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"HUSKS," PRIESTS AND UNITY.

The Lutherans have been holding a conference in this city, and it is reported that a jubilee was attended, towards the close, by a congregation which nearly filled the church. Seeing that it was the annual gathering of the Swedish Lutherans in the intermountain country, their numbers do not appear to be very great. We should have made no reference to it, beyond the report which has appeared in the "News" as well as other local papers, but for references made by two of the speakers, to the conference of the Latter-day Saints and some matters connected therewith.

Dr. P. J. Brodine, of Rock Island, Illinois, stated that he had attended "some of the services of the Mormon conference," and he volunteered the opinion that the Mormon people were being fed on "husks." Perhaps if he takes the trouble to read the report of the proceedings in "the Mormon conference," he will be able to discover the wheat contained in the food dealt out to the many thousands of attendants, but we are inclined to the opinion that, looking through the smoked glasses of his sectarian prejudice, he would not be able to detect the difference between the wheat of the pure Gospel of the Redeemer and the husks of modernized Lutheranism.

The gentleman declared that "all he heard at the Conference was that 'the Priesthood must be obeyed.' We might suggest that the saying of the scriptures, 'He that hath ears to hear let him hear,' is very applicable in his case. There is another scriptural saying, which is really a commandment, that he might take notice of. It is, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'

Mr. Brodine did not hear during the conference any such words as he has pretended to quote. If he had listened carefully, he might have heard one of the speakers, whose voice resounded throughout the great building although it was packed with people, reading from one of the standards of the Church these words: "No power or influence can or ought to be maintained by virtue of the Priesthood, only by persuasion, by long-suffering, by gentleness and meekness, and by love unfeigned."

Mr. Brodine said he wondered "how long the liberty-loving Swedes in the Mormon Church would stand being priest-ridden." The gentleman hails from Illinois and evidently knows nothing of the Church and its members about whom he was so ready to make invidious remarks. If he would converse with some of the intelligent, "liberty-loving Swedes" of the "Mormon" Church, he would learn that one of the causes of their departure from the land of their birth was to escape the priest-ridden practices of the Lutheran church dignitaries, who exercised their craft and power so rigidly, and who endeavored to crush out the religious freedom they desired and which they have secured by coming to this country and casting their lot with the Latter-day Saints. This very love of liberty, which the Swedish folks, as well as all other enlightened people entertain, is a motive power in the gathering of the Latter-day Saints from the "four quarters of the earth." There is no bondage in "Mormonism." It is "the perfect law of liberty" promulgated by the Savior and His apostles of old. Mr. Brodine knew nothing of that which he was talking about.

Another objection to the "Mormon Conference" raised by the Lutheran priests was against "the unanimity with which the Mormon people transacted their business." Mr. Bengtson, who made it, said he hoped "the Lutherans would never get in the way of doing so." The gentleman would do well to read the 17th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John; and further, the exhortations of the Apostles as recorded in the new Testament, that the Saints "be joined together in the same mind and the same judgment;" that they "avoid contentions;" that they come to a "unity of the faith;" that there be "no disputations among them," etc.

But then, the gentleman has been so accustomed to the jarings and disputes and wranglings and lack of unity that prevail throughout latter-day Christendom, that the "unity of the spirit" which is a mark of the operation of the Holy Ghost is a strange thing to him, and he cannot either understand or appreciate the joy and the blessing of such union. Instead of speaking against it, he would have done well to advise his hearers to strive to pattern after the brotherly love and unity to be found among the Saints of God, both of former and of latter days.

We notice in the report of the Lutheran conference that "five infants were baptized." Lutheranism is supposed to be based entirely on the Holy Scriptures. There is no claim in it of direct revelation or anything in the nature of it since the Apocalypse of St. John. Where will he find in the New Testament any authority to baptize infants? And where will he find any other baptism therein but that of immersion? Talk about "husks!" The term is strictly applicable to that which the Lutheran priests dealt out to their followers.

Christ blessed little children, and said "of such is the kingdom of heaven." Baptism, according to the New Testament, is "for the remission of

sins." It is "the that believeth and is baptized" that shall be saved. Baptism clearly follows faith and repentance. The sprinkling of infants is an invention of man's. It never came from God or by His inspired servants. It is one of the "husks" without a particle of nutriment or vitality for the soul, and is an abomination in the sight of the Almighty.

We make this brief response because of the attack made by the Lutheran priests, who partake of the spirit of those intolerant members of their priesthood in Sweden, who strive to prevent religious liberty among the people, and to put in dungeons the Elders of the Church of Christ sent forth by divine authority to proclaim the Gospel of the Kingdom. If they would mind their own business and attend to their own affairs and leave other people's faith and doctrines and worship alone, they might be viewed with some respect. But when they go out of their way to exhibit their ignorance, and vent their spleen against that which has come into the world to spread light and truth and liberty to all nations, they expose themselves in their true character as the hirelings of the latter days, to be classed among the Pharisees and hypocrites of old who were so scathingly denounced as "the Saviors of mankind."

