

bodied in his statement of the manner in which the bills were disposed of. He says: "The committee recommended that the application be laid on the table." All the other assertions of the reverend falsifier were in harmony with the foregoing quotations from his anti-"Mormon" harangue.

PREPARING AGAINST SCARCITY.

RUSSIA is learning wisdom by experience. The famine which has prevailed in large districts of that country for the greater part of the year has taught the government an impressive lesson. Steps are being taken for the purpose of, so far as possible, averting such a calamity in future. Among the measures to be adopted is the erection of buildings in different parts of the empire for the storage of grain for seed, so as to always have sufficient for that purpose. It is intended to make these sources of supply perpetual, by loaning it out to all needy farmers at seed time, and having it repaid at harvest from the crops.

It is also to be a standing law that, at stated intervals, the government is to be informed of the progress of the crops while they are growing, so that in case of prospective failure, such steps as may be needed to prevent famine may be taken in time.

Experience is an excellent schoolmaster, and it shows good common sense to accept of and act upon the lessons it imparts.

The Latter-day Saints have been taught by the voice of revelation and prophecy that famine would be a feature of the times in which we live, and they have been advised to so shape their conditions as to anticipate it. Even should there not be any extensive failure of crops in this region, the conditions that obtain on any extensive surface of the globe are, in these days, liable to affect every other part of the world. When all things appear to be going along smoothly and prosperously, people are likely to imagine that such a situation will be perpetual. In view of predictions, both ancient and modern, in reference to the times in which we live, this is not to be consistently expected in the present epoch, which is one of trouble and conflict, not only as relates to the hosts of men, but with regard to the elements of nature. A wise man foresees the evil day and provides against it. The community has had some past experience in the matter of famine, but the memory of it is beginning to fade.

HE DARED TO DO IT.

IN the press dispatches from Washington a report is given of the proceedings in the House of Representatives in which the following occurs:

"Mr. Chipman (Mich.) said that notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision, he was still of the opinion that the counting of a quorum under the rules of the Fifty-first Congress was unconstitutional. He then denounced the system of protection as building up the few at the expense of the many."

It is a good thing for Mr. Chipman

that he does not live in Utah. The idea of standing up in the national capital and dissenting from a ruling or decree or opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States! Does he not know that according to "Liberal" logic he is guilty of rebellion, sedition and treason? That is what "Mormons" are always charged with when they hold that the court of last resort can possibly make a mistake. But come to think of it Mr. Chipman is not only not a "Mormon," which makes a great difference with the learned logicians who claim infallibility for the court, but very likely he never heard of their abusive organ in this city. Mr. Chipman doubtless thinks he has the right to his own opinion in spite of any court, and probably knows that the tribunal referred to has been known to change its decrees and reverse its opinions. The judges in that tribunal are all learned and experienced lawyers, but they are also partisans, and it is not treason under the Constitution to say that it is possible sometimes for politics to color the judgment of the clearest minds in the country.

ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION.

IN these days of threatened war, invention is exerting its utmost powers in the construction of engines of destruction. Only a few weeks ago a gun was transported across the continent to San Francisco which weighed 104,000 pounds, that is 52 American tons. This gun is 35 feet long, and at the breech as large as an ordinary flour barrel. The shells used will each weigh 850 pounds, and every shot fired will take 425 pounds of powder, and be effective within a limit of twelve miles. Only fancy the destructive power of an 850 pound missile moving with a velocity of 2000 feet a second, or 20 miles a minute! What is there in the material world to resist such force? It will plough its way through feet of steel and iron.

The English have much larger guns than that. They have some that carry 1800 pound shells, and require 1000 pounds of powder to fire them. At a recent test of one of these guns an embankment of iron, steel, granite and concrete, forty-five feet thick, was constructed, and behind this a wall of brick twenty feet thick was built. One of these monster guns was directed towards the work, and an 1800 pound ball discharged. The ball went through twenty inches of iron and steel plate, then eight inches of wrought iron plate, then twenty feet of oak, five feet of granite, eleven feet of concrete, and finally lodged in six feet of brick. However, these guns are said to be not as effective as the 12 inch American gun. As a rule these immense weapons are not popular. France had several of them but discarded their use.

The gun factory at Washington turned out the San Francisco monster, and is at present engaged in making several others of the same pattern. One thousand men are employed in this factory, and it is said to be one of the largest and best equipped in the world. These guns are made of the finest of wrought steel.

There are Gatling guns which rain out 1200 shots a minute. The Hotchkiss guns work on the revolver plan and can hurl immense balls at the rate of fifteen to twenty a minute. In addition there are dynamite guns which can project whole tons of dynamite several miles. With arms of this kind in England and America, what would a war between both countries mean? Even imagination shudders at the horror of a reply.

CATHOLICS AGAINST THE JEWS.

FROM an article in an influential exchange, it does not appear that the Catholic Church believes in the literal gathering of the Jews. On the contrary it proposes to exert its great influence to prevent the fulfilment of the divine promises made through the prophets to the descendants of Abraham on that subject. From an article under the caption of "Catholics vs. Jews," we extract the following:

"The 'Palestine Association of German Catholics,' which has for its objects the protection and furtherance of the Roman Catholic cause in the East, more especially in Palestine, resolved at its recent annual meeting to do its utmost to stop the further immigration of Jews into the Promised Land. From statistics prepared for the society it appears that there are 80,000 Jews in Jerusalem alone. The census taken by the Turkish government only gives between 12,000 and 20,000—a discrepancy which is accounted for by the reluctance of the Jews to be registered.

"Another and more important resolution was to the effect that the holy mission of taking the foremost place in the world in protecting the Catholic cause now devolved upon the German Catholics. This duty had formerly been the pride and glory of France; but since the war that country had trampled upon this privilege, and the holy father now looked to his German children for protection. The association is directed by some of the most influential nobles of Germany, and the declaration here quoted is believed to be the result of direct inspiration from Rome."

THE GOVERNOR WAS WRONG.

AS we have explained before, the issue between the Legislature and the Governor over the World's Fair bill which he vetoed, is one of principle and need not be treated in a spirit of malice nor be discussed in the language of vituperation. We do not propose to follow the "Liberal" organ into the slough of abuse in which it wallowed over this matter on Wednesday, nor take any special notice of the mud and slime with which it pelted all persons, and papers that think the Governor was in the wrong. But we will offer a few reasons, supported by recognized authorities, for the position we have taken and the rights of the Legislature in the premises.

The Governor vetoed the bill because it named the persons who were to expend the money which it appropriated. He claimed the right to nominate them under section seven of the Organic Act. This right had no existence unless the persons called in the bill "commissioners" would be officers in the meaning of that section. The