

## EDITORIALS

## TEMPLE BUILDING AND TEMPORAL PROSPERITY.

ONE remarkable feature in the experience of the Latter-day Saints is the prosperity which always attends any great effort, towards the accomplishment of a required task in the labor of building up the kingdom of God on the earth. The promise to the Israelites of old that on their observance of the laws relating to tithes and offerings, God would "pour them out a blessing" that there would not be "room enough to receive," has been verified upon the Saints in this generation. In numberless instances they have proven that the path to temporal increase is the way of sacrifice. That in being liberal they have not only lost nothing, but have gained more in the blessings of Providence upon their substance and exertions.

As instances of the truth of this we may cite the abundant prosperity of the people in Cache and Sanpete valleys, where, in addition to the regular tithing which every true member considers due to the Church, donations in large amounts have been made for some time past, to ward the erection of Temples to the Most High God, wherein ordinances can be administered for the benefit of the living and the dead. For many years the Cache Valley people made spasmodic attempts to build a Tabernacle in Logan which would be suitable for assemblies of the whole Stake. But they never succeeded in accomplishing much until they commenced the work of building the Temple at that place, a much more arduous and expensive undertaking. Then they completed a Tabernacle which is the finest we have seen outside of Salt Lake City. And they have done an immense work on the Temple which looms up above the city and the Tabernacle, and on the plateau to the east commands a view of the greater part of the green and fertile valley guarded by the giant mountains which almost encircle it. While these public labors have been performed, private dwelling houses have multiplied, the furnishings of which, with other evidences of increased comfort, contrast marvelously with the condition of the homes of the people but a few years ago, before a step was taken towards the construction of the buildings referred to. In food, clothing, educational facilities, the productions of art and things that may properly be classed as luxuries, the Saints who have performed the Church labors to which they have been called, are abundantly blessed, and they are not slow to confess the hand of the Lord in their prosperity.

During a recent visit to Sanpete valley we could but observe the same results of devotion to the work of the Lord. The labors performed on the Temple in process of erection at Manti are truly remarkable. And the prosperity of the people in their private affairs corresponds with their success in their Church duties. Some idea of the work they have accomplished may be obtained from a few particulars and figures:

The site of the Manti Temple is singular and striking. A portion of a mountain spur which slopes down from the east towards the city, has been scooped out that a large level might be made for a foundation. In the work fifty-five thousand yards of rock and debris were cut out and moved away. Then the ground was terraced, making four levels, and four walls of white stone were laid up, averaging seventeen feet high and nine hundred feet long, in semi-circular form, containing about twenty-four thousand cords of rock. A space was left between each wall in such condition that earth may be filled in so as to allow of the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs and leave wide spaces for promenades. There will be a stairway from the road up to the highest terrace of a hundred and thirty-two steps, sixteen feet wide. On the broad, upper level stands the building, jutting out from the mountain which it joins on the east and of which, seen from a distance, it appears to be a part. The mountain side is faced with the same white rock of which the Temple is constructed, to the height of forty-six feet. The walls of the

House are up to the height of forty-nine feet, and even in its unfinished condition it presents a beautiful appearance, being of white limestone of oolitic formation and laid up with consummate skill. The mortar used is made from a mixture of lime and fine-ground rock which forms a cement that when dry is harder than the stones which it lies between.

The Temple, when completed, will be 172 feet long, 95 feet wide and 82 feet high from the ground to the square, with a tower at each end, 30 feet square at the base, the East tower 179 feet, and the West tower 169 feet high. The view from the Temple plat is magnificent; Manti lies below to the west and south, with its broad streets laid out at right angles, its meeting houses, school houses, public buildings, neat dwelling houses, orchards and gardens. A large portion of Sanpete Valley, with farms showing like a vast checkerboard, meadows, streams, rolling hills and thriving villages is taken in at a glance, and the mountains in the west form a bold and fitting background to the picture. The Temple will be the crowning glory of that fine valley of Ephraim, and be the object of admiring visitors and faithful devotees from all the regions round.

