

would be for the pecuniary profit of business men to support manufacturing interests here, if they only returned the smallest appreciable interest on the investment. For, the employment of labor necessarily promotes prosperity, circulates money and stimulates trade and thus increases business values. Work for the masses means lively times and brisker activity in all departments of commercial and financial life. To provide it for all with loss to none, is the pressing problem of the hour.

In the South, prosperity has been started through the exhibition of proofs that capital would be welcomed, not opposed. That the people were not hostile to northern industry and northern influence, as supposed. That hatred of carpet-bagism was not spite against decent methods of whatever origin. And that all southerners were not shiftless, nor bloodthirsty, nor sectional nor negro-killers.

Utah will not become the field for that active enterprise which is desired by many, while its people and their views and feelings are misrepresented by pretended advocates of her advancement. Moneyed men at a distance are not likely to establish industrial enterprises in a community represented by persons on the spot as serfs, ignoramuses, foes to education, enemies to progress and opposed to the influx of capital and the spread of education.

While the "Mormons," who form the vast majority of the population, are persistently misrepresented by writers located among them, the "boom" wished for here will be in vain. The obstructionists will have to be muzzled or converted, if establishments like those that are bringing prosperity to the South are wanted, to introduce manufactures and wealth in the quiet vales of Utah.

BLUNDERING AGAIN.

A NUMBER of eastern journals are commenting upon the statistical report read at the General Conference. Of course they make terrible blunders. Whoever knew an eastern editor to write anything exactly straight on the "Mormon" question? Among the items telegraphed on this subject was a total of "New members 488." This affords a foundation on which to build a mass of speculation as to the "wonderful proselyting in the four corners of the earth." and the small increase

of the Church notwithstanding the activity of its missionaries.

Well, the figures read at the Conference related only to the organized Stakes of Zion in this mountain region. The number of new members represented the increase by baptism here during the preceding half year. The missions in the United States north and south and in foreign lands were not represented in that report. Each mission keeps account of its own statistics. The item telegraphed from this city had no reference to the increase to the Church effected by missionary labor abroad.

This explanation may help some of our contemporaries to see what a mistake they have made. And if they would only refer to their own files they would be able to rectify their own error. The same papers which now talk about this as "the result of recent missionary labors in the South and in Europe," not long ago gave large figures of "Mormon" conversions in Scandinavia and also in the Southern States. We will not apply to them the adage about a certain class of persons who should have good memories, because we understand that these newspaper writers about "Mormonism" do not charge their minds with what they publish on the subject, and perhaps do not intentionally misrepresent.

If they would only take a little pains to be anything like accurate they might remember a little of what they say on "Mormon" affairs. But they just gabble on, copying from each other, and repeating absurdities and contradictions as though they were undisputed facts, without apparently taking a second thought or caring whether they are right or wrong. There is more error published about Utah and "Mormonism" in the papers of the United States than on any other subject, religious, social or political.

WIDE OF THE MARK.

THE *Chicago Tribune* continues to talk about "the removal of Judge Zane by Mr. Cleveland." Does that paper wish to display mendacity or astonishing dullness? Is it possible that the *Tribune* does not know that Judge Zane was not removed, but served out more than his full term of office? It seems almost impossible that a paper like that can be so poorly informed. And yet we dislike to think that its misstatements on this point are intentional. Its strictures in regard

to Judge Zane's successor are just as wide of the mark as its statement about the "removal." The trouble with the *Chicago Tribune* is, it depends for its information on Utah affairs upon a totally unreliable source, one that would rather dip a pen in gall and malign the "Mormons" than eat a good dinner.

The advice of the *Tribune* as to the re-appointment of an unfit applicant for another man's office is quite in keeping with its misinformation on the facts. It will be so regarded by all persons, official and otherwise, who are better informed. The untruth at the base of the article vitiates the counsel arising from it. The *Tribune* had better get a more reliable correspondent.

THE SAME OLD GROWL.

DURING the occupancy of the White House by President Grover Cleveland, it was a common thing to hear of complaints from Congressmen of his non-compliance with their applications for appointments. Curses both loud and deep were launched upon his "stubborn" head, for the implacable manner in which he filled the offices and often disregarded the suggestions of his own supporters. He was considered far too independent of his party. He was accused of acting as though the country was his and that he was superior to the advice of Senators and even his own cabinet officers.

It seems that these complaints were not special to the late incumbent of the Executive chair. Already the new President has exposed himself to the anathemas of the seekers for patronage. A correspondent of the *New York Sun* tells of the grumbling of Republican Senators, disappointed with Harrison's failure to appoint their nominees. One of them said to him:

"I have quit going to the White House to ask for appointments, and now when a man comes here and asks me to go with him, I always beg off and write him a letter that he can take up himself. I have been up twice to ask for appointments that I thought my State was entitled to, and what any other President would have given me without a word, but General Harrison acted just as though all the offices belonged to him, and that I was there to beg, borrow, or steal one; and the President appears to be quite as independent of his cabinet officers as he is of the members of the Senate.

This sounds like the echo of