

of opinion regarding the general position he assumes exists in the character of the remedy, conspicuous among which, from his standpoint, is a judicious reform of the tariff in order to reduce the treasury surplus and diminish the immense profits made by capitalists and give the benefits of the reduction in the price of commodities to the consumers—the great mass of the American people. Even those who differ from the President in relation to remedial measures cannot but commend his unchangeable firmness growing out of a conviction of right. There is an element of grandeur in a man of that calibre that one cannot but admire independent of all diversity of opinion; and the national verdict ought to be, and doubtless will be, that Mr. Cleveland is one of the greatest and strongest men that ever occupied the chair of the White House.

The recommendations upon the various subjects of national interest, and the information conveyed in connection with them are tersely and clearly set forth in the message. They are matters with which the reader who notes the march of current events is more or less familiar, and comment in detail, by way of copious review is hardly necessary at present.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

In the *New Princeton Review* for November, is an article by George R. Stetson, in which some startling figures are given relative to the increase of crime. The *Christian Union* makes the following summary of the article:

"Mr. Stetson presents in a very effective way, and in a popular form, the results of an exhaustive analysis of criminal statistics in the last census, as it is presented by Mr. Wines in the recent numbers of the 'International Record of Charities and Correction,' and these statistics seem to bear out the title of Mr. Stetson's article, 'The Renaissance of Barbarism,' and to justify his assertion that 'we are in a period of moral decadence—a decadence which is not confined to Massachusetts and the United States, but which casts its shadow over the European continent.' This is a startling statement, but the figures in support of it are equally startling, since they show an increase in the ratio of prisoners to population in the United States of from 1 in 3,448 in 1850, to 1 in 853 in 1880. In Massachusetts the prison population has more than doubled in its relation to the general population between 1850 and 1887.

It is indeed true that improvements in civilization necessarily involve some increase in crime, especially against property. Where there is nothing to steal there are no thieves. But we cannot attribute that relative increase of crime in the United States wholly to this cause, since in England civilization has also improved in thirty years, and yet under an improved penal system crime has diminished from about 22,000 criminals in 1850, out of a population of 17,700,000, to 11,400 in 1880, out of a population of 24,500,000. Why has the ratio of criminals increased in the United States and decreased in Great Britain? We cannot console our humiliated national pride by charging this increase upon immigration. In 1880 the percentage of foreign-born prisoners was five times that of native prisoners; in 1880 it is a little less than double. This may, indeed, be due to the fact that imported criminal tendencies descend to the second and third generation, but the fact is equally ominous, whatever its cause. It is singular and significant that there has been a similar increase in criminal population on the European Continent, and also significant that more than half our convicted criminals are under twenty-eight years of age."

A MISERABLE END.

W. W. DRUMMOND, who was an appointee of President Pierce to the chief justiceship of Utah, stands as a conspicuous figure in the history of this Territory. He created a public scandal and disgraced his office by having a notorious courtesan sit on the bench with him. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the Buchanan army was sent here in 1857 to subjugate the "Mormons," he having falsely reported that they were in a state of rebellion. Among his charges was one to the effect that the "Mormons" had seized and burned the Supreme Court records and reports, which were—after the army had been equipped and dispatched—when an investigation was instituted, found safe and intact in their places, having never been disturbed. The investigation also developed the fact that the balance of Drummond's charges were equally foundationless, and that consequently the government had been hoodwinked and deceived by a conscienceless scoundrel.

A man of such a stamp could not fail to join in the melancholy procession of an unfortunate throng who have taken a similar course and traveled on the down grade. It is not long since, if we recollect aright, that some of the eastern journals noted the fact that Drummond had been placed

under arrest for tampering with postage stamps. Now comes the Philadelphia *Times* of Nov. 23, containing a dispatch from Chicago, dated the day previous, over which are the following headlines:

"Dead in a Grog Shop," "A Former Chief Justice ends his days in shame." Here is the body of the dispatch:

In a dingy grog-shop in South Des-plaines street a man dropped dead last evening. He appeared to be more than seventy years old. Though dissipation had made his countenance anything but pleasant to look upon, the massive frame and clear-cut features showed him to be a man of more than ordinary birth and breeding. In his pockets the police found papers which led to his identity. He was W. W. Drummond, once the Supreme Judge of the Territory of Utah.

The dead man was once a remarkable character. He was a Virginian by birth and in 1851 was appointed to the highest judicial position in the Territory of Utah by President Pierce. He was then comparatively a young man and, although having an interesting family, fell in with a dissolute woman, who was the cause of his ruin. After his associations with her had estranged him from his family he became an outcast from society.

