# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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#### "LEST WE FORGET."

In his famous Farewell Address, George Washington, as is well known, speaks of the causes which may disturb our Union-a subject that cannot be given too serious attention at this time. One of these causes, he says, is the party spirit that would cut the country up, in sections, He says:

"One of the expedients of party to require influence within particular dis-tricts, is to misrepresent the opinions and alms of other districts. You can-not shield yourself too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresenta-tions: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

But Washington warns not only against party division on geographical lines but party spirit generally. We read again:

read again: "I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehen-sive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. "This spirit, unfortunately, is insep-arable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stiffed, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. worst enemy.

greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the sension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrible enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. The disorders and mis-eries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his com-purpose of his own elevation or the turns of public liberty. Without looking forward to an ex-tensity of this kind (which, neverthe-ises, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mis-chiefs of the spirit of party are suff-tient to make it the interest and duty or a wise people to discourage and result.

This solemn warning seems to be all but forgotten in our age. Some modern patriots have wandered so far from the principles enunciated by Washing ton, that they proclaim party fealty as the supreme civic virtue, to be "rewarded" by offices, which are but "spoils" belonging to the "conquerer." George Washington was a tyro in statesmanship, compared with these modern party manipulators. A "farewell address" embodying their principles and doctrines of spoil would be a queer document, but their actual exit would be a desirable event.

### HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

We take great pleasure in announcing the completion of the fourth vol-

men as Henry Clay, John C. Cal-houn. President Martin Van Buren, different members of the Cabinet, Sendifferent members of the Cabins, Sen-ators and Representatives. Such con-tact enabled him to take new mea-surements, not only of a different class of men from those with whom he had been accustomed to associate, but new measurements of himself by compari-son and contrast of himself with those leading spirits of the nation. Compar-isons which could not result otherwise than in advantage to him; and I think it must be conceded by all students of the Prophet's character, especially to those who have been at all close ob-servers of its development, that after this trip to Washington, which afford-ed the above noted opportunities of comparison and contrast, the Prophet's growth was immeasurably greater than at any time before that journey."

The appeal was referred to a Senate committee and the result of the delibrations was a recommendation that the Saints appeal for a redress of their wrongs to the United States District Court having jurisdiction in Missouri, or they could, if they saw proper, "apply to the justice and magnanimity of the State of Missouri-an appeal which the ommittee feel justified in believing will never be made in vain by the injured or oppressed." This suggestion may have been made in good faith, but to those who knew the mob spirit, it sounded like mockery. However, as Elder Roberts observes.

"Missouri did not escape the chas-tisement due to her many acts of pre-datory injustice upon the Saints: there was measured out to her more than four fold of that sorrow and affliction which she had perpetrated upon the Saints. She sowed to the wind in her conduct towards the Mormon people, she reaped ine whirlwind in the terri-ble experiences of more than ten years or border warfare, banditti rule, and her enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure in the Civil War; all of which is set forth in the introduction to Vol-ume HI of this work." "Missouri did not escape the chas

The commandments of the Lord concerning the mission of the Twelve in England was given at a time when the enemy raged with great violence against the Church. But the Twelve

full of faith in God obeyed His commandment and their departure for Europe marked an epoch in the history of the Church. To quote again:

"The work had already been in-troduced into England by the labors of Elder Heber C. Kimbali and associates, Elder Orson Hyde of the quorum of the Twelve: also Elders Willard Richards, Isaac Russell, John Goodson, John Snyder, and Joseph Fielding, a priest. The mission of the Twelve to England The mission of the Twelve to England as a quorum, however, established the work in the British Isles on a broader and more permanent basis, and thence forward the body religious was strengthened from this mission; and as much from the character as from the numbers of the British Saints."

The mission of Elder Orson Hyde to Palestine was another important event On the 24th of October, 1841, he offered up his prayer on the Mount of Olives, dedicating the land to the gathering of the Jews. Now, whatever explanation scepticism may offer, the fact is that from that time the attention of the world was drawn to the prophecies relating to the final redemption of Palestine, and forces were set in motion that today have made the gathering

of Juda a fact, and no longer a theory.