STILL QUAKING.

According to advices from Sydney, N. S. W., the seismographs at that place recorded an earthquake on last Tuesday. So violent were the vibrations that the government astronomers believe there was a disturbance somewhere, eclipsing the disaster at San Francisco.

The London Daily Mail says a similar record was made by the seismograph in John Milne Observatory on the Isle of Wight, and a dispatch from Goettingen, Germany, says the seismograph at the observatory there registered a powerful earthquake 14,000 miles distant from that town. The vibrations lasted two hours.

According to these concurrent testimonies there must have been a violent disturbance of the strata of the earth's crust somewhere, the extent of which must have been considerable, since seismographs 14,000 miles apart recorded it. But where did it occur? Perhaps in a place covered by the ocean. Perhaps in some uninhabited spot, where no human being witnessed the phenomenon.

The important fact is that the earth is still trembling. The forces of nature are not at rest. The "testimony of earthquakes" is still being given to the nations, as a reminder of the instability of all earthly things, and the necessity of possessing that which endures for ever.

PENSION FIGURES.

The report of Pension Commissioner Warner for the year ending June 30 last furnishes some very interesting figures. At that date there were still 955,971 persons on the pension rolls. The maximum was reached January 31, 1905, when the total was 1,044,194. The supposition of the Commissioner is that the decrease on account of death will be greater during the present year than any previous period of twelve months.

There is still, we are told, one Revolutionary War widow on the roll. The number of widows from the war of 1812 decreased from 778 to 669. The greatest number of beneficiaries of the pension laws are from the Civil War, the survivors totaling 684,608. There were 579 helpless children of Civil War veterans on the roll. The increase in the pension rolls is chiefly on account of the addition to them of the names of widows. The number of deaths of this class was 11,268, but the number of original applications granted was 16,939.

In point of numbers the pensioners of the Spanish war come next to those of the Civil War. The total at the close of the fiscal year ending in 1905 was 20,491, and this had increased to 22,421 by the end of the last fiscal year. The increase is noticeable in all the more important classes—invalids, widows, minor children, mothers and fathers, and it may continue for many years, furnishing another proof of the bad economy of war. Wars do not pay. If the results gained by the conflict with Spain had been obtained by peaceful means—as they could have been under a compulsory arbitration law—the American people would not have been under the necessity of providing for war invalids, and others, for an indefinite number of years.

RACE PREJUDICES.

Conferences, it is said, are being held between leading white men and negroes at Atlanta, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties that recently culminated in a race war in which many persons were brutally murdered. This is all right, as far as it goes. It is possible that a better feeling between the races can be engendered by representative men coming together and reasoning with one another. And nothing should be neglected, that promises to eliminate the crime of negro-murder from the American public life.

Unscrupulous newspaper writers are, however, charged with having inflamed the Atlanta mob to the late riots. And these charges seem to be well substantiated. The grand jury of Fulton county investigated the occurrence, and made this presentation: "Believing that the sensational manner in which the afternoon newspapers of Atlanta have presented to the people the news of the various criminal acts recently committed in this county has largely influenced the creation of the spirit animating the mob of last Saturday night, and that the editorial utterances of the Atlanta News for some time past have been calculated to create a disregard for the proper administration of the law and to promote the organization of citizens to act outside of the law in the punishment of crime."

"And believing further that the distribution by the Atlanta News of sensational extras on Saturday night among excited men and boys greatly inflamed the crowd and promoted the formation of the mob."

"It is therefore resolved, That the sensationalism of the afternoon papers in the presentation of the criminal news to the public prior to the riots of Saturday night, especially in the case of the Atlanta News, deserves our severest condemnation; and we trust that in the interest of law and order in Fulton county, there may be

a cessation of such journalistic methods."

This being the case, it is evident that unless the newspapers can be induced to change their course, there is no hope of a better understanding between the races. An unscrupulous publication can stir up strife between citizens just as lying scandal-mongers can make enemies of neighbors who ought to be true friends, provided they are simple enough to give such mischief-makers a hearing.

It is a melancholy fact that race wars are still raging on this earth, long ago dedicated to peace and good will toward men. In this country the Mongolians and the Africans especially are the objects of strong prejudices. In Russia and some other countries, the Hebrews are regarded as sheep destined to be sheared and slaughtered. Germans and Poles are striving for mastery in German Poland. The hatred between these two is intense, although, it is not, properly speaking, race hatred, but the sentiment of the conquered toward a relentless conqueror. But it means strife, all the same. When shall the time come for human beings to understand that unless they accept the gospel of peace, strife will ultimately plunge them into barbarism?

