

Mormons. This is a mistake. One-third at least of Mormons openly repudiate the practice and at no time in Utah where he gave the impression that polygamy was universal, has one man in ten had a plurality of wives.

"The writer of this lived among the Mormons for more than ten years and while he found much to pity and much to condemn he also found much to praise and much to admire. Laying aside their peculiar religious opinions, the wondrous changing of an arid plain to a heaven of fertility, and a treeless waste to a blossoming paradise by a few thousand naked Ishmaels, is proof positive of their zeal, their industry, courage and faith."

We are of the opinion that "Clay will not make as much out of the "Mormon" question as many of his predecessors have. He is too late in the day. Where the truth is known falsehood is not likely to prevail.

REFORM IN ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

THE Roman Catholic Church in Illinois is operating aggressively with regard to education and religion. It announces itself as prepared for the evangelization of the great Northwest. It has always had an ably conducted church organ in Chicago, but it was a private enterprise. A reform has been instituted in this line, and on Saturday, the 10th inst., the first number of a new paper entitled the *New World* was issued. It is the organ of the church, and published directly under supervision of Archbishop Feehan and his assistants. It is owned by the church. Everything that appears in it the church will be responsible for. A pastoral has been issued to the faithful in relation to this paper. On Sunday last announcements were made from all the pulpits advertising it, and the faithful instructed to patronize it.

The first issue contains an address "to the clergy and Catholic people of the ecclesiastical province of Chicago." It is very voluminous, but the following, which pertains to education, is worthy of perusal:

"We urge you, therefore, dear brethren, to cherish the cause of Christian education as the cause of God and our country. In building, maintaining and perfecting our Catholic schools we are doing the most beneficent work American citizens can do; a work which, like true piety, is useful both for the life that now is and for that which is to come. We call the attention of all pastors to the legislation of the last Baltimore council on parochial schools. A pastor without a school is like a general without a commissariat. The spiritual life of his people will perish of inanition. A pastor who neglects his school is guilty of the sin of omission in a most grave matter. Few of the priests of Illinois can be accused of lack of zeal for Catholic education, and the Catholic people of this great state are ever ready to respond to appeals made to them in behalf of religious schools. Nor are they content merely to have schools, but they are laboring with intelligence and earnestness to make them good, and we do not hesitate to assert in our parochial schools the various branches of learning are taught as effectively as in the better class of public schools. We have, indeed, far less money than these, but from an educational point of view one enlightened and devoted teacher is more than costly buildings and rich endowments. When we consider what we have done and are doing to educate Catholic children while

we also contribute to the public school, it seems inexplicable to us that the Legislature of Illinois should have enacted what is known as the Edwards law—an insidious and an unjust law, which under pretext of a zeal for popular education is really a violation of our most sacred rights as men and citizens.

"Freedom of worship implies and involves freedom of education. If the State may dictate to us what kind of school we shall have, it may make it a penal offense not to frequent the church it may select. We denounce this law as a violation of our constitutional rights and hold that those who favor it are unworthy of the support of enlightened and fair minded voters. Let us use all right and honorable means to have it repealed, and let the designing and bigoted be taught that the west is not a field in which their labor will bear fruit."

FINANCIAL PANIC IMMINENT IN EUROPE.

INDUSTRIAL depression, labor troubles and financial irregularities are increasing in England. In the Preston cotton district the manufactures and their operatives are at war. The former, owing to stagnation of the cotton industry, are trying to pull down wages, while the latter are in favor of maintaining the present wage rate, but advocate curtailment in production. The workingmen, knowing that depression really exists, would rather work half-time and live in hope of improvement than submit to a reduction which would be maintained should a business reaction occur.

No doubt the embarrassment in the business affairs of the Birkbeck bank is attributable to the hard times among the working classes. The building societies of England, and the financial establishments connected with them, are the outgrowth of the work of the famous Dr. Birkbeck, of Yorkshire, who took a prominent part in the advancement of the wage-earners of England.

These associations were admirably conducted, and until this recent crash were looked upon as being as safe as the Bank of England. The thrifty and economical members—working men and small traders—were almost exclusively the patrons. For the past two years the manufacturing interests of England have been going down. Curtailment in production, disemployment, strikes, and falling wages have reduced the incomes of wage-earners. This depression acted on the small storekeepers and tradesmen who were dependent on the wage-workers. Stocks in building associations could not be retained, and the result is the collapse which came a week ago and strewn the large towns and cities of the country with the ruins of once flourishing building and loan societies. Of course this disaster is preliminary to still greater calamities. Whatever affects the worker soon overtakes the capitalist.

England's exports are falling off while her imports are increasing. For seven months of this year her increase in grain alone was \$20,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1891. The wheat bill for July last was \$5,000,000. In live animals, meat, butter, cheese and eggs the imports for the current year in England show large increases over those of last year.

DR. ILIFF'S PREDICAMENT.

THE *Herald* of Sunday, September 17th, exposed one of the most flagrant instances of plagiarism on record. The gentleman whose deceptive conduct was exhibited is the Rev. Dr. Iliff. He delivered, on the 21st of last March, in the Salt Lake Theatre, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, an address which was notable for its excellence. At the conclusion of its delivery the manuscript was handed to a reporter of the *Salt Lake Tribune*, in which journal it was published in full. Nearly the whole of the address was taken from a book containing "lectures and addresses delivered by the Rev. Thomas Guard, D. D."

The effect of the delivery of this purloined material by Dr. Iliff and its publication in a newspaper was to place him before the community as a brilliant and intellectual pulpit orator, which he really is not. A person who enjoys that distinction cannot maintain it by the use of other men's brains, a recourse of that nature indicating that he himself does not possess them.

The *Tribune*, while admitting that a newspaper with such facts before it as were in possession of the *Herald*, was justified in making the exposure, but it also attempts to make an explanation in behalf of Dr. Iliff. The substance of the apology is that the Rev. gentleman was given such brief notice that he would be expected to deliver the address that he did not have time to prepare one; that he informed the audience that he would have to draw largely from the ideas of others; that after the publication of the borrowed address in the *Tribune* as original, the Doctor called the clergymen together and explained the matter to them.

Unfortunately there does not appear to be anyone who listened to the address who heard Dr. Iliff explain that he had drawn largely from other people's ideas. If he had made the statement even that would not be a sufficient excuse for such wholesale plagiarism as was perpetrated by him on the occasion. It appears also that he did not explain the matter to his fellow clergymen immediately after the publication in the *Tribune*. The address was delivered in March, and he made no mention of the subject to his brethren until the present month. The cause of his finally taking this step was on account of exposure being imminent, he having been informed that the article which appeared in the *Herald* of last Sunday, had been offered for publication. But even if he had confided in his brother clergymen, what had that to do with the deception of the people at large by the publication of Mr. Guard's lecture as the product of the brains of Dr. Iliff? The public were allowed to believe that the address was original and to slumber in vain belief in the Doctor's intellectual brilliancy. The excuse that he did not have sufficient time to prepare an address of his own seems remarkable—he was notified the day before delivery was required. He seems to have had plenty of time to copy, in writing, from Mr. Guard.

In canvassing the matter which Dr. Iliff took from Mr. Guard, one notable feature connected with its use by the