

herb, and the good things that cometh of the earth, whether for food or raiment, or for houses, or for barns, or for orchards, or for gardens, or for vineyards.

He who doeth the works of righteousness shall receive his reward.

True religion is always practical, and this is one illustration of that fact. The Lord here tells His people that if they will keep His commands relative to the Sabbath, He will give them the fullness of the earth, as well as the spiritual blessings. It is a matter for practical experiment to ascertain the truth of the doctrine laid down. No deep or mysterious psychological questions are involved. But it will probably strike the observer as a noticeable fact that the Latter-day Saints are a standing proof of the reality of these promises. Their material growth in this region is a wonder to all. And the first secret of it was their obedience to God's word.

At a time when important issues are discussed throughout the nation relative to its material prosperity, it should not be forgotten by believers in a divine providence that the question of keeping the Lord's day holy is one that has a bearing, one way or the other, on the temporal success of individuals and of nations.

ANXIETY IN EUROPE.

The coming presidential campaign in the United States is being watched with the utmost attention in Europe, and from extracts from various journals it appears that as a general rule, whichever candidate shall be successful the result is regarded as almost equally deplorable. Neither McKinley nor Bryan has found favor in the eyes of Europeans who would like to direct American politics. It is very clear, however, that notwithstanding their objection to a high protective tariff for America, they prefer that to free coinage of silver.

The Daily Chronicle, London, argues:

The high tariff will no doubt injure our trade, as it did before, but we must take comfort in the thought that nothing the United States could do would expose the commercial interests to so great danger as the adoption of free trade in America.

The feeling in Belgium is interpreted by the Independence Beige in this manner:

It is impossible to view the nomination of McKinley with satisfaction. His name is a manifest full of threats against Europe. It is synonymous with an almost prohibitive tariff. Around McKinley, too, are gathered all the Jingo and Chauvinists who meddle in the Cuban question and interfere in Venezuelan dispute. The Monroe doctrine has been affirmed in all its plenitude, and grave complications may be expected. Besides this, a most extensive activity in foreign politics is advocated. Now, it is quite clear that many of the points touched upon at St. Louis are used as election posters only, but it would also be unwise to deny that the enthusiasm of the delegates proved the trend of public opinion, and Europe must reckon with this fact. It is, nevertheless, very doubtful that the other American republics will agree to be hosed by their northern fellows.

The Paris Figaro thinks the fight

here is on between honesty and dishonesty and that the movement for free coinage is only an attempt of western debtors to repudiate their obligations.

It is amusing to notice the ostensible anxiety displayed by public men on the other side of the water, as to the welfare of this Republic. It is as unnecessary as it is harmless. They seem to need to be reminded over there of the fact that the United States long ago passed beyond the stage of childhood among the nations. It is really not necessary to view us with the anxiety displayed by nurses or kind friends watching the infant taking its first steps across the floor. The United States stands today in a position to take a leading part in the affairs of the earth, and her policy will be dictated by what is considered best for her own advancement, not for the benefit of other countries.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

The following extraordinary article is from the London Financial News; our local cotemporary, the Tribune, advises American readers to paste it in their hats, and we second the motion:

"There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back and the command of the markets of both countries. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom-house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade. There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the United States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss of exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the profit to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States have not long ago seized the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptible apathy of our government toward the silver problem, the Americans retaliated by freezing out the gold. It could be done."

LATTER-DAY JUDGMENTS.

The past week has added to the already long list a large number of disastrous storms. The loss by life has been heavy, and the damage to property very great. No section of the country seems to have escaped entirely. In the east, west, north and south the wind, lightning and rain did their work, and in a very large portion of the country the intense heat claimed many victims for the grim reaper. Altogether, the month of July, 1896, is without a parallel in its record of widespread storms that have wrought havoc. There have been greater disturbances of this character than any

the month has seen; but the number and uniformly destructive character thereof have been beyond any former midsummer experience.

In Utah we have a feeling of security from cyclones and tornadoes, and generally the people appreciate that fact. It was one of the promises given to the Latter-day Saints by their leaders that such immunity should be enjoyed in the top of the mountains, if the Saints were faithful, while the visitations of the elements went forth as judgments to other parts of the country; hence the Saints recognize the distinct relation between the two conditions. But while this part of the country is free under that promise from the greater disasters spoken of, this fact should not lead the Saints to forget that visitations of a somewhat similar character are liable to come upon these valleys if certain conditions are not complied with.

Unless the Latter-day Saints "observe and do the will of the Lord," the country in which they are gathered may expect to have an unpleasant experience of lightning, and storms, and floods. The cause of this will be in the disregard of the Lord's command; and like the rain, the disaster will fall upon "the just and the unjust." Already Utah has had some experience in this line, and may be in a fair way of receiving more of it. Those people whose neglect of religious duty may be responsible for these occurrences when they come as judgments may not be the immediate sufferers; in fact, the probability is that they will not be, since that is not the legitimate end of their responsibility, which goes to the full extent of the damage; but ultimately the whole burden will rest where it belongs. "It must needs be that offenses come, but woe unto those by whom they come."

The same Power that foretold the safety of these mountain vales from the greater calamities which visit some other districts gave warning also of desolation by the elements in the places inhabited by the Saints, if wickedness should prevail. Unbelievers may scoff at both the promise of security and the warning of judgment; but ridicule will not change facts. The revelation of the Lord in these latter times informs the Saints that after their testimony "cometh wrath and indignation upon the people," in the form of earthquakes, of thunderings, of lightnings, of tempests, etc.; and the statement is made:

"Behold, vengeance cometh speedily upon the inhabitants of the earth, a day of wrath, a day of burning, a day of desolation, of weeping, of mourning, and of lamentation, and as a whirlwind it shall come upon all the earth, saith the Lord. And upon my house shall it begin, and from my house it shall go forth, saith the Lord. First among those among you, saith the Lord, who have professed to know my name and have not known me, and have blasphemed against me in the midst of my house.

The prevalence of the latter-day judgments following the testimony of the Saints is especially notable as having been inaugurated upon this land, where the Gospel dispensation was first opened in these days; and their spread to other lands may be anticipated in due season, in fulfillment of prophecy. This is the "land of Zion," the place for the establishment