Elder Roberts quotes the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Only two decades ago there were not more than fifteen or twenty thous-and Jews in Jerusalem. At that time no houses were to be found outside the walls of the city. Since then many changes have taken place and the He-brew population-mainly on account of the increase of the Jewish immigra-tion from Russia-now stands at be-tween sixty and seventy thousand. Whole streets of houses have been built outside the walls on the site of the ancient suburban districts, which for hundreds of years have remained de-

ancient suburban districts, which for hundreds of years have remained de-serted. It is not, however, only in Jerusalem itself that the Jews abound, but throughout Palestine they are buy-ing farms and establishing themselves in a surprisingly rapid manner. In Jerusalem they form at present a larg-er community than either the Christ-ian or the Mohammedan."

This was written in 1896. The same year the Zionist movement took form, A long time before that the friends of Germany had proved that Palestine could be redeemed, by building prosperous settlements there. "The Apostle's mission to Jerusalem for the purpose of dedicating that land, preparatory to the return of Israel, was without doubt part of the general program for the restoration of Israel to their land and to the favor and blessing of God."

eth to become a law unto itself, and willeth to abide in sin and altogether abideth in sin, cannot be sanctified by iaw, neither by mercy, justice, nor judg-ment. Therefore they must remain fifthy still. Thus obedience to law be-comes a savor of life unto life; while disobedience to law equally becomes a savor of death unto death. "In February, 1832, still further light was shed upon the subject of the dif-ferent states of degrees of glory in which men will live in the future, by the revelation known as "The Vision." This revelation is one of the sublimest ever given to man."

Closely connected with this doctrine s that relating to baptism for the dead:

"It was a mighty stride forward in the doctrinal development of the Church, this idea of the possibility of salvation for the dead through the ad-ministration of the ordinances of the Gospel for and in their behalf by their bindeed on arthfu and execute contacted Gospel for and in their behalf by their kindred on earth; and greatly enlarged the views of the Saints in relation to the importance and widespread effects of their work. The ends of the earth indeed converged in the labors of the Saints henceforth, for their activities in the addinization of the bala or in the administrations of the holy or-dinances of the Gospel would affect all past generations as well as affect all renerations to come. It was a bringng into view the full half of the work which up to this time had lain hidden behind the horizon of men's conceptions of that great and marvelous work' which God from the beginning declared was about to be brought forth among the children of men."

We have endeavored to give some idea of the contents of this excellent work. It is for sale at the Deseret News Book Store, This History should be found in the library of every Latter-day Saint, as no intelligent member of the Church can be contenu in ignorance about Church history. It is a book for the missionaries in the field, since the best sermons preached are historical sermons. It is a book for the members of the various Quorums at home, preparing themselves for missionary work. It is a book for the world at large. It contains information of inestimable value in this age of turmoil and search for a safe anchorage.

Joslah Quincy, in "Figures of the Past" said of the Prophet Joseph:

"It is by no means improbable that some future text-boook, for the use of generations yet unborn, will contain a question something like this: What historical American of the nineteenth century has exerted the most powerful influence upon the destinies of his countrymen? And it is by no means impossible that the answer to that in-terrogatory may be thus written: Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet. And the reply, absurd as it doubtless seems to most men now living, may be an obvious commonplace to their descendants. History deals in surprises and paradoxes quite as startling as future text-boook, for descendants. History deals in surprises and paradoxes quite as starting as this. The man who established a re-ligion in this age of free debate, who was and is today accepted by hundreds of thousands as a direct emissary from the Most High—such a rare human be-ing is not to be disposed of by pelting his memory with unsavory epithets."

This well known quotation shows now thoughtful men personally acquainted with the Prophet regarded him. They knew his many excellent qualities, his manly virtues, his commanding personality. Why did he fall, a martyr, after a few years of benevolent work for the good of man-

kind? The great majority of the assailants of the Saints, both in Missouri and Illinois, were ignorant, law-defying individuals, whose passions were aflame by cunning and unscrupulous agitators. The masses were easily persuaded that they could with impunity deprive the "Mormons" of their rights as citizens, expel them, and take possession of their lands. By such representations they succeeded in setting in motion the forces that finally caused the tragedy at Carthage. They were envious of the prosperity of the Saints and concluded to rob them. The number of agitators was added to by apostates who swore revenge for fancied

in our mind a strong presumption that these witnesses may have been proju-diced, and that such prejudice may have been cleverly turned to advantage against the man who lost, Had he won the story would have been very different.