The human family was well on its way to decadence, when Christianity raised its lofty standards and gathered around them the noble and honest of all nations, and inspired to new efforts. That was a mighty movement forward and onward, by which a large portion of the world was saved from the stagnation that had set in, and of which the Asiatic civilizations have, till but recently, been a remarkable object lesson. Any candid student of the now prevailing conditions in the world, must become convinced that we need some such interference from Heaven, as the establishment of Christianity was in the beginning of our era, in order to save that which civilization has gained during many centuries. Morally the world is in danger of returning to the level of Rome before it fell. The spiritual darkness is thickening. Even physical decadence is in evidence in many nations. A further honest study of these matters will convince the earnest inquirer, that the Prophet Joseph was raised up to give again to the world this much needed spiritual force, by the great truths he was proclaiming, and the acceptance of which means no less than new life, further growth and progress, in the love of God and of fellow-men.

Will Magoon measure up to the Taft standard?

Senator Beveridge declares that Cuba will be ours sooner or later.

In the ship of state the Taft rail seems to be about the most important piece.

Candidate Hughes may wear those shaggy whiskers that those who choose may beard the lion in his den.

Probably about the last thing some of the Cuban insurgents want is peace and an orderly government.

"We need to check the forces of greed," said the President at Harrisburg. They should not only be checked but put in stripes.

The chauffeur who runs people down with his machine and kills them is now called the chug-tug. It is a fitting name and could not be improved upon.

General Oushakoff is still in "hot pursuit" of his runaway wife and Lieutenant Essloff. Reversing the rule he will probably find more pleasure in possession than in pursuit.

"Al" Adams, the New York gambling king who shot himself a few days ago, was a direct descendant of John Adams, second president of the United States. And a great descent from John Adams it was.

An English physician declares that among his countrymen insanity is growing, and that it may become almost universal. Half a century ago Carlyle said, "Thirty millions of people; mostly fools."

It is suggested that the negro who was lynched at Argenta, Ark., was the wrong party and was innocent. A little thing like that makes no difference to a mob. In some parts of the country a lynching is always justified if the victim be but black enough.

Kansas City has recently had a notable celebration—the resumption of navigation between that city and St. Louis. For ten years, it seems, no steamer had run between these cities. When a steamer of the new service reached Kansas City it was greeted with a demonstration, brass bands, decorations and so on.

The statement of our Logan correspondent, that the city administration has now seen its way clear to reduce the cost of electric lights, to their patrons, to 10 cents a light, per month, we presume, is of general interest. It is calculated that the net revenue to the city will exceed \$5,000 notwithstanding this reduction in charges.

"At present if we were to examine the slaughter houses in England and France we would find them unspeakably filthy. They never have compared with American plants in sanitary conditions and cleanliness, yet those countries have seized upon this unfair issue and are making great capital of it," says Sir Thomas Lipton. For that he almost deserves the America's cup.

The dean of Westminster has refused permission to erect a memorial to Herbert Spencer in Westminster abbey. He says he must consider the limitation of space at his disposal and he believes that it is his duty to close the abbey against all who have not done the highest service to the church or the nation with the exercise of their gifts."

Yet England's pantheon is much outnumbered with the remains of those who never did anything for anybody.

Not those who prate most of patriotism are the truest patriots; not those who

continually talk of the flag love it best. That no display of the flag was made in the Tabernacle during conference is made the subject of carping criticism in a contemporary. The display of the flag in religious edifices during religious exercises is a most unusual, if not an almost unheard of thing in any part of the country. But anything that will draw attention to him is sufficient for the notoriety seeker.

MUCH-TRAVELED REDSKINS.

New York World.
A party of some sixty "traveling Americans" returned Monday from Europe, where they had been personally conducted by Col. William F. Cody. They had been three years making the grand tour, and found themselves no more at home in New York than in Paris or Vienna. For that matter, a band of Sioux Indians is almost as much of a curiosity to New Yorkers as to Europeans. The stage redskin of Broadway bears about the same truth to nature as the real blanket Indian of the western plains to Broadway's conception of dramatic fitness.

CARNEGIE'S CHANGED POSITION.

Detroit Free Press.
As if in further demonstration of the fact that Andrew Carnegie's wealth is the product of chance, not of genius, comes the report that he is seeking the opinions of school boards and other public bodies in Scotland "as to the best means of disposing of the part of his fortune which he desires to distribute during his life for the benefit of humanity." No doubt in the days of business activity Andrew Carnegie followed the rule that the way to do a thing is to do it. In the days of inactivity he inclines to the belief that the way to do a thing is to invite suggestions and eliminate all the bad ones to the vanishing point. Mr. Carnegie did not get rich by following such a fatuous plan. And he won't get poor that way either.

