

must at some time set before the world the means of solving the difficulties that afflict the race, but the operation cannot be of sudden growth. Intelligence, justice, self-sacrifice and brotherly love will constitute the essence of the system. These cannot be established by rules and regulations, but they superinduce conformity to their righteous requirements.

It may be said that many of the Saints are pulling away from the genius of unity under the inducements now offered for individual aggrandisement, which insensibly cultivated the selfish or unchristian spirit. This may be the case—it doubtless is in many instances—but we are of the opinion that there are, on the other hand, many who are longing for a new and better condition, when individual interests will be swallowed up in the central effort to conserve the welfare of the whole. This latter situation will be the universal condition in the millennial reign, under the benignant rule of Messiah. In that time "every man will know the Lord;" "every man in every place will meet a brother and a friend" and the law of God will be written on the hearts of the people. All of these encouraging statements mean the prevalence of two conditions—a universal understanding of the relative rights of men and the prevalence of the love of God and humanity. In other words the era of a knowledge of truth and the existence of a common disposition to conform to its requirements. Hence the inevitable, because natural, result of such a condition—universal peace.

We believe that time will come, but we know not when. Justice is the normal condition of the universe of the Almighty and this globe of ours must wheel into line with its demands. Notwithstanding the present forbidding aspect of affairs, we believe that the time of adjustment is not very far distant. But between it and now will come the most gigantic and rapidly occurring revolutions that have ever taken place in the history of our planet. The Prophets, ancient and modern, have thus predicted.

### A HORRIBLE NEW ENGLAND MURDER

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts, during the past week has been agitated over one of those murders for which New England has acquired considerable notoriety of late years. On the 4th inst. Andrew J. Borden, a wealthy banker, and his wife were found murdered in their home about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. No clue so far has been obtained of the murderer, for whose apprehension \$5,000 reward is offered. The deed was perpetrated in a much frequented thoroughfare, in the center of a city of nearly 90,000 souls. The members of the household were at the time about the premises in the usual way. A servant was working in the upper part of the house.

Mrs. Borden was found, beaten to death, on the second floor. Her husband who had been resting on a lounge on the first floor, was found hacked to pieces with a knife or other sharp weapon. The inquest is now in progress. No clew so far has been obtained. In the Borden family there are two daughters, Lizzie and Emma.

A drug clerk testified that Lizzie asked for hydrocyanic acid at his store a few days before the murder. This is a poison that kills with very little pain and occasions no vomiting. It is supposed that both the old people were first poisoned and the bodies maltreated after death, as stated above.

The family consisted of six persons; namely, the murdered couple, two daughters, a servant and a friend or kinsman named Morse who made his home at the Borden house. At the time of the murder, the servant was in the house, the daughter Emma in the barn, Lizzie visiting at a distant part of the city, and Morse in town. He it was who discovered the dead bodies.

Mr. Borden was worth over \$500,000. No probable cause can even be assigned for the murder. Lizzie Borden maintains a stolidity and indifference when questioned about the affair, that occasions surprise. When asked about the poison she vehemently disclaims all connection with such a theory, and becomes furiously indignant at the charge. Both she and her sister have offered the \$5000 reward for the conviction of the murderer.

### UP-HILL MISSIONARY WORK.

We have been shown a letter from Elder Joseph D. Stark, on a mission in England, to a friend in this city. The substance of his statement is to the effect that he labored for about six months in the Kent district of the London Conference. He found the people very indifferent to the truth. However, three persons during that half year embraced the Gospel. These were the only people who had taken this step in that section in a period of several years. He also operated for some time in South East London, where the people were so prejudiced that the Elders could not rent a hall. They succeeded in engaging one, but after paying the rent three months in advance the money was returned, accompanied by the information that they could not have the use of the hall, as others who were using it on week days had notified the landlord that they would all cease patronizing him if he permitted the "Mormons" to use it on Sundays, because the latter preached doctrines they did not coincide with. Elder Stark is now on the Island of Guernsey, where there is only one member of the Church and where prejudice is very strong. The Y. M. C. A. of that place makes it a business to publish and preach all kinds of absurd falsehoods about the Latter-day Saints and their doctrines. Elder Stark says it would be a good thing if persons in Utah having friends or relatives on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey would take the trouble to write to them, as in that way many of the absurd notions prevalent among the people in relation to Utah might be measurably dispelled.

A letter from Elder Geo. W. Godfrey, who is in the Cheltenham Conference, tells a similar story. He finds it almost impossible to make any favorable impression upon the people regarding the revelation of the Gospel in this age. He makes a request that it be published in this journal that he

will be pleased to receive from people in Utah the addresses of friends and relatives in Cheltenham Conference, which now embraces what was formerly the Bristol Conference. His address is, 10 Andover Place, Cheltenham, England.

### THOUGHTS ON THE HOMESTEAD AFFAIRS.

THE Homestead difficulty is assuming some peculiar features. This is particularly the case with regard to expressions of hatred toward the chief capitalists connected with the works. Manager Frick came very near "passing in his checks," to use a homely phrase, by means of the bullet and knife of an assassin. He is back at his post, and evidently takes no precautions to prevent another murderous attack, yet he continues to receive threatening letters, and it is asserted that a plot has been unearthed the object of which was to finish the bloody job which Bergman failed to execute. The police are watching for the heavy villain of the conspiracy who has undertaken to butcher Mr. Frick. The latter is a man of unusually strong characteristics. This is evinced by his course under the ordeal through which he is passing. His enemies can afford to admire his courage, even if they do not like his exercise of indomitable will and cannot agree with his ideas of justice.

Fortunately for Mr. Carnegie, he is now in a country where anarchists are swiftly dealt with, and where his person is comparatively free from danger of murderous attack. But he is being impaled upon the spikes of popular indignation.

Some time ago, in the Mother Country, a determination was expressed by bodies of workmen to the effect that they would oppose the acceptance of any more Carnegie donations for the establishment of beneficent institutions. It is difficult to understand the benefit that would arise from reprisals of that character. Such a boycott is novel, but quite impracticable, because there are thousands of ways by which Mr. Carnegie could, with his vast wealth, confer popular benefits that could not be prevented. In fact, we have thought that he could do much more good with his money in other ways than by erecting public libraries such as that splendid one he has established on George Fourth Bridge, Edinburgh. There are millions of people in the world—hundreds of thousands of them in Great Britain—who live in a condition of perpetual hunger, hardly ever having the opportunity of experiencing the satisfaction resulting from taking a sufficient quantity of wholesome food. The bare contemplation of such an aggregation of human suffering is appalling. But who thinks of it? Comparatively few. Yet those poor creatures are God's children. They are the brothers and sisters of all others of the human race. The thought of so many hungry people who suffer from birth to death from semi-starvation is enough to cause a pang to every large souled person when he sits down to a bounteous meal. There is a chance for Carnegie to do good.