruction that would ensue.

Mr. Kenworthy asserts, with evident consistency, that the most threatening constituent of that terrible outrage was not so much the fact of the conception of the diabolical plot and the effort to carry it into effect, but the failure to punish the criminals, the whole matter having blown over. The dangerous feature of it was that such scoundrels could, by the use of money and influence, go unwhipped of justice. This, he contended, was but a sample instance of the maladministration and omission to administer the laws, instances being too numerous to catalogue. He holds that corruption is so widespread and deep in the popu-