A LIVELY CAREER.

Pall Mall Gazette.
To a sturdy veteran like Mr. Bennett Burleigh it must be a most odd detail of life to be thrown out of a motor car and severely bruised. Motor cars are among the least dangerous explosives with which he has had dealings. Three times during the American civil war he was sentenced to be shot, and the same campaign saw him charged with "piracy." At Tel-el-Kebir he went over the trenches with the fighting line and helped to mend the broken British square at Tamlah. At Abu Klea, when Gen. Stewart had received his death wound, two of his fellow-journalists lay dead and he himself was injured in the foot. He led the little party which erected a barrier of biscuit-boxes to stem the leaden hail of the enemy. The French-Madagascar war gave him the opportunity of walking 200 miles, nearly naked, in the midst of the wild Hovas.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Pueblo Chieftain.
The short session of the Fifty-ninth Congress will undoubtedly be an important one in the history of the country, judged alone from the unfinished business that must come before its members. The most important problems that must be considered and solved this winter are contained in the following partial summary prepared by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript: The Smoot case; The Santo Domingo treaty; Isle of Pines treaty; Morocco treaty; Publicity in campaign affairs; Immigration restriction; Limiting the working hours of railway employees; Prohibiting campaign contributions; The ship subsidy bill; Retirement of superannuated government clerks; To make Porto Ricans citizens of the United States; Reduction of tariff on Philippine products; entering the United States; Revision of the copyright law; Chinese exclusion law; Codification of the revised statutes; Anti-injunction bill; Eight-hour law, and important changes in the postal laws.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Moral.
A boy who was cured of wickedness by a surgical operation has relapsed into his former evil ways because of a blow on the head, thus again showing what a mistake it is to knock those who are trying to reform.—Washington Post.

Synonymous.
Taft and tact are words that have nearly the same sound and exactly the same meaning.—Baltimore American.

In the Great River Front Scene.
Stage Manager—What the blazes made you let the leading lady drop in the tank?

Able-Bodied Supe (understanding part of "Dickory, the Dock Rat")—Well, I wuz a-holdin' 'er over wet, an'—look here! I don't kerred no stars w'en dey kits mixed up in deir lines. See?

"Why, what did she say?"
"She says, 'Unhand me villain!'"
Puck.

Fame and Fortune.
"That young physician is working hard."
"Yes," answered the veteran practitioner. "He is on the track of a discovery that will mean fame and fortune. He is trying to invent a new name that will make some old ailment fashionable."—Washington Star.

"Geordie, what is your father's occupation?" "He's a what?" "His occupation?" "What does he do for a living?" "Do? Fur a livin' ma'am? Gee! He's a plain clothes policeman wit, a pull!"—Chicago Tribune.

"And then, mind you," exclaimed Miss Passay, "he asked me if I wouldn't marry the first man that came along."
"The ideal!" remarked Miss Knox. "Don't those obviously unnecessary questions make you sick?"—Philadelphia Press.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the contents of the October Century, the article on "The Human Side of the Bear" is, perhaps, of most general interest. This is a personal narrative by Mrs. Anna Kussner Court, of her experiences in the polar regions while painting the portrait of the Russian Emperor. In the light of the growing interest in American art, Annie Nathan Meyer's record of "What American Museums Are Doing for Native Art" makes wide appeal. Dr. Robert Bennett Bean supplements his paper in the September Century on "The Birth of the Negro" by another on "The Training of the Negro," which is likely to attract attention. "The Dog Police of European Cities" is full of information and fresh interest; and there is the first account of The Japanese Pilgrimage to the Buddha's Holy Land, the writer, Count Otani, being the chief of the Buddhist cult in Japan. Langdon Warner's personal narrative of "Khiva from the Inside" is illustrative from photographs. There is plenty of fiction in the number, too. Demanding special mention among the pictorial features of the number are reproductions, one in color, of Orlando Rouland's dramatic paintings of Sothorn in Shakespearean roles, and reproductions of work by living American artists of note, four of these in tint. The editorial articles protest against the resort to violence in labor troubles; consider "How to Aid American Art," appealing to protectionists to support the movement for free art, as being disconnected with the general tariff question; and, apropos of election day, call attention to the fact that political demagogues and charlatans thrive upon the toleration of so-called

"good citizens."—Union Square, New York.

"Palliser's Up-to-date House Plans" contains over 100 new, practical plans of houses costing from \$500 to \$15,000. One interesting feature of the book is a list of working plans and specifications from which any one can get an estimate. The book contains 160 pages. J. E. Ordville Publishing Co., 57 Rose street, New York.

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