The truth, probably, will never be known to the world at large. But at all events it is clear that modern warfare, which is reduced now to terms of cold calculations and scientific human butchery on an extended scale, has lost most of the chivalrous charm that was once associated with it. War is now the graveyard of chivalry and of reputation, as well as the vast calamity of the nations.

#### RETRIBUTION.

One of the most lucid explanations we have seen, of the sudden avalanche of the temperance movement is that offered by the Philadelphia North American and which may be summed up in the word "retribution." That paper contends that "resentment for all the wrongs that have been done to millions by unscrupulous men in the past and the present is coming to a focus and is being crystalized into indiscriminating opposition to the entire class to which the wrongdoers belonged."

To realize the force of this statement it is only necessary to remember that women made martyr's by a husband's habit, have put an abhorrence of the saloon into the minds of children who now are men. "Men who draw small wages now look back to childhood whose opportunities were restricted, and have no tolerant feeling toward the thing that made their father a hindrance and not a help in their life progress. Too many men have seen old estates disappear in dissipation; too many women, gently born and reared, have been reduced to hard and weary ing and sometimes menial toll; too many children have been buried in unflowered pine coffins for those whose hearts were stung by a personal share in such happenings to be free from prejudice against the thing that caused it all. Men with no such mental legacy have seen the brightest and best of their schoolmates sloughed of all that was good in them by one form of selfindulgence. And each time they look upon a wreck of manhood they grow bitterer against the vice that killed what might have been. People who were maimed in accidents a dozen years ago, or who still mourn friends killed because the engineer, or pilot, or captain, or conductor, was intoxicated, are not content with the enforcement of sobriety upon all employes by the great corporations today. Their sorrow still is fresh, and while its cause exists they remain what the saloon keeper call fanatics." It is thus that our Philadelphia contemporary explains the present progress of the temperance

To these, and many other factors that could be named as components of the temperance sentiment before which the saloon trembles, must be added the conviction that has taken hold of the general public that the rottenness in politics and the maladministration of public affairs under which so many communities are suffering, are due principally to the tyrannous influences of the saloon element. The saloon keepers are not content with the individual ruin caused by their traffic; they are not content with such privileges as the law accords to them; in order to be in a position to break the laws with impunity, and reap a more abundant harvest, they lay their hands on the political machinery and run the ship as they and their hired tools think best. The people are awakening to the fact that public interests are not safe in the hands of the keepers of rum shops.

cause.

Our own City is slow to fall in line with the general advancement. We can wrongs. Politicians took advantage of boast, of a business center that is lavishly adorned with saloons, many of a low order, outside of which surges an element that no decent city would like to have displayed as its chief feature. Of course the manipulators of the dominant party are indebted to the saloon and its concomitants for their present power over the financial assets of the City, and they owe the saloon keepers some consideration. But the time will come, we hope, when the citizens who fear God, will unitedly join the temperance movement that is now sweeping the country and clean up the business district, so that no one need to be ashamed of it, We are not fanatical dreamers on this, or any question. We do not hope for a total abolition of the traffic by means of prohibitory laws. We expect more from laws of regulation, at least as a beginning of reform. But we do hold it to be a shame for this City to have its very center given up to the saloon and the brothel. Can any loyal citizen pass the saloon blocks without feeling humillated, when contemplating the large number of dens of iniquity they contain?

## **A SERMONET FOR WORKERS**

[For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.]

The word "impossible" used to mean something. In the days when people trusted to mail coaches and packet argostes and scratched their backs in company if they felt the need of it, the telegraph, the telephone, and the phonograph, to mention a few, were absurd 'Impossibilities."

The times have changed. Nothing now is considered finally impossible. No one has lifted a note of doubt that Prof. Poulsen is right when he says, as he has just said, that we shall soon be able to talk clear across the Atlantic ocean by wireless. It is the same way in business, and the man who does not know the meaning of the word "impossible" is the man who is sure of sucess in times of stress and strain.

I do not mean that a man should be pig-headed about it, and make a point of doing impossible things. But there are occasions when the particular sort of courage that goese under the name of pluck will win out when nothing else will.

During the recent panic in Wall street when people began to hide their usury, and orders could not be had with gripfrons, a large New York wholesale grocer laid off his entire staff of salesmen. No sooner had this become known than this employer received a registered letter from a young fellow who was so confident that he could sell goods in spite of the usury scare that he offered to go out on a strict commission basis and pay his own expenses The employer was impressed and asked the young fellow to call at the of-

"How can you hope to make good where all our old experienced men have failed," asked the employer, when the chap finished his story. "Our very best crack salesmen have failed again and again to get orders, there's simply nothing doing, and what you propose is impossible."

