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AS TO TITHING.

It is a strange fact that some individuals, who do not hesitate to spend hundreds of dollars in building establishments and other unseemly resorts, pretend to view with great concern the donation of a dollar, or two, as tithing, by persons who believe in sustaining the Church with a portion of their means. They protest that those who give a small sum for missionary, or other benevolent, purposes will surely land in the poor house, while they are, significantly, silent as to the certain fate of those who liberally waste their earnings, and those of other people, too, as far as they can get hold of them by fair means or foul, upon the altars of Bacchus and Venus. Can a more striking illustration from life of the parasite of the beam and the mote be imagined? Why do not the adversaries of the Church in their puny attacks at least lay aside shame and hypocrisy? Clearly, because they have absolutely nothing else with which to carry on their exploits.

In attacking the honest man and woman who endeavor to keep the law of God pertaining to tithing and offerings, they, in the first place, make a brutal assault upon the word of God, as recorded in the Bible. For, that divine word inculcates the duty of setting apart temporal property for the divine service and various benevolent purposes. To those who will obey that law promises of a spiritual and temporal character are given, while those who disregard it are by one of the prophets of old classed as "robbers." "The title of the land shall be the Lord's," is the word of God. "Do not pay tithing, because you will land in the poor house," is the injunction of the self-constituted teachers of iniquity.

In the second place, they make a cowardly attack upon the characters of the leaders of this Church, both those who are already departed and those now living, who all taught, and still are teaching, that principle as a divine command. They are endeavoring to place a stigma upon the character of the Prophet Joseph, his successors and their counselors by representing those who willingly pay their tithing as the dupes of extortionists. In what light do such assertions place the noble men who have been prominent as the leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from the beginning and until the present time, and to whose devoted labors and faithful adherence to the principles of truth and righteousness, as revealed to them, the success achieved by the Church is due, under the divine guidance?

Was the Prophet Joseph in extortionist? He himself answered to the Church in Judge between him and his accusers in this matter. What about Brigham Young? President Taylor, Hook, and Woodruff? What about President George Q. Cannon, who, 30 many years was one of the strong pillars of the Church? Can it be wrong to follow their lead?

The doctrine of tithing was revealed in this dispensation almost at the same time the Church was founded. Only eighteen months after the organization of the Church, the Lord, through His servant, declared: "Verily I say unto you, it is a law of sacrifice, and a law for the tithing of my people; for he that is tithed, shall not be burned, for after today cometh the burning." The leaders of the Church have always set an example in obedience to this law. The Prophet Joseph and Oliver Cowdery on one occasion agreed to enter into a covenant to the effect that if the Lord would prosper them, they would give a tenth of all that they should give to him, to be bestowed upon the poor of the Church, or to be used for other purposes, as the Lord should direct; and they especially desired their children, and "beloved children, to know of that covenant. There is no doubt about it that the principles expressed in the law of tithing are eternal truths, and that the blessings proffered upon obedience to that law can be obtained in no other way.

But, like all other divine laws, they are left with man to obey, or disobey and take the consequences. The Gospel is therefore called the law of liberty, since the highest virtue is possible only as a result of perfect liberty. To keep a commandment because compelled or forced to do so, would not be meritorious. To do so because we love Him

who gave the commandment, makes obedience a virtue. For that reason, in the Church of Christ there is no compulsion. The leaders of the Church teach correct principles and labor with the saints to guide their conduct accordingly. Obedience to the law of tithing is a practical matter. It is something that can be put to the practical test by any one who desires to do so. It is not one of those theoretical questions about which people can dispute indefinitely, without arriving at certainty. Any one can test for himself whether it is true, or not, that the Lord blesses those who yield obedience to that commandment. And those who have put the matter to the test know the truth for themselves and cannot be influenced by whatever the enemies may choose to say against it. The Latter-day Saints as a rule have a practical knowledge for themselves of the truth of that law, and that is the reason why they willingly bring their offerings to the Lord and esteem it a privilege to do so. As a matter of fact, to give to the Lord is not to lose that which is given. We have in mind a gentleman who always used to put down among his assets whatever he had donated for benevolent purposes. For, he said, the Lord is sure to give that back to me with interest, whenever I shall need it. He was not quite sure of the means he had deposited in the hands of the Lord, but he was absolutely certain of the money he had deposited with the Lord. He knew that that would never be lost. This is the view of the Latter-day Saints upon this question. They view it from the standpoint of faith and confidence in the eternal Father.

