

tions exist as at present constructed and operated. Hence a consumption has been decreed that shall make "a full end" of them, because justice, in the continuation of its course, will, in combination with the light of truth, assert its rights and judgment will be executed in accord with the legitimate claim. All that is unjust, and inharmonious with the natural condition of the universe will be banished by the force of truth and its light.

It is reasonable to presume that that nation which has a form nearest in accord with justice—which is the essence of all government—and is not administratively in conflict with its own institutions will endure the longest. But when there is a wide divergence between the theory and practice the end is perhaps nearer than in the case of that nation whose form is lower and administration no higher than those of one more theoretically advanced.

When the principles of truth and their nature and effects begin to be comprehended, those thus enlightened necessarily view their opposite with more and more repugnance. This understanding gives to the human mind a glimmering of the power, majesty and justice of God, who can only be consistently worshiped "in Spirit and in truth."

The development of truth within the soul enables the individual to perceive by its light that it is inseparable from eternal prosperity, and that no course that is not based upon its exacting requirements will receive the seal of permanent success, an omission to conform to these high promises bringing inevitable failure in relation to the things of God. This absence of success constitutes a means of rectification of conduct until methods are purified. God is true, merciful and just. His character in these respects being plainly manifest in the principles of His economy as revealed through the great modern Prophet.

The current of human affairs is rushing along with unprecedented swiftness, and culminations are treading upon each others heels. The very nature of the times indicates that the courses pursued by individuals, communities and nations will reach their legitimate results, according to the unerring laws of truth, more quickly than heretofore. This will probably be a general condition throughout the world, but it is not unreasonable to expect it to have a special force in relation to the marvelous work the Lord is about to perform.

"PERILS OF THE REPUBLIC."

UNDER this heading the Springfield *Republican* has a long and strongly written article, in denunciation of the current policy of Congress in respect to certain subjects of national interest and concern, which it deems perilous to the Republic. It begins by quoting this recent remark by Senator Ingalls: "The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in politics," and asks, "Was there a rough truth in the saying?"

It then states the nature of pending legislation respecting pensions, the tariff and silver, and regrets the failure of the international copyright bill. Of the first it says:

"The House has passed, and the Senate seems sure to pass and the President to sign, a bill which gives to every man who served in the army or navy \$8 a month, from the age of 60 until his death; the same pension to each one under 60, disabled, from whatever cause; and the same to every soldier's widow who has reached 60 or who depends on her daily labor. This, with earlier provision, means that at least a million men and women are to be paid an average of \$150 a year from taxes levied on their fellow-citizens. Part of this is a just debt to men hurt in the country's service. Part of it, probably a full half, goes to such as have no moral claim to and are pauperized by receiving it. The whole peaceful army of toil is taxed on the necessities of life to degrade by a mercenary stipend a service once regarded as a patriotic offering to the nation. And still the cry is for more."

Of the Republican tariff measures now pending the article says:

"Under the name of protection they would constitute a system of gigantic extortion upon the whole people for the benefit of a small and wealthy class."

The *Republican* briefly but pointedly objects to the pending silver legislation, alleging that it will force the government to become "a customer for the product of the silver mines, partly to add to the wealth of a few millionaires, partly to humor a popular delusion that cheap money—cheap because inferior—brings prosperity."

Of the lost international copyright bill it says:

"A bill to make the moral right of the foreign author a legal right—a bill carefully drawn, with consideration of the interests of American printers, a bill long debated and well understood—was deliberately rejected by the House. It was rejected on the ground that the people want cheap books, no matter if the material is stolen—since only foreigners are robbed."

Then comes the following recapitulation:

"Each of these four measures—concerning pensions, tariff, silver, copyright—is an action by which a certain class takes money from other people's pockets by the aid of the government.

Each one dresses itself up in fine words and theories. It is in the name of patriotism, or of protection to industry, or of stimulating trade, or of making books plenty, that this taking of other people's money is covered up. The sin is confined to neither party; of these four subjects only the tariff is a party question. The sin is not confined to the political leaders. The war veterans as a body have scarcely raised a voice against the sale of their honor for a mess of pottage; the western farmers clamor for a debased dollar; each "protected" industry seeks only to get a bigger share of booty than its neighbors; the congressmen who, like Mr. Rockwell, vote to rob the foreign authors, believe that they have an approving constituency behind them. It is by a mixture of greed with delusion that a great part of the American people—at present the controlling part—are using the government to get other people's money. They may blind themselves, but they cannot alter the eternal law of morality, nor escape the sweep of its penalties. The commandment stands, *Thou shalt not steal—thou shalt not covet.*

And you've got to git up arly
If you want to take in God."

The *Republican* then goes on to set out the positions of the two parties. Of the Republican leaders in the House it says:

"They have altered the machinery of the House so as to give the majority unrestricted power. They are proposing a similar course in the Senate. They are preparing legislation which they hope will enable them to gain congressmen and electoral votes in the South. They are admitting territories whose population hardly equals an eastern county, whenever by doing so they can gain two senators. They are bending everything to the continuance of their party ascendancy. The laws of the country are determined in a republican caucus. Men once reckoned conservative and patriotic—men like Edmunds, Sherman, Allison, Hoar, Dawes, Leavitt—follow without flinching the audacious clique who have taken the lead."

The democratic party is commended for some things, but censured because it "is deficient in convictions and in conscience," and in respect to certain public questions, "is no better than the republicans." The general condition of the nation is thus referred to:

"We believe the nation's heart is sound—but its pulsations are sluggish and its blood is corrupted. A change in the Congressional majority or the presidency is not enough; the mischief lies in the popular disposition to look to the Government for private profit. The Government has not a penny but what it takes from the people; government aid is simply money for you out of your neighbor's pocket. There never was more need for patriotic men to speak out and act out."

The closing sentences of the article embrace a quality unusual to political editorials in this country:

"Once when things looked darkest for the anti-slavery cause, Frederick Douglas made a speech burdened almost to despair with the wrongs that seemed hopeless of redress. Old Sojourner Truth was in his audience, and when heeded she rose and said, sol-