

The Professor predicts the overthrow of monarchy in Europe; the only throne surviving will be that of the Sultan of Turkey.

The pope, he says, will die in two years; Queen Victoria will not survive the coming year, 1891, if that long; the Prince of Wales will have a brief reign, and then abdicate in favor of democracy and pass away from this life ten years after the death of his mother. The czar, Alexander, will not be in existence ten years hence and less than three years will end the official career and personal existence of the two men who stand at the head of this administration of the republican party. The President will be the last to take his departure.

A Boston journal calls attention to the fact that Manhattan Island and the New Jersey Coast are slowly sinking, quoting Professor W. J. McGee in the *Forum* for June, who quotes from the New Jersey State geologist, and this paper says in addition that "there may come a time when there will be no longer a New Jersey, and Philadelphia will be a seacoast city."

FURTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

WE add a few more clippings from various newspapers on the subject of the Declaration, for which we have not had space heretofore. It will be observed that most of them grasp the true meaning and scope of that document, and that they do not wish the "Mormon" people to proceed to the absurd extremities which Utah demagogues insist upon.

From *Leslie's*, N. Y., *Illustrated Newspaper* we take one paragraph:

"This is a free country. Every Church that does not set itself in opposition to the laws of the land has a right to exist. The Mormon Church, having divested itself of the grossly offensive, unlawful, and pernicious practice of polygamy, will no doubt continue to live, and perhaps attain greater growth."

The Hudson, N. Y., *Register* gives a full account of the issuing and endorsement of the Declaration, and concludes:

"It is impossible to question the sincerity of an act which is thus sustained by the authority of every form known to the organization from which it proceeds, at least until conduct shall be observed proving its insincerity. As it now stands, polygamy is at an end and the Mormon Church itself will be required to deal with the perplexing question yet remaining as to the status of the plural wives of unions contracted under the former 'revelations.'"

"What remains to be done for the regeneration of this community may be left to be accomplished by the or-

dinary forces of civilization—schools and commerce and the increasing intercourse with the rest of the world."

The Providence, R. I., *Telegram* argues:

"The church has now taken a step from which it cannot recede, and it marks one of the most important epochs in its history. It does not propose any radical or revolutionary course, as in the emancipation of the slaves during the late war, but the remedy is gradual in its operations. It stops the increase of plural marriages, and the evil of polygamy will become extinct. The proclamation does not divorce wives from their polygamous husbands, but forbids the contraction of any plural marriages in the future.

"The only impediment to the development of Utah and to her admission to Statehood has been removed, and there will be general rejoicing over the practical abolition of oriental customs and practices in this country."

Taking up the demand made by some un-American papers that "Mormonism" is destroyed root and branch, the Pittsburgh, Pa., *Post* replies:

"As to the faith taught by the Church of the Latter-day Saints, the outside world has nothing to do with it in the way of repressive laws. It is a good field for missionary labor, that is all."

The Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch* looks at the matter in the same light, saying:

"Having dropped the feature of polygamy from their church, the Mormons have now, no matter how peculiar their belief, a right to worship and live as and where they please. The Bill of Rights allows them to worship according to the dictates of their consciences, and, being no longer law-breakers, they can worship Brigham Young, Joe Smith or any one else. Their church has passed from under governmental restriction but it is still a field for missionary work and should not be neglected by the Christian Churches."

The Lacrosse, Mo., *Democrat* thinks that,

"If polygamy can once be stamped out the way will be opened for Mormons to become useful and valuable citizens. All evidence goes to show that they are industrious and frugal people and with the taint of disloyalty, growing out of polygamy, once eradicated, Utah can take her place among the sisterhood of States with credit to her and advantage to all."

The Hartford, Conn., *Times* is reasonable in its views, as will be seen from these excerpts:

"It is not expected that the new order means that 11 women polygamously married in Utah hitherto, shall be turned out upon the world to take care of themselves for that would be barbarous and inhuman; but the meaning is, that from that day, (October 6, 1890, no more polygamous marriages must be made by Mormons."

"It will be obeyed. There seems to be no good reason to question the sincerity of the Mormons in taking this important step."

The Worcester, Mass., *Spy* takes up the subject in this way:

"A large number of men whose knowledge of the Mormons ought to count for something, believe their official renunciation of polygamy to be sincere. There are those, however, who express doubts and are of the opinion that if Utah is made a State the latter-day saints an easily return to plural marriages under State laws, with which the national gov-

ernment cannot interfere. But such sceptics forget that there is nothing in the creed or articles of faith of the Mormon Church requiring the practice of polygamy. Plural marriages originated through a revelation communicated to Joseph Smith. The practical effect of President Woodruff's recent declaration is to abrogate the revelation, which, at most, was only permissive. At the present day only a small portion of the Mormons practice polygamy."

A lengthy editorial in the New Haven (Conn.) *Register* is thus concluded:

"Our duty is not to allow fear and suspicion to poison our generosity, but to meet them half-way, to encourage and help them, to accord to them generous treatment, to pour in upon their homes and hearts the light of Christian education, while at the same time we abate nothing from our demands upon them for obedience to the laws of the nation and of pure morality."

The North American, published at Philadelphia, commences an editorial with these words:

"The proclamation of President Woodruff, of the Mormon Church, abolishing polygamy, has a ring of truth about it that ought to commend it to fair public consideration. The Mormon President says that as laws have been enacted by Congress and pronounced valid by the Supreme Court forbidding polygamy, he will himself submit to these laws, and use his influence with Mormons to induce them to do likewise. He closes the proclamation by exhorting Latter-day Saints to contract no marriage by law forbidden. A motion to regard the proclamation binding and as authoritative was carried without a dissenting vote among the ten thousand people present. The public is bound to accept the act as of good faith."

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held November 6th, Mayor Scott presiding.

Mr. Millsbaugh asked that Mrs. McKay, one of the teachers, have her salary advanced to \$75 per month, her position warranting the increase. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Mr. Millsbaugh also recommended a system of electric bells to secure uniformity in class work. Referred to the Committee on School work.

The treasurer submitted the following report:

RECEIPTS.	
Fourth district school.....	\$ 102.90
Eighth district school.....	1,106.06
Fourteenth district school.....	6,461.39
Twelfth district school.....	88.84
Thirteenth district school.....	182.60
Seventeenth district school.....	135.70
Nineteenth district school.....	961.62
Twenty-first district school.....	.68
Overdraft at McJannet's Bank.....	214.41
Special tax from L. G. Hardy.....	15,000.00

Total.....\$23,237.17

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount paid in warrants.....	\$ 520.87
Clerks' warrants.....	22,716.30

Total.....\$24,237.17

Mr. Nelson remarked that another \$15,000 had been turned over since the above report was made.

Hanlon & Benson, contractors, asked for \$1750, because having taken the Fifteenth Ward schoolhouse contract they had refrained from bidding on any other contract, which has been a serious loss to them. Referred.

The committee on school buildings reported in favor of and the board authorized them to make a contract with the owners of the old ward building in the Eleventh Ward for use as a school building.