

large enough to cover gambling, drunkenness and profanity. The notoriously irreligious *Democrat* and *Tribune* will, however, be delighted at the high compliment they have received from the *Advocate*. It is also generally refreshing to learn that it is the mission of the sectarian churches to bring the Territory "into line with American ideas." Those who have considered it their special function to preach the Gospel of the Savior, pure and simple, will now stand corrected.

The closing paragraph of the article from which the quotation is made is a piece of characteristic cant. As a specimen of that character we give it:

"Christ will at last conquer; and were it not for the assurance that He lives, the situation would be most discouraging. He will triumph."

We feel certain He will conquer and triumph. This is no source of comfort to persecutors of any stamp. It will be a sorry day for hypocrites of the "unrelenting foe" stripe when the King of peace, love and justice shall triumph.

THE KIND OF MEN THEY ARE.

A CORRESPONDENCE in this issue from South Carolina, gives a fair idea of the stuff which constitutes the genuine "Mormon" Elder. A couple of them—once a young man from this city—prosecute their labors in the Catawba Indian Nation. The success attending past and present efforts in proselyting had the effect of checking the immorality among them, introduced by white debauchees. The latter under the influence of rage superinduced by disappointment in not being able, on account of the reformatory movement introduced by the Elders, to gratify their foul desires as fully as formerly, organize a mob to drive the brethren out of that section of the country. They find one and brutally whip him. The other is observed escaping and a regular fusillade from firearms is opened upon his retreating figure, one shot taking effect on his chin, inflicting a slight wound. The trees in the vicinity are chipped all over with the marks of bullets, intended for the body of the fleeing victim.

Men with an ordinary duty to perform, even of a religious character, would have given that part of the country a wide berth in the future, but not so with the "Mormon" Elders. They sense the weightiness of the responsibility devolving upon them, and the vital character of the message they have to deliver, and they are on the ground again. This causes the mobocrats to formulate another scheme—providing they should be successful in catching the obnoxious Elders who had dared to induce the low, down-trodden Indian to refrain from immoral habits—to attach weights to the bodies of the brethren and throw them into the Catawba River.

We occasionally think that some of our missionaries are quite as venturesome as they should be. Courage is an admirable trait, and no man can be a good Latter-day Saint who does not possess it. Joseph Smith, the Prophet, is excellent authority on a point of that kind and it is claimed that he held that a coward would not be permitted within the pale of the Celestial Kingdom. This is in unison with the truth that those only who are valiant for the testimony of Christ will be accorded that supreme privilege. When a plain duty confronts an Elder he must perform it, no matter what may be the extent or nature of the risk involved. It is necessary, however, to be reasonably certain that the element of duty is positive, for it is essential to be prudent, with a proper regard for self-preservation where extreme danger is involved. When the matter of duty is beyond question the Elder may pursue the course to which it points with the utmost confidence and the assurance that not a hair of his head will fall to the ground unnoticed by his Father in Heaven.

More physical courage is the lower form of bravery. Moral valor is its higher phase. When both are combined in one person we have an exemplification of its most exalted type. Its exhibition is given when a man, from a high sense of duty, faces dangers that threaten all his earthly interests, including life. This is the position of every true Latter-day Saint. Circumstances will roll on, turn and overturn and evolve until the Lord of all the earth shall have a community of people in whom the highest type of courage will be universally exemplified.

THE PERILS OF THE REPUBLIC.

IN the year 1857 the famous historian Macaulay wrote a letter to an American author, Mr. Henry T. Rathdall, which attracted much attention at the time, and has since been repeatedly published. It is again brought before the public, as its prescience is made apparent by the developments of the times. And we copy here a portion of it as the prediction of a great thinker and writer which foreshadows a probable prolific evil in this country. Said Mr. Macaulay:

"The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of peo-

ple, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of a legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and insurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by the workman who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you would act like people would, in a year of scarcity—devour all seed-corn, and thus make the next year, a year not of scarcity, but of absolute famine. This will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. This distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stay it. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor."

Mr. Macaulay's conclusion as to the result of this state of affairs is, that:

"Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman empire was in the fifth, with this difference—that the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged the Roman empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions."