"I know it is, you know it is, and everybody knows it is," argued the applicant, "but the trouble is that we get used to look at a condition as impossible till long after it has really ceased to be impossible. I think the time has come when the impossible is possible once more, and I'll stake my usury and time and efforts against your goods to prove it.'

The young fellow went out and took more orders during the two weeks before Christmas than any other salesman had ever produced for that house Everybody was holding off, everybody thought the same, everybody looked upon everything as being simply impossible.

That's why the one man who could not see it that way, and who made his greatest effort when all the others made ione, won out and made a hit for himwelf.

### **RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Harper's Bazar for March contains many good things. The following gives some idea of its contents: "Individuality in Dress," part III. Worth, of Paris; "The First Hour," a poem, Theodosia Garrison; "Mrs. Warburton's Theories," a story, Elizabeth Jordan; 'The Sorrows of a New York Hostess.' II, Alice Duer Miller; "Madame Curie II, Alice Duer Miller; "Madame Curie and Her Work," W. G. Fitz-Gerald; "How to Train the Speaking Voice," fourth paper, Katherine Jewell Everts; "The Development of the Tea Room," Grace Alexander Fowler; "Mind Cure for Women's Ills," Alice Fallows; "The Housemother's Problems," "Bazar" Readers; "The Girl Who Comes to the city," Josephine Grenier; "Initial Em-broideries," S. G. Coster; "Food for Expectant Mothers," A. P. Van Hoe-sen; and the regular departments, "The Whole Family." the serial novel now appearing in Harper's Bazar, is con-

Whole Family," the serial novel now appearing in Harper's Bazar, is con-ceded by the critics to be the most striking feature in the magazines this

### From The Battleground of Thought.

Foolishness One of the older poets In the Plans had it that "God made Of Old Clicks. the country but man made the town." There are a lot of people who are hot on the trail of that man. If they laid hold of him once they would prounce him as a jerry builder and a dub. But as that is Jerry builder and a dub. But as that is out of the question and of no profil-and as we are all, after all pretty much responsible—they have set to with a will at the recasting of cities. The movement has gone on merrily in Eng-land, and continental Europe for some time past and now has invaded a group of the foremost American cities in a serious a thoroughgoing and an infeof the foremost American cities in a serious, a thoroughgoing and an infec-tious way. It is the work of the pio-neers of this new urban movement that is the text of a special number of Charities and the Commons, dealing with city planning. City planning has to do with the frame work of a com-munity. The city planner is the mu-nicipal osteopath. Your civic evangelist may take a crack at a town's idealis nicipal osteopath. Your civic evangelist may tuke a crack at a town's ideals and your health doctor at its sanitary ills: but here are 'practitioners whose concern is the bony frame work—the streets and open spaces, the traffic en-tries and public squares and outlying park areas. They show us the stupidity of those old seaboard citles, where the trucking distance between the center of the rown and the wharves is all but of those old senboard citles, where the trucking distance between the center of the town and the wharves is all but doubled because the streets lie in rect-angles. They show the foolishness of insisting, as has been done in many an inland hill city, that streets run straight, no matter what the contour of the land, making ugly cuts and fills and bad grades for all times. They show us the loss of civic life in scattering public buildings instead of grouping them where they will give expression to a town's character. They show us the social cost of leaving to land specu-lators the whole concern of developing outlying areas; and the shortsighted-ness of all recognizing railroads as an integral part of a town's plan instead of making it necessary for them to ram an irreconcllable way into the heart of the city which has left thom out of consideration. There is not a social ill which congestion of popula-tion does not accentuate; and there is pothing that makes more persistently for consection than a ground day of tion does not accentuate; and there is nothing that makes more persistently for congestion than a ground plan of ill-devised physical elements. But the preachment and practice of the city planners is not all destructive. They are working out methods and achiev-ing changes on, the face of things which will make for the right living of the future account in a fouris time. which will make for the right living of the future-economy in a town's time, channels for its life currents, focal points for the expression of its mes-sage as a municipality, and a more generous measure of physical decen-cles and the beauty of life for the dwel-ling areas that encircle it.-Charities and the Commons for February.