UNAMERICAN INTOLERANCE.

An anti-Mormon publication is filled with joy because it has noticed that the Chief of Police of Springfield, Massachusetts, refused, some time ago, to issue a permit to some Latter-day Saints missionaries, to hold street meetings in that city. The satisfaction felt on account of that exhibition of an un-American spirit in an American city, is, perhaps, but natural in a publication that stands for un-Americanism, if that expression be permitted. It is the satisfaction of an incendiary, or an anarchist, who succeeds to some extent in his nefarious work.

But Latter-day Saints missionaries are not the only ones who meet with that spirit, in some form or another. We notice that the so-called Gospel tent meetings in New York City are not welcome in some quarters of that metropolis. On the west side one of the Evangelists, Rev. H. M. Falconer, was under the necessity of being on his feet for twenty-five hours, to prevent a mob from cutting down his tent over him. The crowd threw various objects at him, and sometimes hit him. The gentleman, however, bravely held his ground and talked to the crowds.

According to American standards everyone has the right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to be protected in the exercise of that right. But people do not always rally around the standard. Mob violence demands the persecution of preachers, who for some reason or other they cannot agree with, and officials sometimes yield to this spirit of citizens are violated. Such occurrences are deplorable, but the work of the apostles is both deplorable and condemnable.

THE AWAKENING ASIATICS.

China demands representation in the peace congress that is to be held at Washington to settle the terms, if possible, upon which the war in Eastern Asia is to be ended. The Celestial kingdom is certainly deeply interested in the deliberations of that congress, by which it is to be decided to what extent foreign interests are to be predominant in China. But it is nevertheless not clear how that demand can be granted without extending a general invitation to the great powers of the world, to make the gathering an international affair. To this both Russia and Japan have expressed themselves as opposed, for the reason that they are perfectly capable of settling the difficulties between themselves.

It is very significant, though, that China has made this demand. This proves that that country is awakening and is bent on asserting itself as far as possible in the council of nations. It is a manifestation of the same spirit which China has shown in the agitation for the exclusion of American missionaries from its markets. The war in Asia has at least shown the Asiatics that the white race is not invincible. The Asiatics have, therefore, taken courage to themselves, and abandoned the policy of passive resistance.

It is quite possible the recent events will open the eyes of Western nations and give them a clearer appreciation of the brotherhood of humanity. We have been inclined to imagine that our culture and civilization, not to speak of the color of our skin, have made us so superior to all races with a different culture and a different skin, that they have absolutely no right that we were under the necessity of respecting. Now some of those Pagans have caught pretty well up with us, particularly in the art of warfare, and we commence to understand that perhaps the barrier between the different groups of the human family is not quite as insurmountable as some have fancied.

In this country there is an unmistakable change in the sentiment towards the Chinese, since it became clear that they have means of retaliation at hand. It is a pity that such a reminder of our duty and obligation to do right should be needed, but it is nevertheless well to be reminded of what our correct conduct should be towards the Chinese, as long as we stand for the policy of an open door and equal privileges for all in their country.

The question whether this open door policy is to be sustained by Japan is a matter of doubt. A correspondent of the London Post, who has accompanied the Japanese as a war correspondent, expresses the view that the Japanese as soon as they are in a position to do so, will monopolize the Chinese trade. He says they are directing their

efforts towards that end now. Factories in Japan, he says, are making what they call western goods, and they imitate even the label. Imitations of French brandies, English candelers and all kinds of western merchandise are sold to Chinese stockholders. They are made in Japan, packed or bottled so as to look like American or British goods. The Japanese have placed all the tobacco manufacturers of Japan under government control. American manufacturers were forced to move to Shanghai, whence an effort was made to secure the Manchurian and the North China trade, but Japan pushed the government made product and the trade, we are told, has already been lost to the American dealer. This is merely an indication of what undoubtedly will be the future policy of Japan.

The Chicago teamsters propose to go on striking while the weather is hot.

In Missouri the edict is in favor of Governor Folk that he will suppress betting.

The preliminary symptoms of the glorious Fourth celebration are very mild thus far.

He is an unknown and insignificant individual who does not have an L. D. conferred upon him these days.

Dr. Wiley is engaged in investigating linberger cheese. Like most investigations it will result in raising a stink.

In the Moroccan conference negotiations Germany seems to have secured a diplomatic triumph. This will be felt to the Gulf.