The amount of labor already performed on this structure and the preparations for its foundation will be seen from the foregoing to be immense. But the work does not stop here. Manti has a Tabernacle in process of construction, nearly finished, of the same kind of stone as that in the Temple, 85 feet long, 50 feet wide and 31 feet high from the water table to the square, and with a tower at the east end 90 feet high. It is roofed in, a large stand is built, and two galleries are to be erected, making it a commodious and elegant structure, which will be a credit to the people of Manti.

At Ephraim, a large completed tabernacle, with gallery on three sides, holds about eighteen hundred people. Mount Pleasant also has a fine and spacious meeting-house, as have other large settlements in the valley, and at Moroni, a new stone building has been commenced, with ornamental cut corners and quoins, 45 x 85 feet and 30 feet high, with a projecting vestry and upper room. The architect of the Temple, Bro. W. H. Folsom, is superintending the erection of this house and the completing of the Manti Tabernacle.

Now, while these and other public works that we have not space now to mention are being pushed with a vim that is pleasing to contemplate, the people engaged in them are prospering abundantly. Rich harvests have this year rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Plenty is enjoyed in the homes of the Saints. They are well fed and well clothed. Handsome houses and neat cottages greet the eye everywhere. Good schools flourish in the settlements. Stock increase, the fat horses of the "Sanpitchers" are noted in the lower valleys, health prevails and peace abounds. Last spring the grasshoppers and crickets swarmed over the soil and threatened the complete destruction of the growing grain. Chickens were turned loose upon the farms, trenches were dug, fire and water were both used against the pests, but apparently in vain. But in answer to the prayers of the Saints, the scourge was rebuked, and the invaders fled. For, the people hearkened to the law of tithes and offerings, and according to His word, the Lord "rebuked the devourer for their sakes," that he might "no longer destroy the fruits of their ground." The bitten wheat sprouted from the roots and the whole face of the land bloomed with the beauty of vigorous crops, which yielded a splendid harvest.

And thus will it ever be when the Saints observe the laws of the Lord. While attending to the duties made sacred to them by covenant, and imparting of their substance towards the accomplishment of that which is required, they will not be diminished in their earthly goods thereby, but will be multiplied in their temporal comforts and at the same time be made glad with the heavenly riches. For wisdom will be given to them in the management of their affairs, losses and wastings will be avoided, and the sweet spirit of contentment and self-approval will be in their hearts, and they will feel the acceptance of heaven, and the witness of the eternal spirit which enlightens, sanctifies and gives happiness unspeakable.

## LET THE LAW BE ENFORCED.

MUCH surprise is occasioned in this city by the turn which is being taken on the liquor question. The agreement understood to have been made between the county authorities and the whisky sellers did not suit quite a number of the people, anything in the nature of a compromise on this subject being distasteful to them. But others viewed the matter in a different light, considering that the law would be vindicated and further difficulty avoided by this mutual understanding between the parties. However, it was generally supposed that the "compromise" by which the liquor dealers agreed to pay the county a license fee of \$800 per annum on condition that the suits against them be dropped, had no connection with or bearing upon the city dispute with the saloon keepers. Those who have watched the progress of affairs have expected the city to push its case until a final conclusion was reached. It is not doubted by sound lawyers and other business men that the absurd rulings of Judge Hunter, in relation to the authority of the city under its charter, will be revised on a sound test case before the Supreme Court of the Territory. Such a trial is looked for with confidence.

Meanwhile the enforcement of the regulating and restraining power is not disputed by the Court has been expected by the public. The ordinance regulating the times of opening and closing saloons has been repeatedly violated. The arrests made by the police, of several saloon keepers for doing business after 10 o'clock at night, were endorsed by the vast majority of the citizens. But when the cases came to be tried, and the Mayor of the city as a witness in court, though informal and unofficial, intimated that there was a tacit understanding with the saloon keepers that they were to be permitted to conduct their business, with closed doors, after the hour prescribed by law, and after the trial publicly affirmed that he was in favor of their selling till midnight, surprise is a mild term to express the public feeling. The dismissal of the cases on a nominal fine of \$5 each, the full penalty being \$99, raised the "surprise" to amazement, and in many cases to indignation.

