

ranks and power, and conversions to its principles? Such is exactly the attitude assumed by the majority of the Territorial Democratic Convention.

Why cannot a man who has heretofore been a member of the People's Party, be as good, intelligent and consistent a Democrat as can a man who has been a member of the Liberal Party? And what right have Liberals to say that members of any other parties shall not enroll themselves with the Democracy, now almost for the first time being organized, in a practical sense, in Utah? No right whatever, save that which might sometimes most wrongfully claims.

How will the Democratic party of this nation view the action of the small band of conspirators who, in an underhanded and disreputable manner, have sought to prevent accessions of numbers and of strength to that party in this Territory?

PHENOMENAL STORMS.

DISPATCHES from India tell of a phenomenal hailstorm. It is not a part of the globe where such atmospheric peculiarities flourish. This fact renders the occurrence strange on account of its novelty, aside from any other consideration. When what must have been the size of the hailstones is considered, the storm may be put among the modern wonders. The frozen chunks must have been extremely ponderous to kill 170 persons, severely injuring 200 more and destroy 2,000 houses. Taking the wonderful atmospheric phenomena exhibited over the globe of late as a whole, and it looks as if the great hailstorm predicted by John the Revelator and again prophetically pointed to in modern times by Joseph Smith, might be precipitated upon the world at any time and "destroy the crops of the earth." It is fashionable to scoff at such applications of prophecy to current indications, but we are not in that fashion.

Still another dispatch has come telling of a remarkable storm at Malze, near Wichita, Kansas, yesterday. A terrible sable cloud extended over an area of one mile by 500 yards. The darkness of night prevailed in the daytime. The people fled from their houses in terror, exclaiming that the end of the world had come. How easy it is for man to be shown his own comparative insignificance!

CONDEMNING LAWLESSNESS.

OUR readers have been made familiar with some of the details of the outrages perpetrated recently West Virginia upon John Metz and his family. The sole cause of the violence and brutal persecution of these people, that they had been baptized by missionaries from Utah and become members of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter-day Saints.

The writer heard one of the brethren who has done a good deal of missionary work in the Southern States say recently that such occurrences were quite common, and many instances as striking in their barbarous features as that in which the Metz family were the victims, never reached public notice beyond the regions where they transpired.

The same Elder said that such disgraceful treatment was not, in its bestowal, confined to members of the church but frequently extended to people who were not Latter-day Saints and probably never would be. The reason for the persecution of that class was generally because they had treated the Elders hospitably or befriended them when in peril. He had been lately in communication with a man who had, for these causes, been driven from place to place, his property destroyed and his life threatened, and his means of living swept away. At last accounts he was driven to the extremity of accepting a contract to carry the mail from one part of the country to another, semi-weekly, at 60 cents a trip, he and his family being thus compelled to eke out an existence for the time being on an income of \$1.80 a week.

The rule with newspapers, when facts of this kind are made public, is to either pronounce faint condemnation against the mobocratic lawlessness and cruelty exhibited in these affairs; or condone with and apologize for the barbarous element which perpetrates the outrages. Occasionally a bold, independent, outspoken journal comes out flatly against the mobbers and their inhuman deeds. Among this latter class is the Martinsburg (W. A.) Herald, which under the head of "Brute force vs. the law," speaks in this unmistakable manner of the inhumanity and lawlessness manifested towards John Metz and others:

"History and every-day occurrences prove that man has a barbarous origin and an animal tendency, despite all the civilizing influences and teachings of time.

"The constitutions of the Union and of the States provide that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law and the judgment of a man's peers.

"Yet day after day, life, liberty and property are taken by human frenzy, and the despoiled have no appeal to law because sentiment is against them, and the law being a semi-political and a semi-human measure, fears the mad-

dened crowd and demonstrates the superiority of brute force to the law—small-scale revolutions.

"There should be no crime or breach of the peace that could not be reached by the law, if properly carried out; yet many sections of the country are dominated by unlawful bands that respect neither age nor person, and take life with as much composure as they burn property.