The North The breath of the gelid Is a Magic north, like the magic Fairy Land. wand of a fabled elfin, in some of its ever vary-ing moods transforms the landscape in-

to a very fairy-land, wreathing it in a garb of sparkling beauty, and chang-ing a bleak and somber prospect into a garden of ice-flowers and sylph-like trees and shrubs, and crystal-bedecked ornature. The hedgerows, bereft of fo-liage and cumbered with innumerable lead creepers, yesterday comparatively inattractive—if a hedgerow which has happily escaped the vandal pruning happily escaped the vandal pruning knife can be unattractive-today are happing escaped the vandal pruning knife can be unattractive-today are festooned with snow-white, glittering chaplets and bespangled tassels; the long rambling sprays and runners of the black bryony or the traveler's joy enveloped in plumes of crystals, flash-ing in the feeble rays of the winter run, while the seed pods of the former are transformed into pendent clusters of spangled fairy-gens. The blades of coarse couch-grass at foot are decorat-ed along their whole length with a beautiful filletted tracery, which when examined with a magnifying glass is found to be a geometric design of ex-treme beauty, while here and there a clump of heather is adorned with a profusion of pure white turts, which at a short distance exactly resembles a profusion of pure white tuffs, which at a short distance exactly resembles a plant of the coveted white heather in full bloom. The pathway is now bor-dered by a winding rivulet, not now gurgling and eddying, but its surface frozen hard, while its banks here and there are decorated with innumerable slender ice-needles depending from the over-hanging brow of its shallow chan-nel; the track soon skirting the banks of a lake upon which a number of per-sons are indulging in the delightful occupation of skating. After passing a stretch of heather, which the now less feeble rays of the noonday sun have made even more beautiful by melting the crystal tuffs into tiny drops of

In is wrong which in presence of a possible higher accepts the lower view, and whatever view is popularized till it meets the understanding of the great majority is necessarily on a low level. It was something quite different that Emerson meant when he suggested that we harness the stars to pull our purposes. Doubtless he meant just what Traherne meant when he wrote in his meditations: "You will never enjoy the world aright full the sea it-self floweth in your views, till you are clothed with the heavens and crowned with the stars." Such enjoyment as this it was that gave Whitman his strength, that left Blake, after a life of hardship, labor, mischance, abuse and fill success, singing upon his death bed, so full was he of serenity and peace and sense of good work done, so that he literally sang himself from the bed of earthy failure into the arms of death, "And I know he was cheeted abuilt of the solid of the solid but should have said. This is of the work work of the work he was the brow of the work solid. This is of the brow he was the solid that he literally sang himself from the bed of earthly failure into the arms of death, "And I know he was cheered at the throne," as the poet did not say, but should have said. This is to con-quer destiny by wilfully identifying one's self with all the victorious, heal-ing processes of life, and who does this is the victor of his destiny. And those who are doomned to suffer bodly ills and incapacities have but a wider field to traverse, a more numerous enemy to overcome, a bigger victory to record. They at least can always suffer ta good purpose, can always build up a sublime thought, or a fine disposition, or an un-limited sympathy out of what, at fins glance, might seem a disadvantage.-Harper's Weekly.

Speaking of Old Age and Achievement.

Speaking of Old Age and Achievement. S, recall the child-ish years when we looked upon the age of looked upon the age looked upon the age of looked upon the ag

turn: achievement—any that should count at all—still hidden in the gray folds of the dim future, and life grave ing distinctly more interesting and more enjoyable day by day. The child, ed to allow for the awakening of the instingtingtion of the awakening of the more than any one thing in human life one of the stretch of the an enjoy. All the stretch of the awakening of the more than any one thing in human life is the mainstay of age, and which does more than any one thing in human life of the allow for the awakening of the more than any one thing in human life and watch the rythind motion of life its of the stretch of the sincer record of other lives as instinct with interest as our own; to see, to hear, is a broader swath than in childhood we could ever dream of. "What is not done at 30," said a famous jurist, overlook ing a gathering of his youth kith and most often an uncomfortable one—by of the is a long ladder, and there are many rungs before we reach the high is a long ladder, and there are many rungs before we reach the high of general. I has been frequently asserted that great prose cannot be written before 40. Statesmanship is of late deevlop mentally much later than men, owing, probably, to their more stores, the narrowness of their su-tor, and the meager demands made write to their own late in life. Women, no, evelop mentally much later than men, owing, probably, to their su-periones, the narrowness of their su-periones, the narrowness of their su-periones, the narrowness of their su-town shen 40. Mrs. Wharton was 40 writes tories, and published her first invon them. George Eliot began at 35 to write invest the record is broken invoid when 40. Mrs. Wharton was 40 writes broken." But the record is broken invoid when 40. Mrs. Wharton was 40 writes her book crowned by the acad-men, who writes French well emough in who writes French well emough of when her interry carrer store inverse her book crowned by the acad-men, who began her literry carrer store inverse her book crowned by the acad-men, w

