

plan of protection for the people of this city against the depredations of criminals. It is this: That the residents of each two blocks employ a couple of trustworthy men to patrol the locality. By this means the entire municipality could be placed under a patrol system, with a couple of mounted men to go from point to point and obtain information. These local watchmen could be authorized, as special officers, to make arrests when necessary. Mr. Franks is of opinion that the plan would work well, and that by it the city would soon be rid of the burglars and highwaymen now infesting it. It is worth considering.

The following, culled from "Judge Waxem's" political proverbs, is respectfully presented for the consideration of the party which now runs the city government:

"Morals is not necessary to salvation in politics."

"Candidates that tries to carry water on both shoulders can do better carrying good liquor."

"Politics ain't patriotism by a jug full."

"A man never gets elected to office moren once hand-runne on a reform ticket."

"Party platforms is bilt mostly out of wind."

"A candidate on the stump wants his party to get the rest of the tree."

"Political parties ain't nit together with apurn strings."

"Conventions is what makes a statesman's fame solid."

At Pocatello, Idaho, there is a threatened boycott by the Knights of Labor, joined by the Brotherhoods of Trainmen, Engineers, and Firemen, against two leading mercantile firms—W. J. Keeny & Co. and F. K. Walker & Co. The cause is this: Some leading railroad officials engaged in mercantile business under the title of H. O. Harkness & Co. They secured the trade of almost all the railroad hands, to the number of five hundred. The two firms whom it is proposed to boycott, petitioned the railroad company to discharge all their officials who engaged in business outside of what their salaries paid them warranted. Hence the proposed stand of the labor organizations against the petitioners. Perhaps the report is not well founded. It seems doubtful that the workmen's associations would take such a stand as the one indicated on the ground of the cause stated.

The "Liberal" organ claims to have discovered a discrepancy in another "Liberal" member of the City Council. Speaking of the refusal to grant a franchise on West Temple street to the Salt Lake Railroad Company, it says "And then it is liable to sad misconception when it is currently said of a city official, as it is said of Councilman Heath, that he had consented to vote for the franchise if the company would agree to build down to Roper street, where his property is situated; that the company manager said he would do so, but didn't want it put in the franchise, and that Mr. Heath wouldn't trust the promise but voted against the franchise, because he couldn't have the stipulation in black and white. We say this looks bad, and wish that such

rumors wouldn't get in circulation; for they tend to diminish the reverence and love we all owe to the fathers of the city."

The "Liberal" organ presents a number of alleged statements of opinions of citizens with regard to the action of the United States marshal in raiding the saloons of dealers who constantly violate the Sunday liquor law. Among those who were requested to enunciate a view was Police Justice Gee. That functionary is credited with making the following remark: "It seems to me that that class of business should be prosecuted under the city ordinances." That is our opinion exactly. That was also the view expressed nearly a year ago in the law and order mass meetings of citizens held in the Methodist church. Justice Gee's head is clear on that point. The fact that the municipal liquor ordinances have not been enforced from the advent to power of the "Liberal" party, has made it necessary for the United States Marshal to step in and act under the territorial statute on the same subject.

If it be true, as claimed, that the residents and property owners on West Temple street favor the construction of an electric car line on that thoroughfare, it is difficult to understand why the City Council refused last night to grant the franchise asked by the Salt Lake City Street Railway Company. It has been demonstrated that electric railroads are a great convenience and enhance instead of depreciating the value of property. When the people of a locality wish a public enterprise of that character established, why should the city government stand in the way? It is observable that when steam railroads ask for the right of way over the public streets of this city, the protests of the residents and property owners are not always given as much weight as they are entitled to. It seems that when they favor the building of a railroad line their wishes are also liable to be disregarded. It appears to us, without reference to the benefits to corporations, the desires of the people ought to weigh heavily in questions of this character.

The Emperor Francis Joseph seems to be more frank than polite. He expresses his real opinions about the dangerous condition of Europe. He says war is inevitable. If not why should there be such gigantic preparations for the conflict. County Kainoky is, on the contrary, more politic than frank, and asserts that there is no prospect of a breach of international peace. The popular belief, however, goes with the statement of Emperor Joseph, whose expressions cause a financial panic. The impression in Germany is to the effect that war is a foregone conclusion, and that the present predicament of Russia is the opportune time to strike her a stunning blow, before she and France complete the enormous armaments which the two countries are engaged in perfecting. Surely these are the times of which the Master spoke, when He said there would be wars and rumors of war, nation conspiring against nation and kingdom against kingdom, the "sea and the waves roaring," and

earthly affairs generally in a state of commotion.

The following was handed in this morning, by a business man of this city: "Are the municipal authorities going to do anything towards furnishing the citizens protection from the gang of 'hold-ups' and other desperadoes who now infest our city? This is a question strongly agitating the public mind at present; and there are loud murmurings at the apathy of those whose duty it is to adopt active measures toward arresting lawless characters or driving them out of our midst. I hope that the City Council committee, to whom Duncan M. McAllister's communication was referred, will present some practical suggestions at the next council meeting that will have the effect of immediately inaugurating a vigorous exterminative crusade against highway robbers, burglars, and all their kin. If the committee fails in this duty, in the present temper of the citizens, I look to see the business men so aroused that they will take some action in the matter, as their interests, property, and lives are to a great extent in jeopardy."

The now noted Dr. Briggs is a firm believer in an intermediary progressive state between death and the resurrection. He said recently, in the course of a sermon: "Sanctification at death is contrary to the Christian doctrine of the resurrection of the body. Sanctification is not completed until the reuniting of the body and soul. When you take into consideration that sanctification is the practice of true holiness, can you not see how impossible it is for sanctification to take place immediately at death? Would you say that more could be accomplished in a moment by death than by the study of a lifetime of Christian work? If you teach that men are immediately sanctified at death you make death more potent than all the means given. Death, according to the Scriptures, is 'the king of terrors.' Is death to accomplish more than church, Bible and sacrament? I cannot believe it." This gentleman is simply announcing a doctrine which was proclaimed by the Prophet Joseph Smith sixty years ago. The heaven of the true Gospel is at work.

The action of the Russian garrison at Odessa requesting that one-third of their daily allowance of bread be deducted and devoted to the relief of the people of the famine stricken districts is heroic. Men capable of self-sacrifice of that character are likely to be good fighters. This act ought to be taken into consideration together with the fact that European soldiers are by no means overted. Even the British soldiers growl occasionally at the quantity and quality of their rations, although probably better treated in that respect than the men who compose the armies of other countries. Cobbett, the author of a grammar which bears his name, was once a private soldier. He states that while in the army he was always hungry. He once bought a couple of red herrings as a luxury to consume when he retired for the night. He carefully concealed them in his bedding. At night when he expected to