This question must be considered in the light of public sentiment, not the views of a few persons influential or otherwise. The increase in the liquor traffic in this city, and its baneful effect upon public morals, some months ago became so apparent that strong measures for its curtailment were considered absolutely necessary for the general welfare. A petition with over seven thousand signatures was presented to the City Council, asking that the liquor traffic be further restricted, and that the hours in which it was allowed be shortened. The municipal authorities gave it favorable consideration and endeavored to act in accordance with the public wish as far as they thought it wisdom to proceed. The liquor dealers, or quite a number of them, entered into a combination to resist the law. In that resistance they were aided by the rulings of Judge Hunter, and hence the mudle that ensued, and the mixing up of the authority of the County and Municipality.

The public sentiment previously expressed has remained the same. It has not been changed by anything that has occurred. It is still desired that the business of liquor dealing shall be controlled as rigidly as is consistent with the limited powers of the city and the rights of those engaged in the traffic. It is expected at least that laws and ordinances not ruled against by the judiciary shall be properly enforced. The public demand this. They have a perfect right so to do. The personal opinions of any functionary, however respected, have no right to be interposed. The law should be vindicated or repealed. While the ordinance requiring saloons to be closed at 10 o'clock at night remains in existence it should be enforced. We dispute the right of any person, official or otherwise, to enter into an agreement, implied or expressed, for the disregard or violation of any law or ordinance. We do not say that any one claims to have this right. If the ordinance is wrong in principle or

one that cannot be enforced, let it be changed or repealed by all means. If 10 o'clock at night is too early to close places where liquor is sold by the drink, let the time be prolonged. But this must be done by lawful authority. And until the change is made by ordinance duly passed in Council, all violations of the existing law should be punished with some regard for the extent of the offence and the spirit, letter and intent of the enactment.

We know that the people want no child's play in this matter. If the liquor dealers are to be permitted to run their business how and when and as long as they please, let it be so understood. Abolish the restrictions and regulations. Let all who wish to go into the business. Let drunken men be free to get all the whisky they can pay for at all hours of the night. And let the traffic run riot, without let or hindrance, till such scenes are enacted in the streets of our once quiet city as will arouse a power that will compel order and enforce obedience to wholesome laws. But if the City officers are to govern, under ordinances duly enacted, let those ordinances be held sacred until declared void by competent authority, and infraction of them be visited with legal penalties. And these should be sufficient, not merely nominal.

It is a matter of notoriety that a League has been formed to resist the local regulations in relation to the liquor traffic. This is known, officially as well as privately, shall this combination be fostered, pandered to or trifled with? Or shall it be met with the strong arm of the law, until the law is vindicated? This brings up another question. That is, how shall violations of the liquor law be proven when special pains are taken to conceal them? The city has found it necessary to engage detectives for the purpose of securing definite evidence against the whisky sellers. We are informed that the Mayor yesterday in the court room expressed his disapprobation of this course. This admission appears to us very unfortunate. It will hamper the officers in the discharge of their duty. The business of an informer is generally despised and perhaps with some degree of reason. But when the law is defied and combinations are entered into to prevent detection, is it not necessary that something special be done to meet the situation? The means adopted are used in every part of the civilized world, where such needful laws are persistently violated or evaded.

If this liquor traffic is to be regulated according to the expressed wishes of the immense majority of the citizens; a vigorous, determined and settled policy must be framed, understood and adhered to. All shiftings and subterfuges, and humiliating concessions must be avoided. And while an ordinance continues alive, it should be maintained and supported by all who have any part in its execution, or the City and its officers will be brought into contempt, and disorder, confusion and immorality will be the inevitable consequences.

