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NO END TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

A friend in Mississippi writes to the Deseret News for some scriptural references to show that "the Atonement Priesthood is not done away with." We presume he has met with some of our "Christian" friends who declare that all priesthood ended with Christ, and that the Atonement Priesthood, particularly, ceased when the Messiah came as the son of Mary. By the scriptures, of course, he means the Bible and especially the New Testament. The revelations of the latter days, however, as contained in the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price, are also to be understood as scriptures, and being what is claimed for them must so be regarded.

The term priesthood signifies divine authority; that is, the right to administer in the name of Deity. This applies to the ordinances of the gospel as well as to the ceremonies of the law—that which was revealed through Moses. Under the Mosaic code the administration of its rites and observances was limited to the Levites and the direct descendants of Aaron, the brother of Moses. None others were permitted to officiate therein. Moses acted under a higher order of priesthood than that, even the authority held by Melchizedek and others. Jehoshaphat ministered under it, and outside of the line of the Levites.

When the Messiah came He officiated in the great High Priest, after that higher authority, and being of Judah He was not qualified under the law as a Levite or of the lineage of Aaron. Yet He was fully endowed with the right to act in all the fullness of the Holy Priesthood, having been divinely appointed. This is elaborately set forth in the Epistle to the Hebrews. It is there declared, not that the priesthood was ended, but that it was changed. In chapter seven the Apostle argues (verse 12) "For the priesthood being changed there is made of necessity a change also of the law." Christ did not come to destroy but to fulfill the law. After He offered up Himself as a sacrifice, to prefigure which the sacrifices under the law were instituted, there was no more necessity for them. But the ordinances of the Gospel had to be administered, and required divine authority, i. e., priesthood, to officiate in them so that they could be recognized on high.

Animal sacrifices were offered up long before "the law of carnal commandments" was instituted and the special rights of the Levites were conferred. And God authorized whom He pleased to officiate in them, without regard to family or tribe. The entire code of ceremonies given through Moses was for temporary purposes, the limitation of authority to a certain tribe also. When Christ came there was a change in the priesthood, for there was a change in the ordinances, and they were not confined to one land or race, but were to be proclaimed in all the world and be preached "to every creature." Baptism was for all nations and peoples who would repent, not being administered in the name of Deity, authority, or priesthood, was an absolute necessity for its divine acceptance.

God, who for a period and a purpose required one tribe only, as a rule, to officiate in that lesser priesthood which performed the rites of the imperfect law, did not divest himself of the power to confer it upon others when the change came through Christ in the gospel. Indeed He authorized men who were not of the lineage of Aaron to offer sacrifices, even when the Mosaic law with its limitations as to the tribe of Levi was in force. Take the case of Gideon as narrated in Judges vi, 26-8. Also that of Samuel in I Sam. vii, 9, 10, etc. That the priesthood given to Aaron and his descendants was to abide with them through all their generations for ever, was plainly declared in the law and circumstances showing this are described in the predictions of the prophets concerning the restoration of Israel in the latter days. See Malachi ii, 3, 4.

The priesthood is not only a necessity to the authoritative preaching of the gospel and the administration of its ordinances, but it is to continue and abide is the world to come. In this world, "no man taketh this honor to himself, but he that is called of God as was Aaron." In the next world those who are made "kings and priests unto God" will reign with Christ a thousand years and their priesthood will abide for ever. See Hebrews vi. When the Savior called and ordained His Apostles He said: "As my Father sent me, even so send I you." His Father called Him to be a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek. It is an everlasting priesthood. Therefore those men upon whom that priesthood is conferred, and who remain faithful and worthy, will hold it and exercise it forever. The lesser priesthood, called sometimes the Aaronic or Levitical priesthood, is a part of the higher order and ever continues with it and under its direction. This is set forth in the revelation of the last dispensation, and may be learned fully by careful reading of the Doctrine and Covenants, particularly sections 68, 84, and 107.

SAN MARINO.

The inauguration, the other day, of new senators, or presidents, of the republic of San Marino, reminds the world again of the existence of this little

republic in the Italian mountain fastnesses. It is undoubtedly the smallest independent state in Europe, and that it has managed to retain its autonomy in spite of all the political changes the Old World has witnessed during the passing centuries, is very remarkable.

The history of San Marino is said to date back to the 3rd century when a couple of Dalmatians took up their residence in that region. On account of the loyal assistance the settlers, in later centuries, rendered the victorious parties of the endless feuds that formed a feature of medieval politics, the independence of the little state was recognized. Napoleon I also decided to preserve this state. Perhaps its very weakness has been its salvation.