SALT THEATRE GEO. D. PYPER LAKE THEATRE CURTAIN & THE CURT TONIGHT LAST TIME! The Rork Company's Superb Produc-tion, the Greatest of all Musi-cal Comedy Successes,

ame of the History of the Church, with introduction and notes by Elder B. H. Roberts. This work is published by the Church and is as accurate as diligent inquiry and scholarly research can make it. The volume now ready for the public still deals with the first period of the Church, comprising the history of the Prophet Joseph. The principal features of the volume are accounts of the Founding of Nauvoo; the Appeal of the Church to the National Government for redress of wrongs suffered in Missouri; the mission of the Twelve Aposties to the British isles; the mission of Orson Hyde to Palestine; and the doctrinal development of the Church. The reader can form an idea of the contents of this excellent work from the Introduction by Elder B. H. Roberts, and we therefore offer some extracts. Speaking of the charter of Nauvoo, Elder Roberts says:

But whether the legislature of Illi-"But whether the legislature of Ili-nois was fully aware of the extraor-dinary powers they were conferring upon the city of Nauvoo, or being aware of the import of their action the party in control of the legislature was willing to grant the extraordin-ary powers in the hope of currying po-litical favor with the Saints, may not low be determined; but in any event these extraordinary powers were grant-ed; and wittingly or unwittingly a 'city-state' bad

within the state of Illinois, Nothing unterpaired the second the second sec be be an unconscious reversion, in an incluient way, to the 'city-states' or 'city-republics' of the old Greek confed-erations; or the 'free-towns' of medieval times, when the cities were more potent than nations in commerce and even in politics. Whether or not the state courts of Illinois and United state courts of Illinois and United States courts would have sustained the Nauvoo charters if the matter of their validity had been referred to them for adjudication, may not be determined; but one can scarcely suppress the thought that the likelihood is that they would not have been sustained; on the contrary they would have been most likely declared anomalous to our system of government as it then stood, and now stands. But certainly if the expertstands. But certainly if the experi-ment of such a municipal government had not been interrupted in its progress, it might have been an instructive ob-ject lesson in the government of cities; and even at it is, the founding of Nauvoo, the 'city-state,' suggests an important idea which may work out great practical reforms in municipal government in our country."

The appeal of the Church to the National Government for redress "of the wrongs inflicted upon the Saints by the Missouri mobs forms a pathetic paragraph in the history of this Repub-He, It did not bring the results hoped for, but was it in vain? Lot us quote

While in Washington, he line ophet] was brought in con-of with and interviewed such

Concerning the doctrinal development of the Church, Elder Roberts says;

"The doctrinal development in this period of the dispensation of the fullperiod of the dispensation of the full-ness of times, namely, between July, 1839, and the month of May, 1842, about three years, was chiefly in rela-tion to salvation for the dead, and the sacred ritual of the Temple. The foundation for this doctrinal develop-ment in relation to salvation for the dead, was laid in the very inception of the work. On the occasion of the first visit of the angel Moroni to the Prophet on the night of the 21st of September, 1823, among other ancient propheeles on the night of the 21st of September. 1823, among other ancient prophecies quoted by him, and which he declared were soon to be fulfilled, was the pro-phecy in the fourth chapter of Malachi relation to the future coming of Elijah the prophet, 'before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord' As quoted by the angel there was a slight variation in the language from King James' version, as follows: 'Be-hold, I will reveal unto you the Priest-hood by the hand of Elijah the prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord. And he shall plant in the hearts of the children the promises made to the fathers, and the hearts of the children shall turn to

hearts of the children shall turn to their fathers; if it were not so, the whole world would be wasted at his coming to coming. Another doctrine relates to eternal