We do not favor anything extreme in legislation. All the circumstances should be considered connected with the liquor question when a statute or an ordinance relating to it is passed. We do not wish to see the rights of any persons invaded, whether they sell liquor or are opposed to it. We do not want to deprive those who imagine intoxicants to be a necessity to their comfort of the liberty to swallow the fiery stuff. But we recognize the evils that flow from dram drinking, and consider that they may be checked to a great extent by stringent regulations of the liquor traffic, and believe that all who love good order and decent society will aid in the enforcement of just laws governing the business. We think there are respectable men engaged in the traffic who would support such regulations, so that it might be kept out of the hands of reckless and lawless persons who care nothing for morality but everything for money. We consider a high license fee and early hours of closing, rational and effective means of regulating and restraining the business, and trust that the city authorities will persevere until law triumphs over liquor, and the will of the people rises above the intrigues of a few dealers and the stupid rulings of an incompetent judge. The people expect their officers to work to this end; it is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed.

## THE CASE AS IT STANDS.

IN discussing the question of the right to the seat in Congress as Delegate from Utah, most of the public journals cover up the real points of the case with tirades against the "Mormons." As we have repeatedly shown there is no real connection between the morality or immorality, the loyalty or sedition, the worthiness or unworthiness of the "Mormon" people, and the right of the person having the greatest number of votes at the Delegate election, to the certificate and the seat. The New York Post seems to clearly appreciate this, and makes the following pointed statement of the case now before the House of Representatives:

"The facts of the contest for the seat of the Territorial Delegate from Utah, which will presently come up in the House of Representatives, are familiar. In the election of 1880 there were cast 19,925 votes, of which George Q. Cannon received 18,568, and Allen G. Campbell 1,357. Notwithstanding this majority for the former of more than 17,000, Governor Murray gave a certificate of election to the latter on the ground that Cannon was not a citizen of the United States. It is charged that there was a technical irregularity in his naturalization papers. The remaining facts necessary to an understanding of the case are that Cannon is a polygamist and Campbell is not. The question before the House of Representatives are, first, whether it shall overrule its own decision, made several years ago, that the objection on the score of citizenship is unfounded; second, whether, if it does set aside the earlier judgment, it shall award the seat to Campbell, who evidently was not chosen by the people; third, or whether it shall order a new election so that the inhabitants of Utah may be represented by a Delegate of their own selection. If the real ground of objection to Cannon is that he is a polygamist it would be better to put his rejection frankly upon that ground and not rest it on a technicality that has once been dismissed. The argument of those who are in favor of giving the seat to Campbell, because the legal effect of votes cast for an ineligible candidate is to elect the next highest on the list, though a minority candidate, is met by the supporters of Cannon with the other argument, that whatever the courts may have held on this question the House of Representatives is supposed to decide such contests upon the equities of the particular case rather than upon narrow technicalities."

"The equities of the case" are carefully concealed from the public view in the anti-"Mormon" articles and sensational dispatches which appear in the public prints. The proof is unanswerable that Mr. Cannon obtained his naturalization papers in open court, according to the regular methods in vogue at the time in the First Judicial District of Utah.

As the Post says, the objections against his certificate are merely technical. But from our knowledge of all the facts and points in the case, we are able to affirm that those mere technical objections are invalid in law as they are worthless in equity.

The points on which his opponents rely have been judicially decided in other cases many times, adversely to their position. Also in Mr. Cannon's own case the main question has been settled by a Committee of the House in his favor. The absence of Mr. Cannon, as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, during a large portion of the period of the residence required by law of an alien previous to naturalization, was fully argued before that committee, and his domicile in Utah at that time was proven by the very statements of his adversary. The record of his naturalization is as good as that of thousands in the State of New York, whose citizenship was denied because of non-appearance in the book of court minutes. Their cases have been established as sound and valid in the law. The objections to the Delegate's citizenship are not only technical but baseless in theory and in fact.

It is the aim of the conspirators who schemed to steal the Delegate's seat, to put prominently forward these groundless technicalities,