

his dealings, and passed away owing no man a dollar."

The career of Goudy Hogan, for he is here referred to, is typical of the success in life which many members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints achieve. In that sphere in which God has placed them to act for themselves, they display unalterable devotion to true and eternal principles rather than to the things which perish with the using; and the discipline to which they subject themselves places them at length beyond the reach of the troubles and temptations that afflict and destroy the children of men who reject the higher law of life.

In these days when so many men are deluded into the belief that the amassing of wealth or the acquisition of political prestige and power are synonymous with success in life, it cannot but be useful and encouraging to cite the record of a typical Latter-day Saint, and by a wise use of its lessons correct the strong delusions that are perverting the minds, judgments and consciences of men in our day, impelling them to choose and pursue that which will destroy rather than save their souls in eternity.

That man who has succeeded during his earthly career in placing his spirit and his body—and these comprise his soul—in most perfect accord with the laws and principles taught by Jesus Christ, is the man who has achieved the highest success in life. The political offices he may or may not have held, the political power and prestige he may or may not have possessed, the amount of this world's goods he may or may not have amassed, will not be taken into consideration in fixing his future status, for any other purpose than to determine what opportunities he has had in this world and the use made of them.

EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL HOUSES.

The "News" is in receipt of a letter from Elders F. R. Hayes and W. H. Petty, dated Florence station, McCracken county, Kentucky, in which is enclosed a newspaper clipping of an official communication addressed to the school trustees of the county by J. W. Hughes, superintendent of common schools for McCracken county, in which the trustees are instructed not to permit Mormon Elders to hold meetings in school houses. It was published in the Paducah News, and the first part of the fulmination is here reproduced:

"As there are quite a number of Mormon Elders in our county at present who are trying to proselyte and convert people to the faith of Joe Smith, I deem it my duty to notify you and ask your co-operation in preventing them from preaching in our public school houses, as they usually secure them from the trustees to hold their services in. Much discussion has come up in some of our districts over their preaching already.

"I desire to call your attention to sec. No. 6, Com. School Law, which says that no 'Sectarian, infidel or immoral doctrine' shall be taught in our school houses."

"I am of the opinion that Mormonism can well be classed under two of these heads. Sec. 73 places the charge of the school building, during vacation, in the hands of the chairman, and he is 'liable for any damage occurring on account of neglect.' I have incurred some little enmity on account of my action in this matter, but I don't care, as I believe that my stand will be endorsed by all law-abiding citizens.

"All persons that censure me for trying to prohibit the teaching in our school houses a religion which our

government, liberal as it is in religious freedom, has to restrict, are welcome to do so, as I know that they are weak-minded persons, who will see the folly of their ways, and when their Mormonistic frenzy has subsided they will become reconciled. Some few intelligent people are professing to believe in this doctrine."

The document goes on to attribute corrupt motives to those who receive the Elders, and speaks slurringly of the latter. It then proceeds with a criticism on the prediction of the Prophet Joseph Smith foretelling the war of the rebellion, in which an attempt, remarkable for its feebleness, is made to discredit that revelation, and concludes with a general denunciation of Mormonism as a religion that "should be kept out of our school houses."

Taken as a whole Mr. Hughes's communication is a remarkable document. It purports to come from a public officer and to be addressed to his subordinates for the purpose of instructing them in their duties as prescribed by law; but it is in reality a diatribe assailing a religion, and as an official paper is entirely out of order, and makes its author appear in a ridiculous light.

But if its purpose was to prevent the people from turning out to hear the missionaries, it is producing an effect exactly opposite that for which it was designed, for Elders Hayes and Petty say:

"We have been laboring in the county since January first, and are meeting with grand success, converting many and making hosts of friends. The action of the county school superintendent has caused a great stir among the people, and while the school houses are closed against us, the people have opened their houses and we are holding family meetings. The prospects for a greater work in the future look favorable."

"We are enjoying good health and the spirit of our labors."

