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THE SURE WORD OF PROPHECY.

It is not inappropriate at this time to call the attention of the Latter-day Saints to the well known and most remarkable prediction given through Joseph the Prophet concerning the chastisement to be expected before the consummation of the present era. The prediction referred to is that contained in the 87th section, Doctrine and Covenants. The first first depicts the awful desolation of this nation, terminating in the "death and misery of many souls." But this war was only the beginning of a series of disasters of a similar kind, for "the days will come," he says, "that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place." Thus far the words of prophecy relating to the subject are perfectly clear. Viewing them in the light of history, we cannot fail to perceive their literal fulfilment in every particular; nor can it be denied that the great floor of this age, for clearness of prophetic vision and perception of details of history to him still future, ranks among the foremost Prophets sent to men by the Almighty.

But of the latter part of this prediction there is evidently something which is not yet completely fulfilled. We read:

> And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshalled and disciplined for war. And it shall come to pass also, that the women who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall pursue seven men to one man, in the day that there are none left to take hold upon the husband, to compel him to provide food and raiment, that their names may be called upon to bear reproach; and I will take away my bread from the earth, saith the Lord." And so much as they will adhere to this with all their hearts, I will mercifully so preserve to those of peril and storm that the time shall come that they shall be a terror to all those round about, and shall be hunted, and be a hiss and a byword, and a reproach among all those round about, that my judgments may also go forth upon them, that they may be consumed, until they shall be consumed, because of their iniquity, in that they have not hearkened unto my voice, saith the Lord. Verily I say unto you, that I will have mercy upon my servants, and I will show them my strength, that they may know that I am God; that my covenant may be established in the last days; and I will show them that I am the same yesterday, to-day and forever, saith the Lord, even Amen.

The Saints have undergone one of the most fearful ordeals ever experienced by any people since the days of Joseph the Prophet. Even the world now can see danger ahead. Master Workman Powderly says the Coxey agitation is the forerunner of a revolution, and he compares it to the insurrection of John Brown previous to the Rebellion, an opinion which is shared by others. Fear for what may come transpire has stirred many a brave heart. In connection with this subject it is well worth noting that the question has been spring to call representatives of the various labor organizations together in a general conference for the purpose of discussing the practicability of consolidating the various interests, so as to enable them to prevent a solid front not only against employers, but also against legislation all over the country. Surely these portentous events would seem to be tending to the remaining great consummation which were foretold by the Prophet more than half a century ago.

To the Saints these things are of great significance. The Saints shall be the only people not at war one with another. Among them the conditions of the world do not prevail and cannot prevail so long as they are adhering to the commandments of God. Their union is one of peace and their whole interest is centered in the welfare of mankind. They are commanded to be faithful in this work while destruction is sweeping the earth. "Wherefore stand ye in holy places, and be not moved, until the day of the Lord come; for behold it cometh quickly, saith the Lord." And in so much as they will adhere to him with all their hearts, they shall mercifully be preserved in times of peril and storm that threaten, at the hour and day of the great Calamity of their extinction. And in the meantime they will give heed to the sure Word of prophecy as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawns and the morning arises.

CENT PER CENT.

An astonishing illustration of the growth of capital when unless it gives a very low revolution of interest has been called forth by a recent statement by Henry Wollman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor. It was made in the course of an after dinner speech, and while for that reason its accuracy might be doubted, it will serve serviceable to point the antipathetic basis which it seems to invite. Mr. Sovereign proceeds to draw a comparison between the wealth of the Vanderbilt family and the productive savings of Adam, if the common ancestor had survived to the present day and so said that even if Adam had been so fortunate as to earn $1 a day since the creation, and had been fortunately prudent in saving, the venerable patriarch would still have to labor 5,000 years to attain the wealth of the Vanderbilts.

