

EDITORIALS

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR PLACE?

ONE of the contemptible methods to which the republican party has resorted for the purpose of keeping its grip on the key of the Treasury, and of perpetuating its control of national affairs, is a periodical levy upon all the office-holders of the country. Every man holding an official position is expected to hand over to the committee appointed to hold the money bags, a certain percentage on his salary, to be used in any way that may be deemed necessary to secure party success in the elections.

When the present Administration came into power "civil service reform" was one of the chief Republican cries. And it was distinctly promised that one of the great abuses which should be removed, was this same tax, or blackmail, or whatever it may be called, upon the army of office holders.

How far this pledge has been carried out may be seen from the annexed circular, for a copy of which we are indebted to the *Herald*.

HEADQUARTERS

OF THE

Republican Congressional Committee, 1880.

1317 F STREET, NORTHWEST,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 19th, 1880.

Sir: This committee is organized for the protection of the interests of the republican party in each of the congressional districts of the Union. In order that it may prepare, print and circulate suitable documents illustrating the issues which distinguish the republican party from every other, and may meet all proper expenses incident to the campaign, the committee feel authorized to apply to all citizens whose interests or principles are involved in the struggle. Under the circumstances in which the country finds itself placed, the committee believes that you will esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to make to its fund a contribution, which, it is hoped, may not be less than \$..... The committee is authorized to state that such voluntary contributions from persons employed in the service of the United States will not be objected to in any official quarter.

The labors of this committee will affect the result of the presidential as well as the congressional struggle; and it may therefore reasonably hope to have the sympathy and assistance of all who look with dread upon the possibility of the restoration of the democratic party to the control of the government.

Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter by bank check or draft, or postal money order, payable to the order of Geo. F. Dawson, treasurer, P. O. lock box 723, Washington, D. C.,

By order of the committee.

EDWARD McPHERSON, Sec'y.

The blank after the dollar mark in this document is filled up according to the amount of the salary of the person to whom it is addressed, the sum demanded being about two per cent of the yearly wages. For instance, a governor receiving \$2,600 per annum would have to hand over \$52 for campaign purposes; a district judge with \$3,000 a year, \$60; a postmaster with \$2,000 salary, \$40; and so on through all the various grades.

Of course the circular is so worded as to convey the idea that the money required is to be a voluntary donation. But it takes no gift of interpretation to make it plain, that it is a broad hint, which no office holder who values his position would feel safe in disregarding. The assurance that the Administration will not interpose any objection is proof positive that the premise of reform in this particular was only made to be broken and to throw dust in the eyes of a people disgusted by such shameful fleecing with government shears.

It is by such means as these that the party in power proposes to tighten its hold upon the chief places of the nation, and continue to fatten on official spoils. The response is sure to be a mighty one. The money is bound to come. The amount will be enormous. The defeat of the party

may mean a general change of officials, and a failure to furnish the coin is sure to mean a black mark at headquarters against the unresponsive feeder from the public crib. The Reps. may gloss the thing over with all the sophistry in which they are adepts, but to the public mind the shameful circular says plainly, hand over so much cash or get ready for the inevitable "sack." The demand is, "Your money or your place."

PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN EUROPE.

FROM the *Millennial Star* we compile the following items respecting the continued progress of the work in Europe:

Elder N. Wilhelmsen, writing from Copenhagen, June 5th, states that during the previous six months over six hundred persons had been added to the Church by baptism in Scandinavia. During the previous winter the Elders in Stockholm had held 646 meetings in strangers' houses, sold 5,709 books and pamphlets, and baptized 171 persons. The priests were annoyed, some of the brethren had been fined and imprisoned for preaching, but prospects were very good.

At the London Conference, held May 30th, very encouraging accounts were given of the condition of the branches; Elder G. F. Grant had baptized four persons in the Kent and Essex district and expected to baptize others; Elder J. E. Bentley had baptized seven with prospects of others in the Sussex district; Elder W. W. Willey had baptized fourteen in the Berks and Wilts district. Open air services were conducted during the Conference at the east end of London.

Camp meetings are being held in different parts of the mission, tracts being distributed, and strangers are opening their houses in many places for the preaching of the gospel.

In the Swiss and German mission, though the numbers of the Elders are somewhat restricted, honest souls are being found and the progress made is gratifying.

It is pleasing to note the zeal of our missionaries, and it is evident that the Lord is working with them in their labors of love for the salvation of mankind.

A STRANGE MIXTURE.

THE *Congregationalist* is responsible for the annexed little anecdote:

"In a temperance meeting held at Madison, Wis., during the recent sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly, as a Boston minister closed his address on the subject, the president of Liberia College, Africa, a full-blooded negro, arose and said: 'I am glad Boston is waking up on the temperance question, for we have a hard time with temperance in Africa, and most of the rum we get comes from Boston!'"