We do not share the opinion that the Constitution of our country is "all sail and no anchor." We look upon it as an anchor itself. And the danger to our government is the increasing disposition to dispense with the anchor and let the wind of popular clamor drive the ship of state whither it will. There are few English statesmen or political writers who have carefully studied the Constitution of the United States and who understand it in all its bearings. They are accustomed to the elastic unwritten constitution of Great Britain, which "no fellow" can exactly define, and therefore look askance at a written instrument that may be mastered by an ordinary mind.

A monarchist is not likely to admire republican institutions. And it is true that history is not very encouraging as to their perpetuity or stability. Vox populi without vox dei is very apt to demand that which leads to ruin. Democracy is safe when the people are intelligent, virtuous and devout. But when they become demoralized, vicious and infidel, look out for riot and disaster.

Our Constitution is the real safeguard of the nation. While providing for a government by the people, it bestows powers on the State and National authorities that are as sacred and essential as the popular expression of the popular will. It is a strong government in that sense. It guarantees rights to the individual citizen and a separate State, and secures needful powers to the general government. While the Constitution is preserved intact there is no danger of too much sail or too much force behind it. Cast aside the Constitution, and the bark will be in peril of being dashed upon the rocks.

But the growing distinction of classes is an element of great danger. The aggregations of capital and the increasing ranks of the hungry and unemployed, foreseen by the eminent writer, are facts that stare the country in the face. And the tendency to demagogism is painfully apparent. Few public men care for the inherent rightfulness or mischief of a public measure, the prime question is, usually, "Is it popular?" To favor capital on the one hand and please the voting masses on the other, are the aims of office-seekers and the arts of the time-servers of the period. Herein is danger to our institutions.

That troubles of gigantic extent will come to this nation, and in the way portended by Macaulay we have no doubt. But the result he predicts we do not anticipate. Salvation from the evils to come will spring, not from monarchial or military despotism, but from a power which will uphold and maintain the Constitution in its integrity. It will be inspired by its spirit and true to its letter. All the disasters referred to by the English historian and many that he did not foresee will be experienced in the not distant future. They were seen in vision by Joseph Smith, the great Prophet of the nineteenth century. He also left as a legacy to his followers the task of saving the nation in the hour of its peril, by rallying around that God-given instrument the Constitution and making it the standard for all the good and the true throughout the land.

The perils which have assailed all republics will befall this proud and powerful government. But it may not meet the final fate of its predecessors, for its rescue will come from means ordained of heaven for its preservation, and it will come forth out of the fiery trial purified and strengthened, to make America in very deed the land of the free and the home of the brave.

An Astrakhan band of Nihilists made an underground passage to the post-office, which they entered and robbed of letters to the value of \$125,000.

SHORT WEIGHT IN COAL.

THE funny men of the press have found as much fuel for the fires of their humor in the coal trade as in any other source of jokes and squibs and comical exaggerations. Coal sellers are looked upon as the champion lightweights of the commercial ring, and the variations in a ton of coal have rendered it an unknown quantity. There is a very serious side to the question of coal shortages, in which the consumer is interested to as great an extent, although in a different direction, as the retail dealer.

When a "ton of coal" is delivered, the purchaser has to take for granted that the amount dumped into his coal-house or cellar is correctly charged up in the bill. He is not usually in a position to test the accuracy of the written statement and is very much at the mercy of the seller. Of course, all the coal merchants of Salt Lake are honest. We would not intimate otherwise for a moment. What we are about to relate, illustrates the honor of coal dealers in the east. "Present company," it is understood, "is always excepted."

A number of people in Brooklyn, the city of churches, believing that they were the subjects of systematic sharp dealings—if it had been nearer home we might call it swindling—undertook to demonstrate the fact. So eighty-two arranged to have each ton of coal purchased, weighed by sworn officials and certified to. The results showed the following analysis: "Forty-three tons weighed less than 1,950 pounds, 30 tons weighed less than 1,925 pounds, 17 pounds weighed less than 1,900 pounds, 11 tons weighed less than 1,875 pounds, 7 tons weighed less than 1,850 pounds, 4 tons weighed less than 1,825 pounds, 2 tons weighed less than 1,800 pounds, 2 tons weighed less than 1,775 pounds, and 1 ton weighed less than 1,700 pounds. The weight of the lowest ton was 1,674 pounds."

