

ture, for the reason that the party will not have a majority except by their cooperation. One further suggestion is made by the Record, and may have some force. It is that the prospect of no change in tariff legislation will induce voters who do not like the McKinley tariff views to vote for him because of the Republican money plank.

THE SOUTHERN DROUGHT.

The news from the southern part of the State concerning the drought is far from encouraging. A News correspondent says that the grain and hay crop will be very light in consequence of lack of moisture. The Santa Clara river is very low. Drouth makes it very bad on range stock, owing to scarcity of food and drink. Stock are dying off rapidly now. The St. George Union in its last issue has information of a like character concerning "Dixie," and says "the extended dry weather is hard, and if it continues, there is no telling what may yet occur. Crops this year are not as good as they were last, and the exceeding short changes of weather are not helping them any."

In other parts of the State, fortunately, the outlook is much more promising for cultivated districts, and in many places crops are above the average. There is therefore no reason to fear much suffering, although the "Dixie" people, and others not so far south, may need assistance to bring them through as safely and comfortably as ought to be. Taken in connection with the drought referred to, however, the good yield and low prices elsewhere ought to induce families to put in a stock of breadstuff for two or three years ahead. "Coming events cast their shadows before;" and when stock on the ranges are dying because of drouth continued for two or three years, as has been the case in southern Utah, it is a sufficient indication of a more extensive drouth that leads the wise to make preparations for a condition of famine as compared with the bounteous harvests that have prevailed. A full granary will not hurt anybody who can secure it just now.

JUNE TWENTY-SEVENTH.

The Latter-day Saints remember the 27th day of June as the anniversary of one of the saddest events in their history. On that day, in the year 1844, at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, their beloved Prophet, Joseph Smith, and Patriarch, Hyrum Smith, were cruelly murdered by a mob at a time when their submission to the state laws was the means which rendered them victims to demoniacal hate, and their innocent blood was never avenged by the administration of the state law upon those who had violated it. Without offense on their part, and for no other reason than the witness which they bore of the Gospel of Christ, two Prophets of God were slain in cold blood, and a third, Elder John Taylor, was wounded nigh unto

death, but was raised by Providence to a further work in the Church. The death of the martyred Prophet and Patriarch plunged the Saints into untold grief, the memory of which is still strong, and will not allow the day to pass without special reference to the labors of those who then gave their lives for love of the Saints and for the testimony of Jesus.

The removal of the headquarters of the Church from Illinois to Utah does not broaden the distance between the martyrdom and the people today any more than if they had remained in Illinois. Rather that removal brings them closer together, if such a thing were possible; for it is the Prophet Joseph Smith more than any other man who is responsible for the gathering of the Latter-day Saints to these valleys. By the voice of prophecy, as far back as the days of Kirtland, when the existence of the Rocky Mountains was scarce more than a rumor in the realm of geographical knowledge, Joseph stated that the valleys of those mountains yet would teem with the prosperous thousands of the Latter-day Saints who would make them their home. Years afterward, in Nauvoo, he repeated the public declaration; in fact, it was a common subject of reference in his conversations with those who enjoyed his confidence, and shortly prior to his death he selected a company, a me of whom yet live in Salt Lake City, to go with him to these valleys, whither he desired to lead the Church, that the Saints might be secure from the judgments he had foreseen would come upon the eastern country. But he was called back to Nauvoo, and the martyrdom ensued.

Yet in no particular did the which he instituted fail; for it was the work of the Lord, whose chosen servant he was. The Church had been organized, and the keys for opening up the authority of the kingdom of God in all the world had been committed to the Twelve. No disorganization followed, for the hand of the Almighty sustained His purposes. The Church went on uninterruptedly, and the plans of the Prophet for the removal to the Rocky Mountains were conformed to. That removal was one effect of the persecution of the Saints, whom Joseph had foreseen would be driven to their western location; and his prediction of their driving and of their becoming a mighty people in the Rocky Mountains has been fulfilled to the smallest detail.

As having a direct bearing upon the events of 1844 at Carthage, the following letter from a Church veteran is given here:

ST. GEORGE, Utah, June 22, 1896.—Next Saturday, the 27th day of this month, is the anniversary of the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum and of the serious wounding of President John Taylor. I always think of the day when it comes round, as I was near Carthage at the time, and heard the report of the guns that accomplished the terrible deed. I was living with and working for a man by the name of William White. We were in the field at the time of the firing, and he remarked to me that he would not be surprised if my Prophet was killed. In the evening word was received to that effect. White was often in Carthage, and

must have been posted, as he appeared to understand it.

It was what I heard Governor Ford say in Carthage a few days previous to the martyrdom that induced me to pen these lines to the News. He delivered a speech to the troops on the situation. At the close of his remarks he told them, when referring to the Prophet, that they should have satisfaction. The language was plain that he intended to see that the Prophet was delivered into their hands. The troops shouted and swung their hats.

From this it appears that he did not intend to keep his promise when he pledged the faith of the state for the Prophet's protection; but it was done to get Joseph into the hands of his enemies.

Mr. White and his neighbors sacked their grain, took it into the field and deposited it in the midst of the growing or unripe grain, with other things from the house, and taking their families, clothing and bedding, traveled east. They expected that the Mormons would sweep the country. One man of the neighborhood stayed at the White place, and I stayed with him. I did not expect to see the Mormons come. I was then 16 years of age.

RUFUS C. ALLEN.

Today the cause with which the lives of Joseph the Prophet and Hyrum the Patriarch were associated stands a witness to all the world of the power of God that wrought through His servants. The organization which Joseph was instrumental in instituting in 1830 has progressed steadily, surely; the principles revealed through him have permeated the hearts and minds of men, reaching out and changing ideas and conditions in every land where they have been taught, proving in their advance the truth and divinity of their origin. Schisms and pretenders grew up all around, but the power of the Almighty, its force in all operations, centered in and attended only the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of which Joseph was the first President, being followed by that office by Presidents Young, Taylor and Woodruff. The work which Joseph presided over as the great Prophet and Seer of the nineteenth century will continue to flourish to the full accomplishment of its purpose in ushering the millennial reign of its great High Priest and King, Jesus Christ the Lord.

THE WOMAN'S EXPONENT.

That staunch defender and able advocate of the cause of woman, the Woman's Exponent, has just entered upon its twenty-fifth year. During all its career there has been no more consistent and determined worker in the field of journalism, in behalf of woman's progress in politics, religion, professional life or other avenue of advancement, than the Exponent, published in this city. And now that the triumph of equal suffrage is about to be applied in our State, it is only a matter of just recompense that that part of the community whose cause has been upheld so long, often in most discouraging circumstances, should support the journal which so richly deserves their warm friendship. From its unbroken