

truth on which Catholics and Protestants, nay all men, may unite. According to the Gospel as received by the Saints, faith is "the first principle in revealed religion, and the foundation of all righteousness." Without it, there can be no righteousness, no true religion, any more than there would be literature without letters, a structure without foundation. But the faith that saves is not merely opinion; it is a power, Divine in its origin, by which fallen man is saved from the grasp of sin and enabled to keep the commandments of God, and this is what leads to happiness here, and exaltation hereafter. It is true that faith is the saving principle, but it is equally true that any religious impressions which do not cause obedience to God's laws are not faith. Catholicism often erred in urging people to live righteous lives without pointing out where to obtain power to do so, or perhaps by leading them to "fountains where there is no water;" Protestantism proclaimed in a certain manner the principle of righteousness without urging the necessity of grasping it or continually applying it; Mormonism embraces both, explains both. It teaches the world, without uncertainty, the very first principle of salvation and then points out how, step by step, the believer can obtain exaltation. Mormonism is the Gospel of the Son of God.

THE FEE EVIL.

Of all the practices which modern office-holding has developed and magnified into a positive curse, that of permitting public servants to pay themselves or rake out their emoluments by fees extorted from their masters, the people, or taken out of the latter's treasury is one of the most grievous. The local community have seen and read enough of this abuse in the last few weeks to make them sick of it forever. Not only have there been charges and accounts so petty and whimsical as to be simply ridiculous, but there have also been instances where, because the pay was not immediately forthcoming, a plain official duty has been omitted and grave wrong as well as extra expense have been inflicted upon the people. It has come to such a pass that with many officials the legally-fixed and generally-understood salary of the position has been openly laughed at and pompously promised as a contribution to the campaign fund—the office-holder contenting himself with the "extras" in the shape of fees for recording, for advertising, for traveling, for making copies—all of which at infrequently amount to several times the regular salary provided by law. We need hardly say, therefore, that such people exhaust all possible quirks and intricacies, and with ingenuity worthy of a better cause they squeeze out every cent that the office can pay without the recipient getting into the penitentiary.

We lift our voices solemnly and in all plainness against an evil at once so palpable and so outrageous. If there is any sense to fixing compensation by law at all, there is surely honesty and justice in letting the compensation thus fixed represent the whole claim

of the incumbent for services rendered. If fees for certain classes of work there must needs be, let them go direct and untampered with into the public treasury. If salaries as already established are too low, because fees are expected to make up the deficiency, the sooner the list is overhauled and rectified and the "extra" grab rendered impossible, the better for the public and for official conscience. The knowledge as to exactly what each office is worth (above which amount not one cent can be realized save by dishonesty) belongs in common justice no less to the aspirant for or occupant of the office, than to the people who elect him and have to pay him. We have all proper respect for officials in responsible places who are forced to the iniquity of making these charges for every mile they travel or every time they put pen to paper in order to get any compensation at all—and even then do not in many cases get what they would earn if they had any other paymaster; and we are not sure but that they are performing a distinguished public service in making the practice as well-known and hence as odious as possible. Those of them who are of our way of thinking—and this includes, we believe, nearly all the self-respecting men among them—are expected to join the N. W. in war to the death upon the fee method of paying salaries.

JUSTICE FOR INDIANS.

If the report of the killing of Ban-nock Indians in the southeastern part of Oregon should receive confirmation, all right-minded people will demand that something heroic be done by way of notice that this country still has protection for its aborigines, who in common with all men, have the inalienable right to life. The dilatoriness manifest when injustice is done to the Indians is an encouragement to further outrages, and is likely to lead to the conclusion, in the illogical minds of the lawless, tough white element, that extermination of the race is perfectly proper. It is pretty well known now, for instance, that the recent scare in Jackson's Hole originated in the slaying of some peaceful Indians. But no troops were called out to protect the wronged people or to aid in the bringing the murderers to justice. On the other hand, no sooner had the white settlers, terrified on account of the bloodshed of which some of their own number were guilty, appealed for protection than armies were set in motion, at an enormous expense to the country, to keep the Indians in check.

Most Indian troubles have had a similar beginning. White men have committed some depredations and the others have retaliated. Then the troops have swept down upon the latter and wiped them out. It is time that this policy were changed and the red man made to understand that there is just as much and the same kind of justice for him under the law as for his white brother. It is idle to justify violent extermination by the argument that the inferior race must give room to the stronger one. In so far as this may be true, it simply

embodies a natural law applicable to two races, but does not furnish any justification for oppression, much less for assassination.

According to the dispatch from Portland, the leader of the cowboys to whom the killing of Bannocks is attributed is a tough character whose father, years ago, was slain by Indians, and the deed is said to be one of retaliation. But this plea can have no force. If guilty, he should be treated just as if the victims were white people, for in the dealing out of justice no discrimination can be made on account of the color of the skin.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The fourth National Irrigation Congress is to convene at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in a little over two weeks—September 16 to 20. Utah is entitled to representation in that body, and when her delegates are present at the congresses no one claims greater attention. Utah's people are the pioneers of irrigation, and the foremost exponents of its practical application. This fact brings them respectful recognition beyond anything that mere burst of eloquence or a flow of oratory can secure. When our representatives speak, those interested in irrigation in the arid region listen with deep interest, knowing that they will receive instruction of a practical nature in respect to the science by which the otherwise desert waste is made to yield in plenty for the sustenance of man.

If there were no other consideration than the purpose to benefit our neighbors who are engaged in the work of cultivating the soil, this would be sufficient to make it imperative that Utah is properly represented in the meetings at Albuquerque. Our experience in these vales is of inestimable value to the dwellers here. The knowledge it has given is a priceless boon that can be conferred upon our neighbors in a truly philanthropic and brotherly spirit. The fraternal feeling between man and man requires that representatives of this Territory disseminate the information they possess on the important subject of irrigation. The same is demanded by the highest patriotism which the citizen can display, since its tendency is to materially enhance the national welfare. From another point of view also, Utah cannot afford to pass without representation on this occasion. At this particular juncture in our development, the people of the nation need to know more of us and what we are doing than they do now, that intimate acquaintance may establish that firm friendship which is its sure result, and our Territory receive the benefit thereof. From either standpoint, therefore, it would be gross neglect to have Utah unrepresented at the Albuquerque congress of irrigationists.

We have not, as yet, noted the appointment of delegates from this Territory. There is opportunity for a second number, by appointment of the governor, mayors of cities, chambers of commerce and other powers. Naturally those named by the executive department of the Territory are looked to first; there is little time to name them and yet allow some opportunity for preparation. They should