For the last six years he has been known as a drunken pauper, living in the low saloons on the west side.

A BETTER REMEDY.

OVER the signature "An Eye Witness" a correspondent furnishes us what purports to be a description of some disorderly conduct on the part of a number of young men at Union, on a recent occasion. The communication is not given place in these columns for two reasons: The writer omitted to furnish his name, though he uses the names of other persons in a connection which makes it necessary for us to know whom to hold responsible for the statements made before publishing them; the better way to cure the evil he complains of, is to take friendly measures to induce the parties to reform, and failing in that it might be appropriate to make complaint before a magistrate against those who are culpable, rather than rush into print with a statement of occurrences which, if published to the world, might injure the reputation of the place in which they occurred, notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of the people of that place might sincerely deprecate them. The general tone of the letter seems to partake more of aimless denunciation than a desire to cure the evil complained of.

THE APPEALED CASE.

THERE seems to be little or no room for doubt that the appealed case of the Church suit will be advanced upon the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States. The urgency for this action was strongly put forth by Hon. F. S. Richards, and there was no opposition to the application by the government attorney.

If the application be granted the case on appeal will doubtless come up for trial next month. The result, in that event, will be looked for with great interest, because of the importance of the questions involved. The points at issue are not only important as affecting the community who are the proper victims of the operations of the law under which the suit was brought by the government, but to all other religious organizations, and the nation at large. If the history of peoples impresses one lesson more strongly than another, it is that where the property rights of any one class of citizens can be constitutionally assailed under color of law, those of the nation at large are placed in jeopardy. The break naturally operates as a crevasse in the embankment of a reservoir. The pressure of the water upon the smallest opening speedily enlarges it until an overwhelming and uncontrollable flood ensues.

It is but the repetition of an oft repeated truism, that if one church can be legally robbed of its property, the others are in danger of being put through the same process.

We have never been able to see the present movement against the property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in any other light than that of a scheme of plunder. The government has not the shadow of a right to the property involved. To seize and expend it for any purpose whatever does not alter the status of the question. The curse is not removed from the transaction under the glazed pretension of disbursing the means thus unwarrantably obtained for the benefit of education. This is too much after the manner of people who have engaged in gigantic schemes of plunder and sought to ease their conscience by contributing largely of the ill-gotten gains to charitable and benevolent institutions. This philanthropic posturing by spending other people's property for beneficent purposes never wipes out the fact that it is the worst form of bogus benevolence. If there be any constitutional pretext, or the shadow of one, for the expropriation of the law under which the suit was brought

by the government, we have been unable to discover it. Neither has it been discovered by any other individual on earth.

The spirit and operation of the measure is also unjustly discriminatory, and thus breaks the equality of citizens before the law. It is aimed at one religious body and exempts others, and is thus violative of the prohibitory clause of the Constitution, which forbids the enacting of any law respecting an establishment of religion. The legislature is plainly prohibited from enacting measures having a tendency to create a state religion. That is the tendency of those portions of the Edmunds-Tucker law which assail the property rights of the aggregation of citizens known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. By singling out this Church and exempting others it virtually makes the religious bodies or churches exempted the state religions, because they are thus legally fostered while the organization aimed at is repressed. This invasion of the spirit of the part of the constitution referred to will be conspicuously clear if an imaginary case be presumed in which all the churches are made the objects of a similar attack to that directed against the "Mormon" Church, excepting one. The one exempted would, to the extent that it was favored, be the state religion or church.

Unjust discrimination either limited or extensive cannot be admitted without doing violence to the sacred institutions of the country. To the degree that it is done the charter of the people's liberties is infringed upon.

It is to be presumed that the Supreme Court of the United States will do right in the matter when the case is reached and disposed of. We therefore indulge the hope that the property rights of the Latter-day Saints will be respected in the decision. We can only wait and see.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

THE first total eclipse of the sun that has been visible in this part of the world for many years will take place on the first of January next, and will be nearly complete here, just nearly enough to be provoking, for with ever so slender a rim of the sun protruding from the black disc, the magnificent corona effect will be invisible to us, the slender thread of light on the south limb dispelling all other illuminations of whatever nature. Still, it will be a gorgeous spectacle, if that is a proper term to use in connection with the darkening of the source of light and heat and the consequent sombre shades taking the place of his life-giving beams.

The eclipse will begin in this city at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, solar time, or 27 minutes later standard time. It will first be noticeable (through shaded glass or some other semi-opaque assistant) as a notch in the western edge of the sun's disc, caused by the apparent advancement of the moon to its place between us and the luminary. This notch gradually widens and expands until about half-past two, when all that we can see of the centre of our system will be a ribbon of dazzling gold just skirting the south-western edge of what is otherwise a dull and dismal orb. This majestic phenomenon, like many things in the world beneath it, will be "too beautiful to last." In a few moments the band of light will begin widening and increase in the precise ratio of its decrease, and in three minutes more than two and a half hours from the beginning, the sun will be whole again and shining as brightly as though he had never left us—always providing there are no clouds.