That was bombshell in the camp and a blast for Boston. It is a notorious fact that wherever the missionaries of the "Christian" sects spring up almost simultaneously. Boston sends Bibles and liquor to the blacks; religion and rum flow together from the "hub" to the heathen; intemperance is a concomitant of commercial Christianity, and trade is the chief feature in the introduction of modern sectarianism to the uncivilized. The colored tribes have to thank the superior race for the white man's Bible, and also for the white man's vices and excesses and crimes.

THE GREAT SIN OF THE AGE.

THE *Washington Star* gives particulars of the appearance in the police court of that city of two white girls, fifteen years of age, whose parents had taken them there that they might be sent to some institution of reform to save them from lives of shame. They had been led astray by some of the associates of the great men who congregate at the capital, and there was no place in the "city of magnificent distances" and of monstrous crime, where they could be safely put out of the way of harm. They were sent to the House of the Good Shepherd at Baltimore, and the po-

lice raffled off a gold watch in order to raise some funds to aid that institution. The *Star* says: "This is a matter of almost daily occurrence at police headquarters."

The very Puritans who raise the periodical furore over Utah affairs, and desire legislation to correct the morals of the "Mormons," assist in bringing about the condition of things which the position of those two young girls proclaimed in the Police Court, and which the *Star* says is of almost daily occurrence.

A "Mormon" who would marry and care for two or more wives, and support, educate and delight in the offspring of those unions, would consider himself a scoundrel fit for perdition if he led astray a trusting girl and placed her in the path of sin. Yet while iniquity like that alluded to by the *Star* is as common as cant, and as widespread as hypocrisy, in the great cities of Christendom, the preachers and editors who witness those evils every day, pass them by as of little moment, while they howl aloud and point with quivering fingers at the alleged evils of far off Utah. And "Christian" conferences and pious assemblies pass resolutions for the suppression of plural marriage, while they wink at the deep damnation of their own local crimes, and regard with smug serenity the sexual sins which grow and flourish and flaunt themselves like big rank weeds in foul profusion, in the neglected gardens of the society in which they live.

Verily this is not only an evil and adulterous generation, but an age of such deep hypocrisy, that the archfiend must chuckle daily over the harvest he will reap, while the heavens weep at the wickedness of the sons of men, who ape the role of the servant of the Lord, and claim to be followers of the Son of the Most High.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THE strange epidemic which on June the 15th suddenly attacked the people of North Adams, Massachusetts, has given rise to many speculations. Out of a population of six thousand, about one thousand persons were affected. They were seized with dizziness and nausea, followed by violent vomiting and purging, and in some cases delirium supervened. The malady seems to have been confined to a strip of country about three miles wide but several miles in length, and the number affected outside and inside of the town amounted to about fifteen hundred. It was not fatal but extremely exhausting, reaching its climax in about twenty-four hours.

The cause was at once attributed to the water supply, and prominent journals have made the occurrence the subject for long leaders on the necessity of pure water, and the noxious effects of drinking from springs or wells into which fecal matter has percolated through the soil. But investigation shows that while quite a number of persons who used the water said to be tainted escaped the malady, others who did not use it were attacked.

From this it would seem that the disturbance might be attributable to atmospheric rather than aqueous causes. But that is only an opinion, and the affair is surrounded with mystery. We ought not to be surprised at new and previously unheard of diseases sweeping through the land or affecting certain localities, after the predictions concerning these things which have been uttered by the prophets of old and revealed anew in our own times. The Prophet Joseph Smith and our late President Brigham Young have frequently referred to them, and within the past year President John Taylor has also in forcible language warned the people of just such events to come.

The North Adams epidemic is but a very small affair in comparison with calamities that are impending. The tribulations and judgments of the latter days, about which our Elders have testified throughout the civilized world, are close at hand. They will, no doubt, be accounted for by scientists and others who do not acknowledge the hand of the Lord, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, and may be traceable to what are called natural causes. But they will be sorrowful facts all the same, and a literal fulfilment of prophecy and divine warning.

All that has been written and spoken under the influence of the

spirit of revelation concerning the tribulations of the latter times is about to receive its fulfilment, and among them are "diseases which will baffle the skill of the wisest physicians." It is declared that "judgment will commence at the house of God," so that the righteous will "scarcely escape." Therefore the Saints need not think that the danger will not come nigh unto them. But by a faithful course, living by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God, keeping their covenants sacred and regarding the laws and words of wisdom communicated to them, they will "stand in holy places and be not moved," and the destroyer will pass by them as the angel that slew the first-born of Egypt and touched not the households where the blood was sprinkled on the lintel posts. And while the power that layeth waste stalk through the land and the convulsions of nature and society and human governments spread dismay and terror, the wise will understand, and discerning and acknowledging the hand of the Lord in all things, they will behold the fulfilment of His word and be prepared for the coming of earth's rightful king, the redemption of Israel and the great consummation. Who is so blind that he cannot discern the signs of the times?