The statement was so impressive that mathematics at once set to work to verify or disprove the gentleman's conclusions. Whether or not the figuring was correct those mathematically inclined may be left for themselves. But the important and interesting part of the problem is that Mr. Sovereign began at about the interest on Adam's savings and didn't figure it at. It happens to make all the difference in the world as to the grand total to produce. We take the wonder problem as worked out by the Harlan Herald, again leaving it to those who would rather prove to question the solution, to verify its figures. If Adam had earned but $1 a day, instead of $365 a day allowed in the computation, and had saved only 1 cent a day, and invested his first year's savings, say $3, so as to bring in the very moderate return of 1 per cent per annum, that little sum of $3 compounded at 1 per cent would have made our worthy ancestor so enormously rich that all the wealth of all the Vanderbilts and Astors and Goulds—ay, of the whole army of American millionaires—would not amount to mere mouth of his possessions. Why, at the end of the first 1,000 years Adam would have had the paltry little estate of $24,481,271,651,146, and at the present the mere figure to represent his accumulation would exceed our power of notation. Of course the whole problem is an interesting and passage should only be illustrates, better than a large volume could, the progression of cent per cent as continued interest.

THE MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

The Salt Lake Tribune objects to the News' criticism of the late Legislature for passing without "careful scrutiny" and "sufficient consideration" the measure known as the meat inspection law. We supposed that the majority of the members of the Legislature, when they come to look carefully into the law and become conscious of the outrage and absurdities that are so numerous under it, will agree that the News is the structure is closer to the truth than is the Tribune with its praise. It is more profitable to suffer an injustice not intended than to flagrantly think to deliberately compose to persecute by design. We are charitable enough to infer for the late Legislature the former cause. Our astonishment gets into high tension over the "News' insult" in saying the members passed the law without "sufficient deliberation," for originality fails to trace our charge against the full thirty. Three or four of the legislators, and two or three "Salt Lakers," have called the Tribune's attention to the "News' insult." But every legislator who is in touch with the sentiment of his constituents, and something more than two hundred thousand of the people of Utah, will justify the News.

As to the necessity of throwing safeguards around the weighing of meat, milk for infant food, is the one that deserved and improper needs may be detected and recommended, those who this year need early in the session, and which our intelligent and multiform parties agreed to—we have not the need to retract. Neither have we time to waste in contending with, though we may have pity for, an intelligence which sees in that statement any contradiction or charge of fraud. It is applied to our recent remarks on the unnecessary extent the meat inspection law. The idea of throwing safeguards to the meanest dained some thing, and a very important one, the idea of doing it so expensive in its application, and a very absurd one. That the latter statement is true will be acknowledged by all who have read the News' report of its provisions, and will be further evident to all who recognize the fact that the doing the spending authority collapses. The Tribune public" can see through the green and pretense of their wonderful economists, whose policy, under the moral enforcement of the law, would be fixed with many thousands of dollars annually. But until the Tribune spoke up, there was no disposition to blame the Legislature save for its over zealousness. And the hope of the community still is that well another Legislature can seriously consider at not not the act, the City Council will have the courage to rely to enforcement of so many of the absurdities, unjust and fallacious features it contains.

The Tribune states that the News makes the charge that the law was written through the Legislature in the interest of a monopoly. The statement is false; the News makes no such charge. The exact further says the law is general, and neither making it optional with "any city or county to adopt the sanitary provisions of this act." What are the sanitary provisions? In the search for the owner of a slaughtered stock, not before but after death, one of those optional provisions? Surely that illuminated money ought to be not only optional but also compulsory, and it sanitions might be called sanitary, to say nothing of its authority as necessary. In our previous review of the act we asked for light as to how these "sanitary provisions" could be adopted by any city or county. The invitation is still open. We know the law has no answer on that subject, and we also know the Tribune cordially says it is all right. But the unfortunate and unpopular fact remains that the people who secured the introduction and passage of that section had not studied the act or the bill, and the Tribune doesn't seem to have done so either.

The News has published the act as approved. There will be very few who after its careful perusal will fail to see its faulty, clumsy and in part vicious character, but such as do not grasp this from the letter of the law, will quickly find themselves enlightened if it shall come to be enforced to its utmost.

PREHISTORIC PARK.