The obscuration begins at a remote point in the Northern Pacific Ocean, on or near one of the islands composing the great Aleutian Archipelago. The path of totality will be about eighty miles wide at all points. It will proceed southerly in a semi-circular path until just off the Pacific Coast, the southern portion of the track coming to the land about fifty miles north of San Francisco, and proceeding in a northeasterly curve of about twelve degrees, emerges from that State into Nevada about where the Central Pacific Railroad crosses the line; it crosses the road about White Plains in the west side, again at or near Battle Mountain in the interior, and leaves the State very nearly at its northeastern corner, our northwestern corner, going through the southern part of Idaho and trending rapidly northward, through Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, through Montana, the northwestern corner of Dakota and into British possessions, leaving the earth at or near Lake Manitoba. A more eccentric path, or one more difficult to trace in advance, has perhaps never been recorded.

Those who live within the region we have herein indicated will enjoy a very rare celestial phenomenon, and those south of it and as near as we are here and at Ogden and other intermediate points can see the spectacle in its entirety by going out on the Utah and Northern some distance beyond the line, exactly how far has not been determined, but Pocatello would not be too far north, though McCammon might be far enough. All calculations should be based upon the fact that the belt of territory within which the eclipse will be total, is eighty miles in width north and south, and the de-

scription herein attempted only sets out the southern limit of it.

Those living in Utah who wish to behold the spectacle for mere gratification or for the purpose of acquiring scientific data therefrom, will have to go to one or the other of the points we have suggested from hereabout on that date, or take the C. P. and go on into Nevada. Scientific societies in the East will be largely represented in the belt of territory covered by the total obscuration, and a great deal of interest is manifested in it all over the world.

THE SPOILS DOCTRINE.

A SUFFICIENT time has elapsed since it became known that the next administration will be Republican, to admit of general expression of opinion upon the spoils doctrine. About two weeks ago, Senator Ingalls said:

"If there will be more than 40,000 Democrats in office on the 4th of March next, about which I know nothing, they should all be removed before the going down of the sun on that day, and more than 40,000 Republicans appointed in their stead. What the attitude of the administration will be, I have neither opinion nor information."

Senator Farwell of Illinois takes a similar position, and declares:

"The first test I would apply would be as to the applicant's ability as a Republican politician. He should be that before any other qualities of fitness would be considered by me."

The utterances of these two Republican senators have excited widespread comment throughout the country; and it is gratifying to note that they are severely criticized by many Republican journals. The *Indianapolis Journal*, published at the home of the president-elect, and widely accepted as his quasi-organ, opposes the clean-sweepers of its party. It says:

The cause of civil service reform has not yet made such progress but that there are some Republicans who openly avow their approval of the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and who unhesitatingly advocate a clean sweep of all Democrats in office. It was this very doctrine and practice that created a necessity for civil service reform. The movement did not come any too soon, and, if held to its original purpose, it cannot be too earnestly prosecuted for the welfare of the country. The fact that it has been made more or less odious by hypocritical professions and Pecksniffian pretenses is not the fault of the movement itself. The movement is essentially right. It aims to reduce the business administration of the government to business principles, to place it on a stable basis, to remove the minor offices from the field of mere political spoils, and to make merit and efficiency ruling principles in appointments and promotions. It is impossible to deny the justice of a movement that aims at these ends. All good citizens and both parties alike are interested in their accomplishment. They must be accomplished if our civil service is to be saved from becoming the mere prey of spoilsmen and a perpetual source of corruption and danger to the government."

The same article predicts that civil service reform "will move forward rather than backward," and declares that it "has come to stay." It reminds the country that "the Republican party, by its platform pledges, is fully committed to civil service reform," and that "General Harrison has declared himself in full sympathy with it."

The *Washington Post* surmises that the article in the *Indianapolis Journal* from which the above quotations are made, was inspired by General Harrison, and probably written by his private secretary, the latter being the managing editor of the *Journal*. If this conjecture be correct, General Harrison, after being inaugurated, will be compelled to either disappoint and antagonize the clean-sweepers of his party, such as Ingalls and Farwell, or to identify himself, and repudiate the platform upon which he was elected.