A Portland, Or., traveling man went to Spokane and turned him up. He adopted a new method; his business was the same.

Chief Engineer Wallace has found that the isthmian canal was not a bed of roses. It begins to look as though it were a hot bed of discontent.

General Wood says that Manila is more healthy than people generally think. Still it is hardly likely to become famous as a health resort.

Nervous prostration is said to be the most fashionable ailment of the day. Heat prostrations are more common, though, and of course more vulgar.

St. Petersburg doesn't believe that Lincolnton can win a victory. At last St. Petersburg has put itself in line with the most advanced thought of modern times.

The Cleveland authorities are going after the ice dealers of that city who have formed a combine to fix prices. They have set a good example. Let Salt Lake follow it.

Both France and Germany have grounds for suspecting the presence of an African in the woods. It says the Associated Standard. What else would one expect to find in Morocco?

Yes, it is hot, a little, in the middle of the day, but it is not necessary to make your friends hot by reminding them of it when they are exposed to the sun. It is more prudent to remind them of the cool, pleasant evenings.

In New York fine chauffeurs who violated the speed ordinance had no effect in stopping such violations. Then there was a demand that guilty chauffeurs be sent to jail. The demand was complied with, and the law-breaking chauffeurs became law-abiding.

Secretary of War Taft does not think much of the jury system, blaming it for most of the miscarriages of justice. It is not perfect, is faulty at times, but on the whole the best method yet devised for getting at the facts in the case. Pardoning boards a very often to blame in the matter of letting criminals escape. The proceedings before such boards are ex parte and are not of the same thorough and searching nature as a jury trial. After all, no system of trial amounts to much unless those in charge of it are high minded and patriotic men. The men behind the system are its strength.

THRIFT OF OLD SOLDIER.

Lippincott's.
During the progress of the funeral train bearing Gen. Sherman's remains to St. Louis after his death many pathetic episodes occurred to show the love and reverence in which the great warrior was held. The most touching incident occurred in the night. At about 1 o'clock in the morning the train was rolling through the quiet country. As it passed a small, isolated farmhouse the door opened, and an old man, dressed in full uniform and holding a rusty musket at present in the open country. As it passed a small, isolated farmhouse the door opened, and an old man, dressed in full uniform and holding a rusty musket at present in the open country. As it passed a small, isolated farmhouse the door opened, and an old man, dressed in full uniform and holding a rusty musket at present in the open country.

A HISTORY-MAKING EPOCH.

Baltimore, American.
It is hard for the average student of contemporary affairs to comprehend properly to the sensations of the hour, so fast they tread upon one another's heels. At the present rate there will be a great change upon the next histories and geographies are written.

IMMIGRATION BY WHOLESALE.

New York Evening Mail.
Another Italian immigrant line to this country has been established. It will start out with five new steamships which are to ply between Genoa, Palermo, Naples and this city. This looks like a mere news announcement, but it means a good deal. It means that there are not now enough ships in the business to carry the Italian working people who want to come to America, and sometimes scarcely enough to return those who want to go back, their little board made. The steamship lines engaged in this Italian emigrant trade say they are preparing to handle the heavy business this fall that they have ever known.

THE DYING MAN'S VOICE.

From Lucy's "Later Peeps at Parliament."
There was a member of the opposition almost at death's door. He was dead, Mr. Gladstone added emphatically, "except that he had just a little breath in him. The question was, could he be brought to the House? The Whips said he must come, and so they carried him down. He was wheeled in

In a bath chair. To this day I never forget the look on his face. His glassy eyes were upturned, his jaws stiff. We a lot of young Conservatives clustered round the door, seeing the last glimpse of a first-class citizen. They had brought down a corpse, but he voted and the resolution which turned out Lord Melbourne's government was carried by a majority of one."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Centennial number of *Leaves Weekly*, just issued, the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition at Portland, Or., is handsomely recognized and made the leading feature. The cover is in colors and bears a spirited drawing appropriate to the event which the fair commemorates. Other illustrations comprise a double page of photographs of structures and enterprises that testify to the wonderful prosperity of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, a page of portraits of the officials of the exposition and other prominent men who have generously promoted it, and two pages devoted to scenes on the opening day of the fair. Several prize articles and a poem referring to the exposition also appear in the number. Among the notable pictorial attractions are those representing the naval models at Annapolis at artillery drill, the dedication of monuments to Ohio soldiers on the famous battle-ground of Vicksburg and a prize winning photograph contest.—New York.

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