

Salt Lake. It had been very hard to live and pay house rent and hire a hall for the services, but they had done it without running into debt. Now they had "church property valued at \$150," his report quaintly ran, including a tent, and "quite a number of real good seats." The Mormons were very hard to work among, but they had reason to thank the Lord that some had been truly converted and sanctified. "Praise the Lord! Bless His holy name!" screamed the weeping sister. When they could not get the people to come to the hall to hear them, they went upon the street to preach. His wife could always get an audience when no one else could. She had overdone in the work, and now she was sick.

We are always pleased to hear of efforts for good upon the part of any individual or denomination, but just why the gentleman charges his hard work against the Mormons we do not understand, if he is as sincere in his religious professions as we presume him to be; unless, perhaps, it is hard work to be required to operate where there is little to be done. The profession of Mr. Wheelon is to bring people to believe in Christ, and nowhere on earth can he find a community so thoroughly grounded in that belief as are the Mormons. In his denomination, the report of the conference says, the use of tobacco and liquor is prohibited; the Mormons agree with him there, and also say that hot beverages are unhealthful. His church membership is antagonistic to membership in secret societies; so it is with the Mormons. His faith, it is said, has a strict code of morals; in that it is not possible to surpass the Mormon standard of honor, virtue and integrity. Then there ought to be no complaint, since these conditions already are attained.

Certainly the gentleman, like those who represent other religious orders, can find plenty to do in the line of work his system lays out if he operates among backsliders of any denomination and among non-religionists. But as it is with these that all his missionary labor is required, why blame the Mormons for the hard work encountered? They never hindered, interfered with, or opposed him in any way, but in many respects operate in the same general direction as he believes himself to be going. Then why not put the blame for difficulty in work just where it belongs, with the unbelievers, the tobacco and liquor users, and those whose standard of morality is not up to that of a Christian life? It isn't fair, nor half so popular as it was, to blame the Mormons for everything. When Mr. Wheelon has been with us a little longer he may know us better as a plain, straightforward, Christian people, and will be relieved of his preconceived but erroneous ideas regarding the Mormons; for, although we have no acquaintance with him, we have no doubt he is a very earnest, affable and well meaning gentleman, and that his wife is a worthy co-laborer in the cause they represent.

PERSECUTING THE LABORERS.

Many of the laborers who engaged in the recent railroad strike are at present in a deplorable condition, their former employers apparently determined to retaliate to the full ex-

tent of their power. The investigation held by the governor of Illinois resulted in the discovery of the fact that about six thousand persons, mostly women and children, are destitute, the men being unable to secure employment. Mr. Pullman being appealed to in behalf of these starving families turns a cold shoulder to their supplication and prefers to have them thrown on the public, the objects of such charity as their fellow-men can bestow on them. And this proceeding is not brightened by the rumor current that the millionaire is engaged in looking about for a foreign title for his daughter, a vanity on which he presumably is willing to spend a considerable amount of the money these starving ex-employees have helped him to earn.

Worse still is the case of the California strikers. The dispatches assert that the Southern Pacific officials not only refuse to re-employ the men, but that they in addition exert all their influence to prevent their engagement in any other labor in the state. The men aver that such of them as have found work have been at once discharged, whenever Southern Pacific officials learned of the fact, that is in all cases where those officials have any influence over the new employers. The men are therefore doomed to starvation. The company seems bent on crushing them or driving them to desperation.

All this is as wrong as it is impolitic. While the strike lasted and the men, carried away by the harangues of agitators, were led astray and committed acts of violence, it was necessary to point out their error and labor with them for the restoration of peace, and even to meet force with force; but when they were defeated and presumably saw their mistake, there were no longer any grounds for persecution, beyond the administration of justice for the vindication of the laws that had been violated. Private revenge and spite must now be condemned, and all the more when indulged in by those whose station in society is such that they can afford to be generous and magnanimous. Now is the time for reconciliation. The employers who carried the victory in the gigantic struggle with organized labor have the best opportunity ever offered to them, perhaps, of proving that they are not the heartless, unsympathetic automata they sometimes are represented to be; that they are not slave drivers, but men dealing with men. Why not embrace this opportunity?

The age in which we are living is often termed prosaic. It is supposed that sentiment is slowly dying out if not already dead. Attachment or friendship between employes and employers are exceptions to the rule. But why should it be so? The human heart is, after all, the same as it has always been, and the needs and aspirations and interests of mankind have not materially changed. There was a time when the interest of the employer was, as a general rule, identical with that of the laborer; the success of one was the honor of the other. This would seem to be the only normal state of affairs. The spirit of war now existing between capital and labor cannot be but mutually destructive,

Prosperity must rest on a foundation of peace and unity.

THE CROP REPORTS.

The crop statisticians are getting in their work in good shape, so as to let the people know the condition of the country for 1894, as compared with that of previous years. On the whole the showing is made that the agricultural production has been heavier this year than last in wheat, in corn it has been about the same, and in hay and potatoes there is a considerable falling off. The wheat crop in the United States will exceed that of any previous season except 1891. In the fruit crop there is a large shortage in the whole amount for the country, caused by an almost total failure in some sections east of the Missouri river. The corn crop would have been phenomenally large in 1894 had it not been for the sudden visitation of drouth in the prairie states. In the South the yield was unusually large, and this keeps up the total to 1,600,000,000, about the same as last year, and 500,000,000 less than was estimated before the dry spell. The spring wheat crop of the country is figured at 170,000,000 bushels, and the winter wheat at 330,000,000, a total of 500,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 bushels more than in 1893.

So far as the wheat crop of the world is concerned, the figures for 1894 are not made yet, but it is stated that the United States will have the grain noted; Europe probably will exceed slightly its crop of last year, the western nations gaining and the Balkan districts falling short. Australia, India and the Argentine Republic will give fully as good a yield as in 1893, and Canada will add some millions of bushels. The total crop of the globe for the past seven years is given herewith, the production of 1894 being expected to exceed any year except 1892:

1887	2,227,415,000
1888	2,212,843,000
1889	2,085,505,000
1890	2,170,123,000
1891	5,238,332,000
1892	2,265,630,000
1893	2,190,290,000

The showing in the wheat yield is considerably more promising for food consumers than it was in the autumn of 1893, so far as quantity is concerned, if a proper distribution to all hungry mouths can be secured. Last season, when the crop had been garnered, it was estimated that there was only a ten months' supply for the world on hand. This season there is the necessary quantity for some four months more, after meeting all other demands; this has reference to the 1894 yield, without computing any storages that may have been made. Of course, under these conditions, it is not possible that wheat prices will rule as high as in 1893.

As to the potato crop, in which the greatest falling off in the nation has been shown, the West comes to the front with an unusually large production. Wyoming heads the list in its excess of average, and Utah comes next. Of the country at large, the Atlantic, Pacific, Rocky Mountain and Southern states show better than in 1893, while the northern Mississippi valley, the lake region, and the