A movement has been instituted in southern Colorado to have the region known as The Mesas set apart as a national park, and petitions are being circulated and freely signed, and will be forwarded to Congress, asking that such a park be created. The idea of preserving this three is a good one. In Utah there are many such spots which place them elsewhere in the world, some of the relics therein being remarkably well preserved. We will not, most of them there can be found a resemblance to the modern Indian tribes, yet there have been discovered the types of a race of light complexioned people whose occupancy of the land established that of the red children. If the movement for preserving The Mesas is successful, it is possible that at some future day a thorough investigation will reveal facts that will be of great historic value.

IS IT SO TRUE?

Every live newspaper views just what the people want the news, and this includes the doings, plans, passages, outrage, heights, subjects, speeches, and sometimes wars. Whatever of discussions or discussions there may be, he is familiar with, and if there is advantage in being ahead of anybody, he wants that also, it goes will get it. He must be able to discriminate as to quality, must know of misrepresentations—probable or improbable—must realize that some goods differ materially in weight, they do not, and that others are not put up in packages, it he is to survive and still secure a profit. Then, before he can state any comments personally, he must take into account our available expense. There is rent, taxes, helps, loan policies, and interest on investment, if money borrowed. If he gives credit there is possibility of loss; there are risks of natural kinds which have to be provided for, and the good and bad must bear the burden. Of course if a man gives all his time, it he calls into service any number of his family, each should be remunerated. Competition of those in a similar business must be taken into account as well, hence a given per cent of profits to cover the array of expense may not be always possible. Whatever may the question is looked at, there are required many ingredients ere a man can say that business is a success. Rare which are invariable need to one year, or fifteen and upwards, as well as inattention and lack of forethought or economy, are alike fatal to true success.

It used to be said that "Scots won't fought are half sold" yet only a few are good buyers. By this is not meant a close one, as might be inferred, for he is rarely a good one. The Scot implies more than the squeezing of a dime or cutting all over creation to save a nickel. It means judgment, prudence, knowledge of many things. No such man is exploited by the wiles of a spacious drummer. He knows his own business and is only deluded, if at all, by one of much larger experience.

Need it be wondered at that so very few comparatively succeed a successful business venture? Can there be surprise that few have the qualifications which constitute a business man? And is it not remarkable that so many seek a livelihood by business without making or even respectable trade possibilities? Whether experiment only secures "the survival of the fittest" let the annals of commercial life tell their story. It is said by those that are more than competent of all who so engage continue. Failure is written almost universally upon this mercantile life. And yet the inclination is so great so strong, and most persons have the idea that living by trade is "as easy as falling off a log."

The industrial mechanic, say even the day laborer, may be more certain of his income, can more readily square his ability to his resources. He earns far less fine, and bad debts are a rarity of the work. The carpenter takes an ordinary job, his charges are so much per hour. The man who sales per square calculates cost of material and the time spent. Factory hands, foundry men, either work the way or by the job, and every day they know what they have earned, and every few days at most they get it. The manufacturer, while he may be a man of enterprise, is never so sure of results. The woolen mill calls for a heavy first investment, upon which there is interest fairly due. He must secure the raw material in advance, which means interest also. Dye stuffs, oil and chemicals eat into his capital. The men or women at the spinning or the loom, has no investment or resources save in tiny fingers and years of practice and experience; their duty is to work, and to them work is the guarantee to pay. But the fabrics they have created have to be in advance of demand. Winter goods must be on the market in early summer, summer goods before the winter is half spent. There is the risk of selling, of change in price, of competition, waiting on the market; interest is meanwhile accumulating, and loss is far from improbable. The farmer knows nothing of this. He is without season. His work is ready for sale on Monday morning. It is secured on him until Saturday night. He can be home not to hunting for it. He has not some home disheartened and weary, to an empty cupboard and hungry children. In consideration of this privilege on the part of capital, which demands investment in buildings, machinery, raw material, and in service after, it may seem not unjust to most, or should, contribute a percentage per annum of what they really earn as a recompense to the investor.