These, it should be understood, were furnished by thirty-seven different dealers. Sixteen tons only were full weight and seventeen but thirty pounds short. This proves either bad scales or bad morals among the coal dealers of Brooklyn. That city is supposed to have a corner on great preachers and a surplus of profound piety. But it looks as though the kind of religion that prevails there is not of the sort that affects actions, but of that kind that is developed in sweet sentiment and oleaginous prayer.

If the same system of shortage in coal is general throughout the country—Salt Lake of course excepted—what millions of victims are unconsciously sacrificed to the greed of the coal-dealers, and what a reckoning they will be required to make when they have to face eternal justice and feed the fires of Sheol!

FOUND WANTING.

THE *Boston Globe* of March 10th contained a long dispatch from Henry G. Trickey, one of its correspondents sent here to write up Utah affairs, in which the "Mormon" side of the test oath question is fairly given by copious extracts from the *Deseret News*. The other side is also given with a leaning to it on the part of the correspondent, who says "The Edmunds-Tucker bill has been practically tested and found wanting."

That has been the cry of the enemies of the "Mormon" people whenever any measure devised to destroy "Mormonism" has been "put to the test." They always claim to have gained what they wanted, but it never suits them when they get it. What is really "found wanting" is the purpose had in view by the promoters of the bill if not by the enactors of the law. They and their schemes will invariably turn up in the same condition. And in the next world as well as in this, we are of the opinion that when weighed in the balances they will be still "found wanting."

The dispatch gives the views of several persons and closes with this paragraph: "A well-known journalist, whose interests are closely identified with the opposition, tells me in confidence that the Church officials are highly pleased with the results of the Brigham City election. They are posting their subjects that Gentile judges have no power to administer sacred oaths, and that any statement they may see fit to make before them will not be considered as contrary to their religious principles."

The "journalist" who thus stuffed the correspondent of the *Boston Globe* is, within a limited radius, "well known." But his reputation is chiefly notorious because of his indisposition to tell the truth and his eagerness to circulate falsehood. "The Church officials" are not and have not been "posting their subjects" on any such nonsense as that poured into the willing ears of the traveling Bostonian. In the first place they have no "subjects," and in the second place they have not instructed anybody to the effect named. If Mr. Trickey wants to know why this was told him "in confidence," by the "well known jour-

nalist," we will answer him plainly; it was because it was a lie. All that is implied in this simple explanation Mr. Trickey can study out for himself.

A FAIR-MINDED MAN.

WE learn from an English paper that Mr. A. Smedley, a gentleman who paid a visit to this Territory and kept his eyes open and his mind clear during his sojourn, recently delivered a lecture on "Utah and the City of the Saints," in the Public Hall, at Belper, England. His statements were remarkably free from prejudice, as a whole. He had many words of praise for the Saints and the remarkable work they have performed. After describing many points of interest, the report says:

"The lecturer concluded by commending the industry, sobriety, and perseverance of these people, who in forty years had ploughed and tilled the once barren and thirsty desert, conducted the mountain streams from the melting snow all over their farms, orchards and gardens, who had sown their corn broadcast over the plain, planted their orchards, and gardens with choice fruit trees and flowers, who have turned what was once a sterile desert into the 'Eden of the west,' where peace, plenty, contentment, and happiness reigns; and all this in the face of the most gigantic difficulties."

Notwithstanding the lecturer's commendation of a people almost everywhere spoken against, the audience appeared pleased with his straightforward statements, and, at the close, gave him a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Smedley is a gentleman to be commended for telling the truth at the risk of being greeted with popular sneers, which, however, were not, in this instance, directed at him.

AN ANARCHIST'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

BEFORE us is a copy of a neatly printed pamphlet of ninety-one pages entitled "A. Spies' Autobiography, His Speech in Court, Notes, Letters, etc." As the title indicates, the publication is not only a sketch of the author's life, but, to a great extent, a defense of the principles which he has advocated and for the alleged violent carrying out of which he is now under sentence of death and confined in the Chicago jail. His romantic marriage by proxy with Miss Nina Van Zandt is well known to the reading world, though but few understand how zealously and earnestly the girl is enlisted in her quasi husband's cause; she has looked after the publication and presumably paid the expense entailed thereby, besides writing a very neat and altogether striking preface. A hasty perusal of the work discloses the fact that it is artfully drawn and with the skill and precision of a lawyer bent upon making every point count; as a defense of socialism it could hardly be excelled, the arguments being plausible, specious, and in places so adroitly are facts and conclusions presented that they become unanswerable; the writer evinces learning, watchfulness, perspicuity and tact, though his diction is not always of the highest order of literary merit, and here and there are crudities and quaintness of expression inseparable from the work of a foreigner who has only been in possession of our tongue a few years and by education at that.