punishment. We quote again: 'Eternal punishment is God's punish-

ment, "Endless punishment is God's punish-

That is to say, the punishment takes the name of Him in whose name it is inflicted; as if it were written, 'Eter-nal's punishment,' 'Endless's punish-ment,' And also, it must be understood, ness from beginning to end and from ment.' And also, it must be understood, that the punlshment itself is endless. That is, penalties always attend upon law, and follow its violation. That is an eternal principle. Law is incon-ceivable without accompanying penal-ties. But it does not follow that those who fall into the transgression of law, and therefore under sentence of Eter-nal's justics, will have to endure af-fliction of the penalty eternally. Jus-tics can be satisfied. Mercy must be accorded her claims, and the culprit having been brought to repentance and taught obedience to law through the things which he has suffered must go free. But only to suffer again the penthings which he has suffered, must go free. But only to suffer again the pen-alities of the law, if he again violates it; for laws and their penalties are sterendiess punishment administered to the violator of the law, until he learns to live in harmony with law. For, on the one hand, as 'that which is gov-orned by law is also preserved by law, and perfected and sametified by the same: so 'that which breakoth a law and abidets not by the law, but seek-

he situation. They joined the rabble. Religionists of various shades did likewise. And the rabble was excited by the prospect of plunder.

Such was the situation in 1844. It s not difficult to find a resemblance between anti-"Mormonism" of that date and the present brand of it. It is the same conglomeration of ingredients. The same motives prompt it. And among these plunder is the chief.

### STOESSEL'S CONVICTION.

War has become the graveyard of military reputations, as well as of the thousands of the rank and file who are slain for what is alleged to be their country's honor.

Witness the cause of the late Boer war in South Africa, in which so many English generals lost, or came near losing, their military fame in addition to losing their men in disastrous encounters with the enemy.

The case of General Stoessel, who has been, until now, regarded as the hero of Port Arthur, is the latest example.

The dispatches announce that Lieut. Gen, Stoessel has been condemned to death by a military court for the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese, The court recommended, however, that the death sentence against the General be commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The recommendation of Stoessel really leaves Russia in a worse condition in the eyes of the world than she was before. Amid all the positions held by the Russian forces, Port Arthur alone held out for a long time. This fact gave some glory to the military ability of Russia. But if there was no real ability and bravery even there, then Russia discovered only unsound-

top to bottom. It is significant that measures had to be taken to prevent a demonstration in favor of Stoessel by "a number of the younger officers and witnesses" who had been in the slege of Port Arthur. Their testimony that Stoessel was the soul of the defense of Port Arthur; that he had always encouraged and put heart into the garrison and that In case of war they would wish to serve again under him, hears to us something of the impress of truth. It is at least as likely to be true as the testimony of those more nearly of the General's own rank. Not that we imputs conscious falsehood to the latter class of witnesses, whose testimony against Stoessel was very damaging; but the jealousy and rivalry that exist among even good men of nearly equal authority, when a crisis arises upon which opinions differ, serve to raise

Do you notice any indication that Church members in political conventions are afraid of expressing their opinions freely or voting according to their convictions? If not, what becomes of the Idiotic drivel of the Tribune about Church dictation in politics?

The Tribune is mad as a "wet hen. It has several grievances. The principal one is that it has been caught in a vast amount of stupid falsehoods lately. Another is that it cannot induce the "News" to deny the Tribune logic "connecting" the American party with the promised raise in taxes. Why should we?

#### EUROPEAN SUGAR.

Consul George Nicholas Ifft of Annaberg makes estimates of the 1907 sugar production of Europe, based upon detailed reports from all the sugar manufacturing centers. These give an output for all Europe of 6,288,000 tons, as compared with the output of 6,639.~ 000 tons in 1906. This is a decrease of 349,000 tons. The estimate distributes the sugar output in tons as compared with that of 1906 as follows:

	1906	1907
country.	tons.	tons
rmany	2,240,000	1,997.0
stria-Hungary	1,330,000	1,398.0
issia	.1,433,000	1,380,6
BINCE		704.0
igium		238.0
lland		166.0
ly		140.0
eden		111.0
aln	89,000	109.0
nmark	66.000	80.0