"In Calhoun County, W. Va., lately, the homes of a Mormon and his friends were burned, women and children made desolate, and terror inspired into a whole neighborhood. If the Mormon had committed any crime, there was a legal procedure for his punishment; if he had not, the men who burned his property and made his life insecure were no better, but far worse, than the religious butchers that assailed every creed and sect through all the centuries of persecution and confiscation; for inquisition was never so fanatical that it did not accord some form of trial, and royal decree never so sweeping that it did not follow at least a semblance of law. We have not much love for the Mormon but the heresy of the burner is more damnable than the heresy of the burned."

AN ENTERPRISING AMERICAN.

AN instance of American enterprise is exhibited in the business career of Mr. A. J. Jordan, of St. Louis, manufacturer of cutlery. He went over to Sheffield, England, the great center of production in that line, its name for superiority of goods being ahead of that of any other city in the world. He there established a cutlery manufactory, his object being to supply the American trade with the best article that Sheffield skill and materials could produce. This gentleman was eminently successful but an attempt was made lately by Messrs. Chas. Chambers & Co., Sheffield manufacturers, to place Mr. Jordan at a disadvantage. The latter placed on his Sheffield wares the trade mark he used on his American goods—two large A's a small one and the figure 1. The trademark of Chambers & Co. was A 1, and they entered a criminal action against Mr. Jordan on the ground of imitation and a purpose to deceive. A large quantity of his goods was seized pending the trial of the suit, which took place last month. It resulted in the complete vindication of Mr. Jordan, it being shown that he neither practiced nor intended any deception, merely using his registered American trademark on his Sheffield wares.

The Sheffield Telegraph praises Mr. Jordan highly, showing that he had intended a fraud he would have resorted to the subterfuge of putting the word Sheffield upon his St. Louis goods. Instead of doing so, however, he had established and built up a flourishing trade in the town, and thus benefited it. The same journal criticizes with well deserved severity the course taken towards him by Chambers & Co.

Mr. Jordan has a number of friends in Utah, where his wares are popular. They will doubtless be pleased to learn of his late complete vindication in the English courts.

THE WOOL MARKET.

There should be no hurry to sell the clip. The market is still in a very satisfactory condition, with a continued tendency to still lower prices, though it is thought that territory will not go much if any lower.

The question is accountable for the present depression more than anything else. With the uncertainty of the Mill's bill, clothiers have curtailed their orders for goods, and have reduced their production, and the demand for wool has correspondingly decreased. On the other hand, wool houses are anxious to dispose of the old lots before beginning on the new clip, and this desire, has caused a drop of two to three cents per pound on the scoured basis.

It is almost in that present prices are lower than would prevail were the Mill's bill would prevail and uncertainty in law. Suspense it is believed, and to it are, effect than would a worse knowledge that it is a positive force. Following are quotations for May 1, Boston quotations, 14 @ 17 cents; Utah wools, @ 19 cents; medium, 17 @ medium, 15 @ 19 cents.

Within a few days the House of Representatives of the tariff will probably be defined upon the which will likely have a shown, settle and perhaps to strengthen the wool market. In the mean time the tolerably safe to assume that it is a much better chance to gain by waiting a while before selling.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

DR. ISSACSON has a room at the torian's office and is there engaged in a work in which every Latter-day Saint will feel an interest—the translation of the Book of Mormon into the Hebrew-Jewish language. This tongue was decided upon in preference to the pure Hebrew, for a very important reason; it is understood and spoken by the great bulk of the Jews in all parts of the world, including those

of Germany, Austria, Russia, Servia and Roumania. This language is of modern origin, having developed during the last three hundred years, but it already has a literature. It will be observed that in this widely-spoken language, the book is capable of reaching many millions of Hebrews of all classes when the proper time shall come to carry the fulness of the Gospel to that race—when the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled.

THE UTAH BILL.

ON Monday the Senate took up, made some verbal amendments to and passed the House bill restoring to the public domain a portion of the Uintah Indian Reservation. On account of having been amended in the Senate, the bill will have to be returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments, and a delay of some weeks, or even months, may occur before it is made ready for the signature of the President. Precisely what amount of land the bill takes from the Indians and gives to the whites, that is, opens for settlement, we have not been able to learn; but in the light of the history of such legislation it is reasonably safe to assume that this bill, to whatever extent it goes, benefits the white at the expense of the red man.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CONFERENCE.