San Marino has less than 10,000 inhabitants, occupying a territory about 30 square miles in extent. The revenues amount to \$60,000 annually, and this is sufficient to support two presidents, a legislature properly divided into two houses, an army consisting of 500 men and 60 officers, as well as a cabinet and other officials.

The new presidents were duly installed, with all the ceremonies that belong to such occasions, and the governments of the world will be formally notified of the change. It seems that the occasion drew a number of sight-seers to the capital of the republic, especially from Italy. There were also a few tourists from England and America.

NO COMPROMISE IN FRANCE.

The French cabinet, it is reported, has arrived at an understanding as to what will be the attitude of the government in the enforcement of the Separation law which becomes operative in December next. What the conclusion is, is not stated, but it can be taken for granted that there will be no retraction on the part of the ministry.

This much can be inferred from the public utterances of the Premier, M. Sarrien, and the Minister of the Interior, M. Clemenceau. They have asserted that no step would be taken that would reflect upon the government. In fact, the attitude of both church and state seems to be one of estrangement. There is no disposition to reconciliation in evidence. If the enforcement of the law, the government functionaries say, involves the forfeiture of church buildings and other ecclesiastical property, so much the worse for the French Catholics, who have not been permitted by the Vatican to effect an accommodation.

The Pope is reported to be equally determined not to yield. To an inquiry whether some arrangement might not be made whereby French Catholics might be enabled to use the church buildings, which had been endeared to them by long association, the Pope is said to have replied that the whole responsibility for the confiscation of ecclesiastical property would rest upon the civil power. According to an article in the New York Sun, the Pope recalled the fact that in this encyclical he had been constrained to repudiate the so-called "cultural" associations prescribed by the civil power in France, for the reason that they would have embodied a violation of the fundamental principles of the canon law. He added that on precisely the same ground he had felt obliged to withhold his sanction from the substitute proposed by a majority of the French prelates. It was not for him, who had no power to remodel the basic canons of the church, but for the French government, to remove the obstacles to an accommodation. All it had to do, Pius X concluded, was so to modify the Separation act as to render it possible for French Catholics to form associations which the canon law would not forbid.

It is not difficult to foresee that there will be strenuous times in France, if the state and church are going to fight each other on this question. The closing of certain religious establishments and the forcible entrance of church buildings some time ago caused riots in many places, and furnished the sorry spectacle of a great public making war, in fact, upon defenseless women and feeble, old men. If the Separation law is carried out strictly, devout worshippers will be denied to enter the churches where their entire religious existence has centered for generations. Can any such radical measures be justified? We do not believe the French people will submit. It is dangerous to wound the religious feelings of any community. It is especially so, if the object is not manifestly just and good.

IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

The orders issued by Secretary Taft as provisional governor of Cuba, on the arrival in the island of Governor Magoon, furnish sufficient evidence of the peaceful intentions of the United States government. The decree proclaiming amnesty to all political offenders gives the insurgents an opportunity to lay down their arms and return to their daily duties. The order outlining the duties of the American forces in the island defines their position as reserves ready for service only in case the Cubans themselves are unable to maintain order.

To the United States it is important that peace should prevail in Cuba. The Cubans who naturally like disturbance, because they furnish them an opportunity of living by plunder, instead of honest labor, cannot be permitted to indulge in that kind of luxury. The investments of American, and other foreign citizens demand protection. American investments alone amount to about \$100,000,000. Over 4,300,000 acres of Cuban soil belong to Americans, and this is about 15 per cent of the land of the island.

The American tobacco trust is very heavily interested in Cuba. This concern is said to own 225,000 acres of tobacco lands near Pinar del Rio. The sugar production is also to a very large extent in American hands, the American interest in the total product of the island being estimated at about 23 per cent. The Cuban company, most of whose stock is held by Americans, owns the Cuba railroad, sugar central, hardwood timber and fruit lands, as well as town sites at many points along the line of the road. These facts establish the necessity for this country to place the Cuban government upon a solid basis, for the protection of American business interests. But it is not less necessary for the Cubans themselves

to cease wrangling, and pull together for their own benefit. A contributor to Appleton's magazine makes this clear. He calls attention to the fact that since 1889 the European production of beet sugar has exceeded the world's output of cane, and adds that "the struggle between beet and cane for supremacy grew into a contest between two continents, with the world's markets for the prize." Hawaii, through her connection with the United States was saved from commercial annihilation. The governments of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia poured billions in subsidies into their beet-sugar industries, drove sugar cane from their markets, and forced Cuba and Porto Rico to the industrial wall. The writer concludes that it is in the friendship of the United States that Cuba is permanently safe from the results of a continuance of this industrial warfare. If this is true, the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States must be of the greatest importance to the Cubans.