Present appearances indicate the possibility of trouble between President Harrison and some of his party leaders, far more extensive and serious than that which was developed between President Garfield and Senator Conkling. Ingalls' power and influence as a leader in the councils and policy of his party is scarcely surpassed, and Senator Farwell ranks close to him. These men would not talk as they do were there not a strong sentiment in their party and among its managers in support of the views they express. On the other hand, many influential Republican journals are insisting upon a good faith compliance with the letter and spirit of the civil service law, and even an extension of its genius and provisions. The *Baltimore American* endorses the article in the *Indianapolis Journal*, and predicts that General Harrison's policy in respect to removals will be conservative. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* reasons that, from a purely party standpoint, a clean sweep of Democratic office-holders would not pay the party in power, and says: "Inefficient officials should be removed because they are inefficient and not because their places are wanted by Republicans."

Henry Waterson and other ultra-Democratic editors, have urged that proper self-respect requires every Democratic officeholder to resign as

soon as the new administration assumes power; but there is probably less sympathy with the views of such Democratic clean-sweepers than for those of the Republican ones, of the Ingalls-Farwell school.

It would be absurd for a Republican President to choose a Democrat as a member of his cabinet, or to nominate one to the court of St. James; but it is equally absurd to assume that an otherwise competent man should not retain the position of postal clerk or bank inspector under a Republican administration, if he be a Democrat. The good sense of the country favors a change in the more important political offices, that their conduct may be in harmony with the principles which the people, at the polls, have expressed a desire to see prevail; but that same good sense is opposed to the clean-sweep doctrine, and in favor of the carrying out of the spirit and meaning of the civil service law.

INFANT MORTALITY.

DR. J. M. FRENCH recently contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly* a paper on the statistics of infant mortality. Commenting upon the article the *Philadelphia Ledger* says that though "presenting statistics in regard to infant mortality, which show in a striking way the enormous sacrifice of infant life, does not hold out much encouragement that it can be greatly lessened. From one-third to one-half or all the persons born into the world die before reaching the age of five years. The mortality in large cities, and particularly in the poorer quarters of large cities, is even greater. In New York, for example, during a period of seven years ending in 1873, one-half of the entire mortality was of children under five years of age. Much can be done for the relief of the little sufferers and some lives saved by the charitable work of societies that provide fresh-air excursions and trips to the country for the little ones; but an examination of the returns shows that the mortality of children is largely due to constitutional defects inherited from parents, or resulting from their vices and to their environment, for which summer excursions only afford temporary or partial relief. Of course, this is not an argument against doing what is possible to relieve suffering and save life, but it shows that there are limitations to what can be done in that direction. For those who are constitutionally weak and already diseased or predisposed to disease there is little chance of help as long as they are crowded together in ill-ventilated apartments, insufficiently fed, and exposed to cold and wet, or neglected by their parents. It is this large class that will continue to swell the bills of infant mortality, in spite of the good work done by the Sanitarium and the Country Week Association."

Sevier Stake.

The quarterly conference of Sevier Stake convened in Richfield, Sunday and Monday, November 25th and 26th. The Priesthood and members of the various wards were well represented. President Seegmiller presided.

On Sunday morning the statistical report, also the revelation received by President Taylor in October, 1882, were read. The speakers on Sunday were Presidents Seegmiller and Clark, Elders O. C. Anderson, Andrew Gilbert, Alfonso Wingate and J. J. Hayes. They exhorted the Saints to study well and put into practice the requirements of God as contained in His revealed will. Also encouraged the Saints to arrange for the proper education of their children, and other subjects of import.

On Monday morning, Stake Superintendent H. P. Miller read the statistical report of the Sunday Schools and spoke of the benefits derived from these institutions, and of the necessity of teaching our children to pray.

Bishop J. S. Horne addressed the meeting; spoke upon the necessity of greater unity.

G. W. Bean spoke upon the education of the young in the principles of the Gospel, and of sustaining Church schools.

On Monday afternoon President Seegmiller addressed the congregation, showing the condition of men holding the Priesthood who neglect to magnify it; the necessity of completing the Stake Tabernacle and other duties of the Saints.

Elder Joseph Parker gave a brief account of his missionary labors in the northwestern states.

After the conclusion of the afternoon meeting the congregation repaired to the site of the new Stake Tabernacle where the corner stone was laid. The meetings were all well attended, the house being entirely too small to accommodate all present, which showed the necessity of completing the Stake Tabernacle at an early date. A good spirit prevailed throughout all the meetings.

We think the change from Saturday to Sunday for commencing conference productive of a larger attendance and more spirited meetings.

WILLIAM OGDEN,
Asst. Stake Clerk.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvellous variety of those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards while at their homes. You are started free. Capital not required. *Just a few words are* 900 in a single day at this work. *Am. Wonders.*