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

THE following is clipped from the *Covington (Indiana) Journal*, and serves to show the feelings entertained by thousands of tourists after spending a short time in the midst of the malignant and misrepresented people of this Territory. Every visitor favorably impressed helps to correct the public mind, and the result cannot but be helpful to our cause:

"Thinking my friends would like to know what I think of Salt Lake City and the 'Mormons,' I offer the following: My trip across the 'great west,' and visit to 'Mormondom' was in every way interesting. My 13 days' stay among that wonderful people, with good advantage for becoming acquainted with them and their ways, has given me a high and sincere respect for them, and I am convinced that they are a good people, let the world view them as they will. Salt Lake City is situated on the three sides of a hill, and is laid off in squares of ten acres each, with streets running at right angles, the side walks are lined with beautiful shade trees, along which run sparkling streams of water. Nearly every family has a splendid orchard, which when in full bloom presents one of the grandest views that the eye could wish to behold, and well may it be called 'the city of orchards,' as tourists have termed it. Salt Lake City has some twenty odd thousand inhabitants, and is the most quiet and orderly place that I was ever in. During my visit I saw no drunkenness nor heard any profanity, and as a people they believe in 'total abstinence,' and in refraining from the use of bad language. Home industries on the co-operative plan are largely encouraged, and their aim is to find employment for all, that they may become a self-sustaining people. Their irrigating system is wonderful. They have about ten thousand miles of ditches and canals for this purpose, and their crops are watered from three to five times during the season. The Twin Peaks, fifteen miles southeast of the city, have scarcely been free from snow since the Mormons went there. Their altitude is 11,000 feet. In Salt Lake City are Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics, Episcopalians, Unitarians and others, and all enjoy the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictation of their own conscience. O. SHELLEY."

A STRIKING BUT SORROWFUL INCIDENT.

A FEW months ago, much boasting was indulged in by the anti-polygamy people of this city over the "rescue" of a young lady from the "toils of Mormonism." The event was heralded by preaching and publication and formed a subject of anti-"Mormon" gossip and congratulation for many days. It was set forth that a Methodist preacher of this city had, under the direction of divine providence, been able to discover a young girl who had been taken from her home in her child-

hood by a "Mormon" grandmother brought to Utah and raised among the "Mormons," while her father in far off India could find no trace of his child. The reverend minister had found the girl grown to womanhood, in the southern part of the Territory, and by his persuasion and influence she had been induced to leave those who had been her guardians for years and place herself under Christian influences. A great deal was said about the good work accomplished by the Methodist, and the contrast between the refinements of civilization which she was enabled to attain, and the supposed rude and uncultivated surroundings of a "Mormon" household was sharply drawn and extensively commented on. The truth is that the young girl's mother had died in her childhood and she had been taken charge of by her grandmother, with her father's consent. She had been reared in comfort, part of the time in this city and under excellent opportunities for development into that is desirable in a virtuous, useful and happy woman. But under the "Christian" influence of the preacher, who dazzled her mind with tales of fancied pleasure in the plodding, quiet life in the mountains and journeying to India, forsook the friends who had cared for her in childhood, and went to the pretended man of God.

Now for the sequel. On the inst., when the non-"Mormon" cession was passing the principal streets of our city, among the invited guests, sandwiched in between the carriages of Federal officials, some prominent citizens of Salt Lake, was an open barouche, containing several notorious members of the *demi-monde*, in broad daylight and among them the new convert from "Mormon" placid life to superior institutions of "Christian" civilization. Her present home in a house of ill-fame, under the vating influence of a woman who has figured many times in the courts, as a leading courtesan.

Let the pious, boasting, anti-polygamy "Christians" who have come here to regenerate the "Mormons" behold the fruits of their labor. While they publish old and unsavory stories, long ago refuted, about the terrible condition of "Mormon" city, and tell of their own superiority, piety and elevating influence, let them just state the facts in this case and then hide their heads in shame, if they are susceptible of such a feeling. In this connection the words of the Savior are of direct application: "Woe unto ye scribes and pharisees, hypocrites! ye are like unto whited sepulchres which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of men's bones and of all uncleanness. And notwithstanding the depth of the evil into which these unfortunate women have fallen who formed part of the public exhibition on Freedom's Day, Christ's saying fully applies to those latter-day Pharisees: 'Verily I say unto you, that publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of God before you.'"

What a strong argument this incident furnishes to those who vote for the unasked advice that "Mormons" should "go forward in union with civilization," and loudly predict that unless we we shall never enjoy the full rights and privileges of American citizenship!

FIFTH ANNUAL OLD FOLKS' EXCURSION.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, Bishop Edward Hunter and assistants were at the U. W. R. depot. The old folks began to assemble, being conveyed there in vehicles of various kinds. All being comfortably seated the train left at 8.20, consisting of four coaches, an open, eight flat and two box cars. With the party were Pres. John Taylor and Apostle Woodruff. The 7th Ward vocal and string band, who had volunteered their services for the day were on board.

After a pleasant ride the company arrived at Black Rock at about half past nine, and were greeted with lively welcome from the Grantsville Brass Band, who presented a fine appearance, having just received their new uniforms and instruments from the east, costing upwards of \$1,000. This was their first time from Grantsville, under the able leadership of Brother James Taylor.