A brief resume of the history of American intervention in Cuba at this time, may be of interest. Palma was unanimously chosen to be the first Cuban president. He was renominated last year by the Moderate party, while the Liberals declared for General Gomez. Palma carried the election by methods which his opponents declared fraudulent, and great excitement prevailed. This was not allayed when Palma removed all Liberals from office. On the 19th of August last a plot to overthrow the Palma government was discovered, and Generals Vilas, Carlos, Garcia and Castillo were arrested, but General Castillo escaped and raised an army, as did also Generals Ferrer and Pino Guerra. Palma was quite unable to put down the insurrection. Life and property became more and more unsafe, and President Roosevelt, in a friendly letter to the Cuban minister, warned the factions that unless they concluded peace and maintained good order the United States would feel obliged to intervene, under the Platt amendment. Palma requested intervention. Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon were therefore sent to Havana as mediators between the factions and as investigators for the United States government.

Secretary Taft conducted negotiations for peace. His idea was for Palma to retain office until a new election could be held whose results would be accepted by the insurgents. But this did not seem to appeal to Palma, and he and his cabinet resigned on September 28. The Cuban congress was unable to elect a successor, and thus there being no government in existence, Secretary Taft issued a proclamation and took possession of the island as its governor. The arrival of Governor Magoon marks a new paragraph of this brief history of a Cuban revolution. We can only hope that the conciliatory policy declared by Secretary Taft will be followed out to the end.

Six speeches in one day is "too much talk," It is much easier to amnesty the Cubans than to pacify them. The automobilists who race with balloons should hitch their wagons to a star. The colonial furniture fad is dying out. As fads go it was a very good one. Mr. Rockefeller has begun to give interviews. It is much cheaper than giving money. Aberdeen university has made Andrew Carnegie a doctor of laws, not of orthography.

Senator Beveridge says that Mr. Bryan is a dreamer. Then he must talk in his sleep. It's a poor politician who carries his heart upon his sleeve for Jackdaws to pick at. General Oushakoff's pursuit of his eloping wife shows that he is a great long distance runner.

Government by a commission is not a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Chinatown is used to firecrackers but a bomb burst there yesterday, causing a great sensation.

Upton Sinclair is running for Congress in New Jersey. If he ever gets there he will find it a jungle.

Five terrorists were hanged in Lodz, Russian Poland, Tuesday. That means five reprisals at the first opportunity.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian anarchist, announces that he is going to return to Europe. "He never will be misused."

The contract for completion of the Panama canal is to be let on the e-plus-ribus unum plan—one from many to get it.

Those who talk so glibly of controlling the big corporations might learn something by practising controlling the tides.

Just at present San Francisco's greatest need is martial law to put down the footpads and robbers who are infesting the city.

Is Cuba going to pay the cost of giving her peace or is the expense to be a gratuity? It is a question that will have to be answered.

The President has directed that the Cubans put down disorders by Cubans, the American soldiers merely tendering their good offices. In other words, they are to act as referees and see that the rules are not violated.

It is now asserted that not one quarter of the population of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut is of the old Yankee stock. Yet in all probability the three-quarters is probably "something equally good."

Richard Croker has brought suit for libel against the London Magazine, an English publication. It seems somewhat late in the day for him to begin bringing actions for libels. When he was in New York the papers there said of him all the libelous things of which they could think, and he took no notice

of them. But in England and Ireland no such latitude is allowed the press in its comments on public men as in the United States. In this country too often newspaper comments on public men transcend the bounds of liberty of the press and are but license. The outcome of the Croker libel suit will be watched with much interest.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Everett W. Burdett in Moody's. The remedy for the manifestation of the spirit of unrest and discontent which is just now so rampant seems to be largely in the hands of the present private owners and operators of our public service corporations. As soon as it is generally recognized that their purpose is to give good service at reasonable prices, to treat the public fairly, to ameliorate and improve the condition of their employees, the sober-minded portion of the community will see the total lack of necessity for a change from private to public control of quasi-public business enterprises. They already realize that the waste, extravagance and inefficiency which usually characterize municipal public service in this country vastly exceed the profits which the general public pay in private corporations engaged in public service work. They also realize the danger of the further augmentation of the powers and enlargement of the functions of municipal corporations. They have heretofore looked upon municipal ownership as the lesser of two evils. But with the changed conditions which are already existing and will shortly become apparent even to the casual observer, they will settle back to their original conviction that the true end of government is to govern and not to exploit business enterprises.

