

or republican government? And if the representatives of the few cannot force their ideas to the acceptance of the many, are they to quit and cease to exert any influence whatever?

This call is but the ebullition of puerile spite and egregious folly. We trust the gentlemen who are thus placed between two fires will have manhood enough to stand their ground, and not be made to turn tail and run at the command of their would-be dictators. They were elected to serve the people. They should strive to do so to the best of their ability and according to their understanding of what is most beneficial to the city. If they cannot impress their opinions upon others with sufficient force to prevail, should they become angry, or expect their policy to be adopted whether acceptable or not to the majority? We do not believe they are so foolish or so egotistical.

Minority representation does not mean minority rule. We believe in the former, we certainly do not believe in the latter. It is but fair and just that all classes—where there are such distinctions—should be represented in the legislative bodies of cities, states and nations.

It is only because of the severe antagonism that has been aroused in this Territory by violent agitators, that the minority have not always received full representation. And now that there is a desire to recognize minority claims and give them practical recognition, the same spirit of hostility and rancor is at work, to undo what has been done in this direction and array men who ought to pull together for mutual good, in fierce and profitless conflict.

We look for more sensible action from the non-"Mormon" members of the City Council than that urged by their ill-advisers. We shall see how much fear they have of the whip that has lashed many a decent but timid man into line. We expect of them better things. So do the respectable, conservative citizens of their own party. And if they permit themselves to be chafed, or hounded, or cajoled into the course marked out for them by the agitators, they will not only prove themselves derelict to their duty as public officers, but will make themselves objects of derision to all classes of the people in this Territory and throughout the land.

WOUNDING IN WAR.

INVENTIVE genius has been turned in a large degree. In this age of remarkable discoveries, toward projects for the destruction of human life. Weapons that will kill at long range, or that will slaughter the largest number at one discharge, or that will make death certain to the wounded by internal explosion or other shocking methods, have been in great demand, to say nothing of compounds for the demolition of forts, fleets and military buildings. This is a prostitution of the talent for uncovering and utilizing the forces of nature, with which the Great Creator has endowed men for purposes of benefit to the human family. Every gift and all light come from Him, but the disposition thereof is within the power of the recipient to be used for good or evil, and bring reward or punishment.

Recently, however, the idea has begun to obtain that even in war it is better perhaps not to kill men. In a battle, a fatal shot is a loss only of the man slain. He is left on the field as useless. A wounded man is cared for by comrades. He thus becomes the means of taking one or more other men from active service while being removed for surgical treatment. To wound so as to disable instead of to kill outright, seems the more effective mode of warfare.

For this reason magazine rifles now being made in Europe are of smaller calibre than heretofore, the average gauge being but three tenths of an inch, whereas the former gauge was half an inch. There are advantages growing out of this change other than the effect upon human life. A soldier can carry more rounds of ammunition because of the smaller bore and also a lighter weapon. Besides this, troops will no doubt go into action with greater confidence, if the movement becomes general, as the danger of death is certainly more depressing than the chance of being wounded only, and the average soldier would prefer being hurt several times to being killed once.

It will be a glad day for humanity when war shall be abolished as barbarism, and peace shall spread her wings over the whole globe. But before that day shall dawn nation will rise against nation and bloodshed will soak the earth with a crimson flood. Yet the predictions of the prophets will be fulfilled, and the sword and the

rifle, the spear and the cannon will be turned into implements of agriculture, and the nations will study war no more. Even now, with the spread of intelligence it seems as though Christian nations at least, should cease to shed blood and establish enlightened arbitration in the place of savage slaughter.

LESSONS OF THE PAST.

WE ARE inclined to believe that, as a religious community, the Latter-day Saints do not pay sufficient attention to the lessons afforded by sacred history. A careful perusal of the records of the people of God in past ages enables those of the present to see clearly the rocks upon which they split. It is difficult for people to take lessons from what has occurred in the distant past, but it is very profitable. It is exceedingly necessary that the Elders be continually reminded that they should not be mere men of the world, but servants of God, entrusted with a high and noble calling in the establishment of divine truth amongst mankind.

One of the most formidable obstacles in the way of the exercise of that calling is the placing of too great values upon material things. When this is done, those whose bent is in that direction are liable to forget that there is a world groping in darkness, requiring the light to be disseminated in their midst. It is often the case that where there is an absorbing search after riches there is a commensurate growth of pride, which is an abomination in the sight of the Almighty. The Latter-day Saints have been warned against those two obstacles to spiritual growth, the Lord having said to the Church, through Joseph the Prophet, "Beware of pride lest ye become like unto my people, the Nephites of old." If there were no danger of the Church becoming tainted with those conditions in these days there would have been no need for the expression of this solemn warning.

A wealth-seeking wave, as is notoriously known, has passed over this land during the last two or three years. There appears to be no diminution of it. It increases in volume. We should, as a community, consider whether or not it has struck the Latter-day Saints to any extent. An analysis of the situation would, we feel assured, result in an affirmative conclusion.

In the history of the ancient people to whom the Lord referred in