THE announcement of the General Superintendency of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations that a conference of that body will be held in the Tabernacle, this city, on the 2nd and 3rd of June, is doubtless exceedingly gratifying to all who have at heart the welfare of the rising generation of the Latter-day Saints. It will be the first really distinctive general gathering of that kind since the inauguration of the movement, and is therefore a new departure. There have been assemblies of the same nature, but they have mostly if not entirely been called while the General Conference of the Church has been in convention. At such times, especially upon short notice, it has not been practicable to deal with the questions and needs of the movement with the special treatment which they deserve. The business and general interests of the Church being paramount at such times, has not admitted of concentrated attention to the requirements of the Young People's progressive institution. Hence the proceedings have not been as distinctly individualized as might have been desired. The isolation of the approaching conference from any other general gathering will give all the opportunity the occasion requires in that respect.

We understand that particular attention will be given to the subjects most appropriate for the associations to deal with, and views in relation to the best methods to be adopted by the young people in the pursuit of useful knowledge will be elucidated. In accord with this idea it is intended to follow a programme, which will probably be published some time previous to the convening of the conference. The people everywhere should take an interest in this subject, and while the gathering is mainly in the interests of the young, for that very reason it touches the most vital interest of those who have arrived at the years of maturity. It should therefore be attended by the people of all ages, that the advanced in years may be in a position to give the movement intelligent support.

The fulness of attendance should not be confined to the Sunday session, but should cover the entire two days, beginning at 10 o'clock on Saturday, June 2d. We have no doubt that those who attend will be amply repaid for doing so, and we also believe that the mutual improvement association will, from the approaching conference, receive a new and potent impetus that will propel it forward on the path of progress.

GLADSTONE AND INGERSOLL.

IN the polemical tournaments in which the "great modern Pagan," R. G. Ingersoll, has been either the challenged or challenging party, both the weakness and the strength of the Christian religion, as it is known among the various sectarian denominations of the day, has been displayed with considerable thoroughness. On the one hand Ingersoll has made himself master of all the principal weapons ever used in any age against revealed religion; and on the other hand his opponents have shown that, even in the incomplete and imperfect versions of the religion of Jesus which they represent, there are truths which successfully resist the most powerful onslaughts of unbelief.

The contest between faith and agnosticism, in its progress during recent years especially, has established the fact that there is in man a spiritual sense or faculty, which transcends and holds persistently in a certain class of truths, even when the intellectual powers of reason, logic and logic lag behind in the effort to sustain his faith. The fact is shown that there are found in the economy of God a class of beings who are spiritually discerned, realized, rather than compre-

hended through a process of scientific investigation. It is also evident that in some men the power to discern spiritual truth, or to grasp truth as it is by the aid of a spiritual sense or faculty, is much more fully developed than in others.

As an illustration of the truth of these observations, we may cite the paper, in the May number of the North American Review, written by Gladstone on Ingersoll's reply to Dr. Field. Gladstone possesses a gigantic and versatile mind, as well as what men term grand qualities of heart and soul; but he plainly reveals the fact that he perceives the truth of things which Ingersoll denies, and yet has not the power to categorically meet the latter's objections to those truths, with that pointedness and detail or reply, and closeness and accuracy of logic necessary to do justice to his lofty convictions and conceptions of them.

Gladstone apparently feels with keen appreciation and intense regret the truth there is in Ingersoll's arraignment of Christianity for its inconsistencies and contradictions. Upon this feature he says:

"Belief in divine guidance is not of necessity belief that such guidance can never be frustrated by the laxity, the infirmity, the perversity of man, alike in the domain of action and in the domain of thought."

He then proceeds to acknowledge that there has been, among Christian sects, "a crop alike abundant and multifarious," of errors in tenet, temper and feeling; and that "these deformities help to dispose men towards belief." He adds:

"When this predisposition has been developed into a system of negative warfare, all the faults of all the Christian bodies, and sub-divisions of bodies, are, as it was natural to expect they would be, carefully raked together, and become part and parcel of the indictment against the divine scheme of redemption. I notice these things in the mass, without particularity, which might be invidious."

that we all, who hold by the Gospel and the Christian Church, may learn humility and modesty, as well as charity and indulgence, in the treatment of opponents, from our consciousness that we all, alike by our exaggerations and our shortcomings in belief, no less than by faults of conduct, have contributed to bring about this condition of fashionable hostility to religious faith."