Spies was born upon the peak of a mountain called Landeckerberg, Central Germany, December 10th, 1855, and arrived in this country in 1872. He soon went into journalism, and, being very industrious and apt, rose rapidly in the profession and at the time of his arrest was editor-in-chief of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, a socialistic organ. The rest of his career, the trial, conviction, incarceration, marriage, etc., the public are already familiar with. His full name is August Vincent Theodore Spies. He writes with force and vigor, with a dash of sarcasm and bitterness thrown in here and there, and is not at all tiresome.

A picture of himself and "wife" appear as a frontispiece. It can be had from news depots or of the publishers, 102 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

THERE is in England an organization which is growing in proportions and influence, although the attainment of its object through its instrumentality—international arbitration in place of war—is out of its reach. The object is most praiseworthy, but not practicable in the existing state of affairs. It is called the Workingmen's Peace Association. It is exceedingly active and issues many statistical and other statements explanatory of the evils of resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. For instance, it shows that Great Britain spent £100,000,000 (\$300,000,000) on the Crimean war, and follows up this statement with one describing the amount of good that might have been done "with that enormous

sum, by using it for the betterment of the condition of the people.

Such people as those who enter into beneficent enterprises are animated by a philanthropic spirit, and shall in nowise lose their reward, but for the present the tide has set in toward an epoch of violence in various forms, and no human endeavor can stop its flow. The passions for the evil afflicting human society rests only in the hand of Omnipotence. It will ultimately be applied, but not before a convulsive and bloody period has been inaugurated and spent its fury.

A "JERICHO VALLEY" TRAGEDY.

EARLY in the present month the New York *Sun* published what purported to be a correspondence from Jericho Valley, Utah. It gave what was intended to be a thrilling and blood-curdling episode of "Mormon" life, in which the heroine, a beautiful young woman, winds up her earthly career by committing suicide with a revolver. The story, which pretends to give the names of the actors in it, is being reproduced in different papers throughout the country, and palmed off upon the people as a narrative of actual incidents. It occurs to us that we ought to give the concluding part of the "Jericho Valley" drama, and it is therefore herewith presented.

"When the sun came up over the mountain range that morning I saw Mary Lee down by the brook, revolver in hand, stone dead. She had risen during the night, and having sought a secluded spot where she and Bently often met, she had taken her appeal at once to the Judge of all the earth. Her religion would not permit her to marry the man of her choice, and her womanhood revolted against the alliance which, according to earthly interpretation, the unseen powers had arranged for her."

It is needless perhaps, to state that there is no place in Utah designated by the title of Jericho Valley, and the writer of the "horrible tale has been equally truthful in relation to circumstances as in the matter of location. Whoever the writer is it would be appropriate to banish him to Jericho, or otherwise place him in a lunatic asylum or in jail. The *Sun* is indeed darkened when it will descend to the publication of such contemptible falsehoods, increasing by that method popular prejudice against an unjustly abused people.

Opening Up San Juan.—It seems that the immense tract of country comprising Southeastern Utah, Northwestern Mexico and Southwestern Colorado is to be neglected no longer. Advice from Albuquerque of the 24th says that the Durango board of trade and the board of trade of Denver have arranged a meeting to take steps to build a narrow gauge railroad from Durango to Albuquerque, for the purpose of opening up the valley of the San Juan and San Luis to the trade of the Southwest. As it is now, all the trade of the countries of Rio Arriba and San Juan, in New Mexico, although but less than 100 miles from Albuquerque, as the crow flies, is taken to Denver for the reason that there is now no road over the mountains to Albuquerque, while the Denver and Rio Grande runs from Denver to Espanola, throughout the San Juan country. This fact, combined with the well authenticated rumor that the St. Louis and San Francisco will be continued from Sulpita to Denver in the old survey of the Atlantic & Pacific, makes it most desirable for the people of the San Juan country to have the projected narrow gauge built, as it would thus give them an opening to the Southwest and a shorter road to the St. Louis market by nearly two hundred miles. The people of both places are anxious for the advent of the new road, and there is a probability that it will be built and in operation inside of another year.



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