

doubt, as they have done before, given the unsupported guesses of some of their registrars in regard to supposed polygamous marriages, and these have been telegraphed as the official statements of the Commission. When the report is filed with the Secretary of the Interior and comes to hand, we will deal with it on its merits. We do not care to treat anything that may be prematurely published, here or elsewhere, by known gabblers, professional falsifiers and political stricksters, as the utterances of any respectable person or body. As to the facts at issue, President Woodruff's declaration sets them at rest beyond a reasonable doubt.

NOTICE AHEAD.

THE bricklayers' union has, through its president, Mr. Cushing, notified employers that from May 1st, 1891, the craft will work only on the rule that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. The circular embodying this notification also announces that from the same date the union rate of wages for a day will be five dollars, or 62½ cents an hour.

There is some consideration and fairness about such a proceeding as that. When demands are made without warning contractors are frequently placed in a ruinous position, through having made building contracts on the basis of existing rates. When notified ahead an opportunity is afforded them to calculate on the basis of future conditions and avoid entering into obligations that would necessarily entail heavy losses.

TELL IT ALL.

WHEN will the Salt Lake Tribune publish the names of those four city councillors whom it has denounced as "dishonest persons," and all in that body on whom it has bestowed the pleasant title of "boodlers?" The request to make this announcement, we believe, was made by the City Council officially, and has been repeated in the public journals. When the Tribune names the "boodlers," it will be in order to ask whether calling such names is "abuse," also whether a plain statement of indisputable facts, and the complain's of the public without respect to class, creed or party, make up greater "abuse" than calling such opprobrious names and refusing to specify their application. Give us the names of the boodlers,

tell us all about the "boodle," or quit charging "abuse" when other people simply state unpleasant but impersonal truths.

STILL THE IDAHO "MORMONS."

THE New York Post of the 20th inst. contains a long communication from Idaho, signed G. Frederick Wright, which takes up the question of "Mormon" influence in the politics of the new State. Barring a few inaccuracies, such as the existence of a "hierarchy" and "Mormons" being "under the complete power of their Bishop, it is a well written statement of the situation, and concludes with the following paragraph:

"But for all this the Mormons, as we have met them, seem much like ordinary human beings who are laboring under a temporary religious delusion. Their congregations are not materially different from others in the vicinity. When called out, as the laymen habitually are, to give in public meeting a reason of the faith which is within them, they invariably respond with arguments that seem sincere, if not always cogent or logical. The great mass of the families could not be distinguished in their homes from those of the Gentiles. It certainly seems a hazardous experiment in popular government to attempt to punish a large body of such people, ignorant though they be, for the specific sins of their leaders; and hence we cannot regard the Mormon question as settled in Idaho."

THE SECRETS OF THE NORTH.

THE subject of Arctic explorations is being vigorously revived. The most determined and capable explorer of the frozen regions is Baron Nordenskjöld, the distinguished Finlander—now a Swedish citizen. He has implicit faith in the North Pole being reached, and offers numerous reasons for this deep-seated conviction. His faith in the ultimate success of the object of so many hazardous expeditions seems to be no less abiding than was that of Columbus in the existence of this great continent. The respected and enthusiastic veteran explorer recently stated that he would not be surprised to learn that his son, now in the northern regions, had reached the 82nd degree of latitude without meeting with ice. Said he:

"This is a good period to make a dash for the north pole. All the conditions seem to be favorable. I feel quite certain that the north pole will never be reached by a ship. I think ships should be used to convey explorers to land nearest to the pole, but the rest of the journey must be made overland. When the sea is comparatively free from ice, explorers may reach very high points and get there so quickly that very little of their

equipment and energy will be exhausted. To reach the pole by land may then be accomplished."

Some time ago the Baron presented to the Academy of Stockholm, an historic review of various polar expeditions. In this he comments on the wonderful phenomenon now witnessed of the apparent commotion and upheaval taking place in the arctic regions. This cannot be accounted for on natural principles, and scientists are at a loss to give a reason. Mountains of ice of stupendous magnitude are drifting southwards, and M. Nordenskjöld is fain to hope, that he may succeed where so many brave men have failed.

He does not intend accompanying the next projected expedition from the results of which unusual discoveries are expected, but he is taking an active and eager interest in it. With regard to it the following appears in a Danish paper:

"Professor Nansen is now engaged in working out his plans for the intended Arctic expedition. He contemplates to be absent about two years, but lays in supplies for five years. And in order to be able to communicate with the outer world while he is among the ice blocks, he will carry with him a number of little boxes in which he can inclose dispatches which by the currents, he hopes, will be carried to the shores of the civilized world."

The Latter-day Saints understand that in this dispensation there will be some marvelous revelations respecting the region of the North, that being the part of the earth to which the nine and a half tribes of Israel (called the lost ten tribes) were led by the hand of God. When Christ told his disciples at Jerusalem that he had "other sheep" whom he intended to visit and who should "hear his voice," that there might be "one fold and one shepherd," He referred to the inhabitants of this land, whom he visited in his immortal body, after his resurrection. He informed the people on this land, the forefathers of the Indians, that he had still other sheep—the lost tribes—whom the Father had commanded him also to visit, all of which is recorded in the Book of Mormon. In the same record is described the times and conditions that would exist when the covenants of God in relation to Israel in the latter days would be fulfilled, when there would be a final restoration with regard to them. At that time the "work of the Father" was to begin among all nations, even among "the tribes that were lost." In the revelation called the appendix, in the Book of