With a dignity and calmness which are admirable, and in which an element of severity enters at times, Gladstone reviews specifically some of the favorite arguments of Ingersoll, making plainly apparent their dishonesty, cunning and audacity. In respect to the question of his sacrifice of his daughter, Gladstone makes a complete reply to the agnostic, who has never tired of using the argument he draws from this incident of Scriptural history. In answering the individual's argument drawn from Abraham's willingness to sacrifice Isaac, Gladstone has been successful, though he has in part pursued a line of thought with which we cannot wholly sympathize. To attempt to justify Abraham's proposed sacrifice of his son on the ground that, in those times "the practice of human sacrifice as an act of religion was in vigor," is to make a poor defense indeed to the sublime conduct of the patriarch. The following is a much preferable method of defending his example:

"The faith of Abraham, with respect to his supreme trial, appears to have been centered in this, that he would trust God to all extremities, and in despite of all appearances. The command received was obviously inconsistent with the promises which had preceded it. . . . It may be that Abraham, when he said, 'My son, God will provide Himself a lamb for a burnt offering,' not only believed explicitly that God would do what was right, but, moreover, believed implicitly that a way of rescue would be found for his son. . . . And further, if the few straggling rays of our knowledge in a case of this kind rather exhibit a darkness lying around us than dispel it, we do not even know all that was in the mind of Abraham, and are not in a condition to pronounce upon it; and cannot, without departing from sound reason, abandon that anchorage by which he probably held, that the law of Nature was safe in the hands of the Author of Nature, though the means of the reconciliation between the law and the appearances have not been fully placed within our reach."

Entering upon the phase of the controversy which relates to evolution, Gladstone writes with a broad intelligence and fairness which are very impressive, and reaches the conclusion to which it would seem his reader must also come, that the doctrine of evolution does not necessarily eliminate the idea of a creation. His statement of the reasons why man should make a sacrifice to God is a splendid elucidation, the superior of which in eloquence, power, or effectiveness is rarely met with in polemical literature.

Space will not admit of an extended review of Gladstone's paper. While not agreeing with all of the theological ideas advanced therein, and while feeling that the writer lacks keys and weapons which a knowledge of the Gospel in its fulness would afford him, we cannot but admire the dignity, honesty and power with which he has met his adversary. His article is well worthy of careful perusal.

Carp Culture.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you please inform your readers that those who desire to get carp this fall should send in their names and addresses to me without delay. Last year the car arrived here a month earlier than usual, and in consequence the tardy applications were not filled.

Solely in the interest of carp culture, permit me to recommend to carp farmers the best of all papers on the subject, viz: the American Carp Culture, published at Youngtown, Ohio, at the extremely low price of 50 cents per annum. A. MILTON MUSSER, Acting Fish Commissioner, Utah.

Killed at a Camp.

PROVO, May 8.—[Special to the Deseret News.]—It is reported that Richard Mitchell, a young man of about twenty-two years, residing in the Third Ward of Provo was accidentally killed at a camp, at the head of Provo river yesterday by a tree falling on him. Particulars have not been received.

LATER.—Further particulars state that he was working in a branch of the canon called Davis' Slide, and while engaged in sliding logs was struck by one, which produced injuries that resulted fatally. Death occurred while the unfortunate man was being conveyed from the scene of the accident to his home in Provo.

Park Notes.

Last Thursday evening Mr. James Carrans had his left hand badly mashed by a rock falling on it at the Ontario mine.

A little daughter of John Bond, of Heneferville, had her arm broken a week ago Wednesday, while at play. It was what is termed a "green stick fracture" and very painful to set. The little one was doing well at last accounts.

The Crescent tramway is now entirely free from snow and the first car came down from the mine Tuesday last. Wednesday the tramway engine was fired up after a thorough overhauling and made a trial run. Everything is now in order and ore hauling from the Crescent by wagon will be discontinued.—Park City Call.

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