The indignation the action of Mr. Hughes has created on the part of some of the people, and the curiosity it has aroused in others, will, on strictly natural principles, give the Elders access to a larger number of auditors than they could easily have reached but for the unwitting and unintended co-operation of that official. Thus do the enemies of the truth overreach themselves.

LOCAL NOMENCLATURE.

The Territory and State of Utah were named after a tribe of Indians, the Utes, that inhabited a portion of the region now embraced within the borders of the latter. Thus a well established precedent was followed, for several of the states in the Union, and any number of counties, cities, towns, villages, streams, mountains, etc., in the country, derived their names from the aborigines. In times past the name "Utah" has been objected to, partly because it was not very euphonious, but chiefly because of the degraded character of the Indian tribe from which it was taken. Efforts were made from time to time to change the name to "Deseret," and in the constitutional convention that was held in 1872, the name "Argenta" was proposed for the new state.

Other names were suggested on various occasions, but the usual difficulty of changing geographical nomenclature was experienced and proved too great to be surmounted; hence no change was made, and when the robes of statehood was assumed, the new member of the Union retained her old cognomen. But "Deseret" will remain the poetic name of this commonwealth

as long as Columbia will that of our country.

If there has been dissatisfaction with the name "Utah," there has been more with the forms of the nouns substantive that have been used to designate a native or resident of the State. "Utsonian" was coined by T. B. H. Stenhouse, but as a derivative it departs too far in orthography from its root to be satisfactory; the departure makes the significance of the word doubtful to a reader not already familiar with it. The meaning of "Utahnian" is plain enough, but this is the only merit the word has; it is long, awkward and unmusical, and is not well adapted for the purpose for which it was coined. The phrase "Utah man," though sometimes employed, is simply intolerable, a great objection to it being the necessity for changing it when the gentler sex is referred to, to "Utah lady" or "Utah woman," both of which phrases are utterly lacking in elegance.

Many citizens of this State, and especially members of its press, have long desired a better term than either of the above, and at length Colonel William Nelson of the Tribune, has come to the rescue. Some time ago he submitted to the "News" the suggestion that the word "Utah" or "Utahn" be adopted. He preferred the latter, and the Tribune lately has been using it. The "News" approves Colonel Nelson's choice, and his suggestion that it be adopted as the term by which to designate a native or resident of the State of Utah; and will hereafter so employ it. We understand that Colonel Nelson has communicated with other editorial writers in the State with a view to securing the general and uniform use of this word, and take pleasure in endorsing his action.

In this connection the "News" urges another verbal reform. In these days of hurry and electricity it takes entirely too much time to say "joint city and county building;" and the phrase is a great deal too long with the word "joint" omitted. Some persons speak of the costly structure simply as "the joint," but this phrase is too "slangy," besides being offensively suggestive. The phrase "joint building" lacks clearness and dignity, and is objectionable. What is wanted is an appellation, short but sufficiently descriptive, and the "News" invites suggestions from such of its readers as crave the honor of christening this magnificent building.

It would probably be necessary for the City Council and County Commissioners to take official action in the matter of giving a new name to the building in which they hold their sessions, because it is one which often figures in legal documents and proceedings, and requires to have an established designation. But no doubt the bodies mentioned would adopt by resolution a suitable name for the structure if one should be suggested. Who speaks first?

OBJECTION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

This is a world of compensations. There is in it neither a good nor an evil thing that is wholly without offset. Just after the public library gets fairly under way in this city, a writer comes along and asks, in the Interior (Chicago), "Are Public Libraries Demoralizing?" Under this query as a caption he says:

"For ten years or more I have not bought, I dare say, a dozen books, my excuse being that I have access to two of the largest and best-equipped public libraries in the country. I find the resources of these libraries adequate to all my professional needs; and, so far as mental pleasure is concerned, they are inexhaustible sources of entertainment. Yet, when I look at my own slenderly furnished book-shelves, and