

many plants and is commendable, but no comparison to the one near by belonging to the Park Floral company. Our party was permitted to pass through this grand hot house, which covers about 30,000 square feet. It is in many respects far superior to anything in the West. Our party was highly delighted with our forenoon ride and rambles. In the park and on the walks the elm trees, basswood, ash, soft maple, with the broad leaf cottonwood and some locust trees, all look healthy and thrifty. This afternoon we have a six mile ride out and back to the electric gardens and Manhattan beach. Our party is in the best of health and spirits. Our missionaries are mostly young men and unusually a tall lot, some over six feet. The oldest one of our party is 75 years; the youngest 5 months; certainly a credit to Utah growth.

On our journey we have found opportunity to enlighten some strangers who expressed many thanks for information in regard to Utah and her resources. The openings for preaching the Gospel were never better than at the present time. Now is the time for the Elders to thrust in the sickle and reap.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

FOR GOOD OR EVIL.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Sept. 8th, 1895.

There seeming to be a tendency towards organizing strong political clubs or societies in our city, it may not be without profit to give some thought to the subject, to discover whether on the whole such a course is likely to produce good results adequate to compensate for the expense and trouble incurred thereby.

Those favoring such action expect probably to be able to make greater progress in getting an understanding of political science and in acquiring a knowledge of the principles of the existing political parties greater than could be obtained otherwise. While such might be the case in some instances, is it not possible that by taking supporting strength from the machinery of the party to which the members of such society belong, said party would on the whole be thereby more damaged than benefited. It requires about as much time and expense to carry on the business of a political party, especially during a campaign, as the average man can afford to devote to such purposes. In case of belonging to a society, what material support he gives it is likely to cause him to do correspondingly less for the support of his party proper.

It would seem that if the party organization was well supported, it could issue literature and employ speakers, to give all information to the masses that would be necessary, to enable the voters to understand what policy they wish to support. And instead of such a society being helpful to the party to which its members belong, is it not likely to eventually dominate the party? Also is there not danger of an inner circle being formed in such society through which a comparatively small number of individuals could manipulate the policy and affairs generally of the party? In that event, would it not be tempting for individuals holding such power to use it for

their own private benefit, instead of for the interests of the party?

It would seem that such results could naturally be expected to follow, in support of which we only have to look to the Tammany society of New York, and bear in mind the great injury it has caused that city to endure. Like causes produce like effects the world over, just as naturally as effect follows cause. Can we expect any different results from the existence of an overwhelmingly strong society in one or more of our political parties here than have been produced by like causes elsewhere? Hardly, or if thought so, why? Such a society, if successful, could become so strong like have been the case with Tammany of New York city, as to wield such a powerful influence over the party of the locality where it exists to govern, yea with an iron hand, the entire policy and affairs of the party, dictating autocratically who and who only should be favored with political advancement—who should become an all powerful Tweed for plunder, should the opportunities be favorable to such an end. And if natural conditions did not afford such opportunities an easy step would be to create artificial ones for the purpose.

Designing individuals, having a sinister object in view, could organize such a society, with high sounding constitution and by-laws, containing sentiments that would do credit to a Washington, a Jefferson or a Lincoln, collect entrance fees and monthly membership dues from many patriotic individuals, thus obtaining the means with which to further their ends, or obtain their object sought; the rank and file of the membership taking pride in their society, and, feeling sure that they are having a thoroughly good time in it, little suspecting the "true inwardness" of it.

This does not of course apply to a ward, or a precinct society or club that in the nature of things could not be expected to exert an extensive influence, but has more special reference to a political society calculated to wield an influence over a majority of the voters of a particular political party of the city or county in which it exists.

The character of such a society as is here referred to can sometimes be judged by its promoters, by the class of men comprising its officers, or by the leading spirits in it. But designing individuals could lay the wires for the foundation for such a society and then in organizing it, put a well meaning and unsuspecting man into the chair, designed to be a figure head or screen behind which the schemers could do their work.

If the men at the head of a powerful society of the kind are known to be schemers, the thing should by all means be avoided. And in case nothing of the kind is noticeable, sooner or later such influences are sure to creep in, if not already there in the start, resulting in more or less mischief in some directions. A strong society of this kind in question, when organized or started by well meaning individuals even, is almost sure, sooner or later to come under the dominating influence of those wishing to prostitute its powers for their individual or personal benefit. Such societies generally, when fairly started, meet in nice halls, com-

manding high rents, and it is hardly to be expected in this utilitarian age that any considerable number of persons will incur such expense and spend so much time, as such things require, unselfishly for the benefit of the political only only. Rather it is more natural to suppose that time will prove that the party is expected to be handled by society, its magnates dictating terms to all aspirants for political favors within the party of the immediate region where such society exists, the latter claiming value for alleged services rendered to the party.

Therefore it would seem that the safest and consequently the best course for the patriotic citizen of Utah to pursue is to punctually attend your primaries of his party in the precinct where he lives, in all honorable ways in his power to promote the interests of his political party, and steer clear of all clubs or societies likely to become so strong as to exert a dominating influence over his party, and prostitute its powers for good to the interests of a few designing and self-seeking individuals.

DANGER SIGNAL.

PANGUITCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

PANGUITCH, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

The quarterly conference of Panguitch Stake of Zion was held in Panguitch on Sept. 1st and 2nd. Elders Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith and Heber J. Grant were present, also President Hatch of Wasatch Stake. Many good instructions were given; the speakers dwelt on the necessity of exercising the franchise and explaining that it was not only a privilege, but a right; they also explained the necessity of marriage and its accompanying benefits; discussed the educational and agricultural status of Utah as compared with other states and territories. The presidency of the Stake reported it to be in good condition and that there was a general observance of the Word of Wisdom; the health of the various wards was good. Elder Grant spoke on patriotism, duty to God first, to country next; could not see how any person could desire to live in bondage rather than freedom and compared the situation of the colonies with the present status of Utah; rehearsed the situation as developed in the movement of the Church west. Elder Smith spoke on the Brigham Young monument, showing that all civilized nations perpetuated the names of their heroes by appropriate monuments. Many other good instructions were given, and conference adjourned to a time and place to be designated later.

GEORGE DODDS,
Stake Clerk.

Millard County Progress: Miss Emma Selguine attempted to take her own life at her parents' home, at Kanab, on the 27th of August, by taking the contents of half a bottle of laudanum, and is still very sick. It seems that Miss Selguine and two girl companions got into a dispute over a "yarn" that had been told, and they said Miss Selguine had told it; and as she was entirely innocent, she brooded over it, till at last she took the poison as stated above. She was determined to end her life as she would not take anything for some time to kill the poison.