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year, "The Whole Failing by 12 famous authors. The Bazar banters without t is written publishing the chapters without the names of the authors, and allowing the public to guess which has written each instalment.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The Burlington Magazine for Febru-ary is largely concerned with modern art. There is an anonymous article art. There is an anonymous article on "The Last Phase of Impression-ism" and another fully illustrated ar-ticle on the new Dublin Gallery of Modern Art. Among the discoveries we note four magnificent portraits by Reynolds, unhearted in a country house by Mr. Claude Phillips, the Keeper of the Wallace Collection: a portrait of Eleonora of Spain by the elder Clouet, which Miss A. Edith Hewett has found in the collection of the Earl of Roden: and a wonderful portrait by Pacheo, recently acquired by Sir Frederick Cook for his famous gallery at Richmond. art. for his famous gallery at Richmond. Mr. Lionel Cust Keeper of the Royal pictures, continues his notes on King Edward VII's picture collections. Prof. pictures, continues his notes on King Edward VII's picture collections. Prof. Church discusses Early English Stone-ware, and Mr. Campbell Hodgson of the British Museum describes a fas-cinating alphabet of capitals designed by Hans Weitz. Among the illustra-tions special beauty is achieved by the four Reynoldaes, a portrait by Watts in the new Dublin Gallery, and two pictures, Four Saints by Correggio and a Wolf Hunt by Rubens, which have been recently bought from the Ashbur-ton collection and are now on view in London. The American section con-cerns Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collec-tion of porcelain, the monumental book by Messrs. La Farge and Jaccael "Noteworthy Paintings in American Private Collections," and the co-opera-tion between the sculptors decorating the Brooklyn Institute of Fine Arts and Sciences. As usual the Burlington Magazine stands unrivalled for the ex-celence of its many Hustrations and its sumptuous get up.-31 East 17th St.. Union Scuare New York.

-31 East 17th St

The flight made by Henry Farman in his aeroplane when he won the \$10,-000 prize is described with thrilling illustrations in the March Popular Me-chanles. Did you read with horror and indignation the newspaper accounts of the recent mine disasters with their appalling loss of life? Then you will not fail to be interested in an flustrat-ed article which tells all about the deadly gases that work such havoc in underground workings, and how the miner may be protected and to a de-gree protect himself. Portland cement has taken an important place among The flight made by Henry Farman inher may be protected and to a de-gree protect himself. Portland cement has taken an important place among construction materials. The March Popular Mechanics, in an illustrated article, tells the story of how it was discovered and how it transformed the fortunes of those whose property lay within the cement belt. Would you be interested to know why paper decays? Why "rain" appears in moving pictures after they have been used awhile? What it costs to run an automobile? Why mice were used in the design for the new British ensign for submarines? The origin of the term "plug" tobac-co? These are a few of the things the March Popular Mechanics explains, The entire magazine contains 166 ar-ticlos and 151 illustrations and is writ-ten so you can understand it.—160 Washington Street, Chicago.

its sumptuous get up.-31 Union Square New York

the crystal tufts into tiny drops of water, which sparkle and glitter like diamonds and rubles, the outlet of the lake into a mill stream is reached; ordinarily a cascade of foaming water, but now a very fair-burger but now a very fairy-bower, partly encircled by a row of symmetrical clusencreased by a row of symmetrical clus-tered ice columns, resembling a minia-ture stalactific cavern of purest ala-baster. Aye, truly, all was beauty on that bright winter morn; but alas, the evanescent beauty of a moment; today lovely and attractive; tomorrow effac-ed and vanished. But not such is the never ending resentance. ed and vanished. But not such is the never ending, resplendent aureola of beauty and majesty with which those will be eternally crowned, who, having fought the good fight of faith, and having laid hold of eternal life, through the expiratory atonement of the Re-deemer. For that crown of righteous-ness will be for ever.—A Banker.

ness will be for ever.—A Banker. How Can Man To teach a person to look Control His at facts and call them Own Destiny' by the right names is the best of education and prepares him to cope with destiny. It must have been Emerson, believing as he did in the wind of destiny which blew ever toward the necessary and the right, who suggested that if we could but throw in our desires to run the Same course with the stars in their orbits, we could harness these heaven-ly forces to our purposes. But go in a cross current and one runs the risk of beling crushed every minute. The way of the stars, according to that, would be the way of right and neces-sity, but the danger would come in any man's fancying that the wishes and opinions of the masses were the forces of the universe. The masses are the units waiting a leader to unify them, and the opinion of the majority is, by the very nature of it, wrong. That opin-

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