Now, where large numbers of men and women are thus supplied with machinery, material, and an opportunity of subsistence by labor, a slight provision from numbers added to legitimate interest may make a fine income to the proprietor. But demagogues and labor agitators have denounced even this, and made the contrast between the condition of the laborer and the employer, which was at best unfair if not unpleasing, far more than the income transferred by the laborer would have been, but every week in the search for uncertain opportunity of employment. To most in employment each element, profit-sharing was introduced, would be well in prosperous times, when there was ready demand for what which was manufactured, but in times of depression, when goods were unsold and the mills idle, and capital became non-producing, the owners thereof had to bear the entire burden. Low-wages—equally just, was as unfavorable as impossible to the laborer, although the results of that idea were piled up in warehouses around the place and suffering continuing depreciation. And is it is likely this antagonisty will be continued until capital ground excessive daily and labor wage for bread.

There will come as a consequence in part a shift toward agriculture, with the advantages of living if not of accumulation, and those who engage therein will learn to be as orderly, as systematic, as well-informed, as is the producer of cotton-cloth, carpets, iron, sugar and the multifarious products of creative industry; as well as to those who are engaged in the distributive field, such as merchants, dealers and middlemen of every name and nature. For it is quite as essential from a business standpoint that the farmer should know what his products or goods cost, as it is that the grocer, the maker of stockery, the producer of iron or sugar should know what his product costs; and he should know whether in the marketing thereof he realizes a legitimate profit, or suffers a small or greater loss. There men are few who enough to any enterprise from pure philanthropy. Every one almost sets as an individual and even in a corporate capacity—will the enterprise pay? Is it a good permanent investment? Or is it purely speculative and transient at best? All business men and organizations must employment of profit or loss into their efforts. They make a venture, shrewd they know their profit or loss; they declare a dividend or have to retrench and so important is this that it may be deemed universal.

But how is it among our farmers? Where is the man who can tell what any of his products cost? His wheat per bushel, his potatoes, his oat, of the poultry, eggs and butter as manipulated by the ailing wife? Should not a man in this important, may fundamental, branch of business know as well as the factory owner, the owner of factories, the owner of mines? Should he not take account of the hours spent in the each thing should be closely estimated, production, marketing, waste of shrinkage, as closely as is done by the grocer or the dealer in tinned wire and implements to men. Could a business supervisor would keep the farmer from being swamped by unnecessary machinery, by a crowding debt, every move would be motioned—like and intelligent and so the fundamental property of society, being placed upon a sure foundation, the superstructure would be more stable and enduring, and general prosperity become better assured than it is at present?

✻ WONDERLAND. ✻

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ON TO WASHINGTON

To the assistance of the Congressmen here on behalf of our country, Rich, Weber, Cache and Davis.

It would seem the whole population of the United States (barring professional politicians) are heartily sick of legislation for individual benefits, and intuitively feel that their representatives have prostituted their trusts for selfish purposes. This is strongly demonstrated by the encouragement the managing bodies of the commonwealt are meeting with on every hand, and the rapid spread of the idea of sending all unemployed people who can be induced to go to Washington to ask their representatives to do their duty and exact laws for the benefit of "they represent instead of themselves" or of those who offer them bribes.

We believe and trust this will have a salutary effect, not only upon those office-holders in Washington but upon the individual element of the whole people.

The character of those in public life reflects back on the people and influences individual character, and the effect of selfish action by public officials is to encourage trickery in all lines of life. One can hardly enter a store without seeing the merchandise marked with outrageous figures, and in many instances salesmen are employed at a normal salary and a percentage of the overcharges thus illicitly levied by their employers. The employee little think of the demoralizing effect of such transactions. For just as sure as a man trains his employee to trick the customer he trains him to trick his employer.

It has always been our mode to employ only such men who will deal honestly with the customer, having assured that such a man will always deal honestly with us. We also make all our goods in plain priced figures that can be just as easily read by a customer as by ourselves or our employes, thus securing the same just and honorable treatment to all who patronize us. This every customer who knows our place of business, whether he be a judge of goods or not is assured of the lowest possible price that can be offered. Abraham Lincoln said "You may some times fool the people, you may all the time fool some people, but you can never fool all the people all the time."

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