

in his rights, therefore they will combine with a determination to use harsher weapons and make a fiercer fight than before. This is the history of the contest, and its prospect for the future. The conflict is not repressed, nor can it be by victory on either side today; and there is no promise of that amicable settlement of differences by which both parties would be satisfied and permanent peace be established.

There are some conditions of the present which under the pressure of emergency we can reach. For instance, there is scarcity of coal, but fortunately it is summer, and if it be needed there are hundreds of teams which can be profitably utilized to bring in fuel from the mines; there is also timber in the mountains. In other ways and in other lines could the issues be met with comparatively little hardship. But it will be noticed that these are where nature has prepared the way and where the agricultural interests of the Territory have furnished the means. The manufacturing department is sadly deficient.

The cutting off proceeds for this part of the country was begun some time since, and is fairly under way. By the partial suspension of the mining industry we are barred from using the products of our mines for the purchase of goods, and through financial changes we have been measurably isolated. The labor conflicts of necessity will aid in the commercial separation process by interfering with connecting lines; and these with other disturbing influences are producing an upheaval in this nation which will bring about a readjustment of many of its conditions. The occasion for the latter is near at hand, and in it all there is certainty of troublous times for the community situated as ours is that will not sustain itself. It is for the people of Utah to say whether they will profit by the lesson which is before them, and by the divine mercy in giving to them special instruction on the issues of the day.

#### THE SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

The *Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfarts Tidning*, one of the leading journals of Sweden, in a recent number devotes a column to the mission of the Latter-day Saints in the Scandinavian countries, furnishing statistical figures and other data of interest to the readers of the News.

Numerically, the article says in substance, the Mormons are about as many as they were a year ago, or 2,100 in Sweden, a little more than 600 in Norway and 1,100 in Denmark, or about 3,800 in the three countries. The number of emigrants are said to be 387, including 103 children, while those received by baptism were 395, or 192 in Sweden, 143 in Denmark and 60 in Norway. The writer pays his respects to Elder Anthon H. Lund, "who has authority as one of the Twelve Apostles and, as the president of the European mission, succeeded no less person than Brigham Young Jr., with residence in London," and then, after giving the names of various conference presidents in the Scandinavian mission, says:

"It would be wrong to judge of the labor of the Mormons and the influence

exercised in Scandinavia and especially in Sweden, only from the number of those who have been baptized and are members of the denomination. It must be remembered that the Mormon missionaries unfold an energetic activity as distributors of tracts and not seldom appear as speakers before large audiences. It is true that in the winter time they sometimes find it difficult to procure halls. Yet Mr. A. J. Hoglund last Christmas addressed 350 persons in a hall of the Good Templars at Norrköping, and in the hall belonging to the same order in Motala he had an opportunity of speaking to more than 500 persons, while on the other hand an attempt to secure the Good Templar hall in Kalmar failed. But the auditorium of the Good Templars in Sundavall, the hall of the Labor Union in Västeraas and the assembly hall of the society E. and V. in Eskilstuna have been opened to the Mormon missionaries. In the summer time there is no trouble about places in which to hold meetings, for it is generally practicable to gather large audiences with nothing but the sky overhead and on several occasions they have addressed congregations of seven or eight hundred persons."

As an illustration of the influence exercised by the missionaries an incident is related which is rather amusing. Two of the brethren traveled a few months ago through Herjedalen. One Saturday they sold quite a few books and tracts in a certain parish. The following Sunday they called at the house of one of the members of the school board in order to see if they could not get the school building to preach in. The gentleman was not at home, but had gone to a place where the people used to congregate to listen to the reading of sermons. The missionaries went there too. On their arrival they found a man reading to a large audience a dissertation on a prophecy by Isaiah about a "banner" to be raised up to the Gentiles. The language seemed strangely familiar to them, and at last it dawned on them that the audience was being entertained by extracts from the well known "Voice of Warning" which they had sold the previous day, the people enjoying the reading, not knowing that they were listening to famous extracts of Mormon literature.

It is noticeable that the whole article in the *Göteborgs* paper is free from bitterness and aims at giving facts on a subject which people sometimes seem unable to approach with fairness. It augurs well for the future of Sweden that doors are being opened for the Gospel of Jesus Christ. That country has a glorious past as the successful champion of Protestant principles on the European continent, at a time when the work of Luther seemed doomed to destruction; when reformed Germany trembled before the ravaging hosts of Tilly and Wallenstein. But its future will more than equal its past, if the religious liberty bequeathed the people shall be jealously guarded, and the truth as revealed through the inspired reformers of this age be accepted and defended as it was in ages gone by. Sweden has in late years been the scene of many religious movements, all of which have contributed their share towards the education of the people. They are now

placed in a position to judge intelligently about the merits of the Gospel of Christ and the opportunity is amply given them by the humble missionaries. On their choice not only their own future but the happiness of the country depends. To accept the Gospel is salvation; to reject it is to draw away from light and grope about in darkness, and that in a time when, if ever, heavenly light is needed for the guidance of the nations.

#### CANNOT, OR WILL NOT?

It is too bad that everybody cannot share in the hopeful and complacent view of the country's financial affairs entertained by Comptroller of the Currency Eckels. He finds the bank reserves unusually high—"all beyond a point ever known"—this applying to the South and West as much as to the East. Contrasting the present situation with that of a year ago he says: "At that time scarcely a day passed without a failure occurring. Today a failure is an exception and only happens under conditions that are wholly specific and not general. Less than ten banks have closed their doors since October. The money starvation which was everywhere met with has not only disappeared, but every bank is glutted with idle money, which under present conditions cannot be employed." "Cannot," in the last sentence seems to be the improper word. If Mr. Eckels had said this glut of idle money "would not allow itself to be employed" he would have come nearer the truth as most people in these parts find it.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION of the saying that "if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well," is afforded in the experience of some of the Utah sheep men who have their flocks in western Wyoming. Under the ordinary procedure there the best flocks have sheared five to seven pounds of wool per head. For the past year a firm of sheepowners in this city have been giving special attention to their flocks with a view of determining whether or not it was profitable. By their departure they shear this year an average of over nine pounds per head, while their immediate neighbors come in with six to six and a quarter pounds. The additional expense is more than doubly compensated for by the increase. There are more than sheepmen who might take the lesson with profit.

THE LAST issue of the Millard county *Blade*, published at Desert, says:

Two more separations of young wives and husbands in this small town. Four paths through life where there should have been but two. Aching hearts, and disconsolate little ones in the place of united and happy families. This makes three separations here within a few months.

Here is something for parents in that part of the Territory to think seriously of. These instances might indicate that the young folks are not sufficiently instructed in the solemn responsibilities of the marriage contract, and are not given a proper understanding of the care and consideration necessary in selecting partners. As suggested by the paper quoted from, hasty marriages and child-marriages are not conducive to wedded happiness.