RISE IN COST AVERAGES.

Baltimore American. It is not a surprising statement that is issued from the Government Bureau of Labor indicative that there has been a gradual and steady advance in the average cost of living in this country since 1890. The householder who has kept anything like a fair comparative estimate of market accounts during the period knows that prices have been gradually rising to a higher level. The farmer is also well aware that there has been an appreciable increase in his margin of profits on all sorts of commodities during the period mentioned. The cost of living generally, there is no reason to question, was as the bureau statisticians estimate, 17.7 higher during 1905 than during 1890, but if the ratio could be figured out with definiteness it would doubtless be shown that the general prosperity of the country was more than 17.7 higher during 1905 than during 1890. The cities pay more for their foods, but the rural sections are receiving very much more for their enterprise, and as the cities are dependent in more ways than one upon the rural sections, the situation balances itself to the general good of all concerned.

OBSTACLES TO ANNEXATION.

Harper's Weekly. It is at the same time true, though many Europeans will hear the assertion with incredulity, that we are very far from desiring to annex Cuba. It is indeed very doubtful whether a project of annexation, even though it should be advocated by President Roosevelt, would be sanctioned by both houses of Congress. The standstills, who have prevented the free admission of Philippine sugar and tobacco into American ports, would be far more vehemently opposed to the removal of duties on similar products from Cuba. Nothing but the abolition of such duties on our part, however, would sweeten for the Cuban the bitter pill of annexation. It follows that Mr. Roosevelt finds himself in a dilemma from which extrication will be difficult. The time may come when even he, who is near, when nothing but annexation will enable him to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the treaty of Paris and yet he is likely to find our Congress inflexibly resisting annexation except upon the condition that the island shall be treated like Porto Rico. That, neither the pride nor the pecuniary self-interest of the Cuban could brook.

JUST FOR FUN.

Lincoln's Quaint Reply.

A New York firm applied to Abraham Lincoln some years before he became president as to the financial condition of a neighbor. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows: "Tours of the 10th of March, 1861, I am well acquainted with Mr. Lincoln and know his circumstances. First of all, he has a wife and baby; together, they ought to be worth \$50,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth \$1.50, and three chairs, worth, say, \$1. Last of all there is, in one corner a large rat-hole which will bear looking into. Respectfully yours, A. Lincoln."—Exchange.

Regrettable Incident on the River. Much sympathy is felt with the short-sighted gentleman who, while lunching on the river, near Corning, carefully fitted a corkscrew into the plug of his boat and drew it in.—Punch.

Beginning Over. "Did I hear you say, old chap, that marriage has made a new man of you?" "That's right." "Then that wipes out that ten I owe you. Now lend me five, will you?"

And the Contract Isn't Always Binding. The booking of a singer's tour doesn't always depend on the volume of his voice.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ask Grandpa. This curious law prevails in France: A man under 25 years of age, whose parents are dead and whose grandfather or grandmother is alive, cannot marry without the written authority of both, or either of them.—Tit-Bits.

Two Drops. A Sheffield man, charged with drunkenness, denied the impeachment. "Wasn't I disorderly?" he said; "I only fell through a window." But there is no denying this, disorderly or not, he had a drop too much.—London Globe.

Van Dauber—How much do you pay a week for your board and room? Scribbler—Well, some expressmen charge me \$1 and some 75 cents.—Puck.

Ethel—What a finely chiseled mouth you have! It ought to be on a girl's face. Jack—Well, I seldom miss an opportunity.—Illustrated Bits.

Blanc—I met a woman named Noir the other day and wondered whether she was your wife. I don't know Madame Noir. What is she like? Noir—She's a woman of 50 who does not look more than 40, imagines she's only 30, dresses as if she were 20 and talks as if she were 10.—Pele Melle.

"I know how America was made," said the youthful prodigy. "North America is made out of solid stuff through and through." "And how about South and Central America?" asked the proud father of the prodigy.

"Oh, they are made out of scraps," Miss Johnson—"Ah come with a ace ob marryin' Abe Persimmons once!" Miss Johnson—"Yas, Miss Johnson—"Yas, if he'd had another ace, he'd ha' won a jackpot, an' if he'd won dat jack-pot, he'd had money 'nough fo' to get married on!"—Puck.

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