

EDITORIALS.

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, is the hero of the hour. The man who found Livingstone has crossed the African continent, faced innumerable dangers and appalling difficulties, made most important discoveries and triumphed where others have failed. He has been successful, therefore the world will praise him, and all civilized nations will delight to do him honor. But if fatal sickness had seized him, or some event had occurred beyond human control, to prevent the accomplishment of his object, his hardihood, perseverance, and indomitable courage would have counted for little with the multitudes who will now chant his praises.

Stanley started from Bagamoyo, opposite Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, November 17, 1874, with a company of three hundred natives, carefully selected. He was well supplied with all the necessities for the expedition, including a full outfit of scientific instruments, also a vessel in sections, called the "Lady Alice." After visiting the Albert Nyanza, surveying, navigating and passing around the Victoria Nyanza, and demonstrating that the rivers which feed these great lakes are the real sources of the Nile, he investigated the mystery of the Lualaba, which some geographers maintained was part of the Nile, and others the Congo River. He traced it, step by step, to its recognized position as the Congo, and showed that this great river takes its rise ten degrees south of the equator. He passed around the great Lake Tanganyika, followed the Lualaba along its course two degrees north of the equatorial line, and thence southward to its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, on the west side of the unknown continent, which he reached August 8, 1877, making the whole journey in two years, eight months, and twenty-one days.

The story of his travels, the obstacles he surmounted, the battles, numbering thirty-two, which he fought with the savages of the interior, the death of 186 of his 300 followers from wounds, fevers and ulcerated sores, the hardships incident to a tropical climate and the passage of more than 700 miles of a river with over thirty cataracts and dangerous rapids, and hostile natives raging along its shores, and his successful landing at the Congo's mouth, will be wonderfully interesting and will form subjects for startling *Herald* articles for a long time to come. While his discoveries, the particulars of his scientific observations, and the information he has gained of the tribes of the wilds of Africa, will be treasured by the various scientific societies as pearls of great price.

To the average mind Stanley's great trip, with its loss of life, expenditure of money and trials and dangers, will be a matter of small moment compared with its cost, and Ujiji and Zambesi, Kewang, Zoure, or Ikuta-Ya-Congo, with Uyugo and the rest of these African names, will sound to them like so much gibberish. But geographers and scientists will crown with honor the gallant and hardy explorer, who has disclosed to their gaze the secrets of a continent which has hitherto been, in the parts he has penetrated, a veritable *terra incognita*. Stanley's fortune is made, and his name will go down to posterity, shining with a glory akin to that of Park and Cook and Franklin and Livingstone, and other heroes of the world of adventure.

TURKS AND MORMONS.

We clip the subjoined from *Reynolds' Newspaper* of Sept. 9th. The inconsistency pointed out by that paper was clearly illustrated at the time of the visit to England of the Sultan of Turkey. The same papers which vilified Brigham Young and the "Mormons" because of their belief in and practice of a plurality of wives, had nothing but good words for the polygamic Sultan and his associates, who became the honored guests of the Queen,

and were feasted and fêted by the highest dignitaries of Church and State, and smiled upon by the titled dames and highborn ladies of the United Kingdom:

"We cannot expect that when our rulers have any pet schemes to carry that they will give much heed to grave matters which may have a direct tendency either to interrupt its progress or frustrate it altogether. The pet scheme must be realized at any hazard, and no event, however grievous and urgent, must be brought to light were such like to interfere with its successful progress. Indeed, the ruling classes possess but little sympathy for the people; and, as regards consistency of opinion, they do not practise it. They condemn a vice, for example, in one place and amongst a certain class, while they honor a worse vice in another place, and amongst a different class. Now the great leader of the Mormon body is gone to his rest. How the aristocracy loathed Brigham Young, his apostles, and their followers! And why? Principally, they said, because polygamy is made a prominent part of their religious system. Although of modern date, Mormonism has realized marvelous fruits—so far, at least, as social and political economy are concerned. Utah grew up into a flourishing city, free from the social vices that contaminate and destroy societies in Europe, while poverty, the blight of monarchical countries, entered not its gates. The Mormons are also remarkable for industry, thrift, and the virtues which most adorn a people. This fact is the more remarkable, as a large portion of the Mormon community originally belonged to Wales and a few English counties—people who sought to better their condition by fleeing from a country where the toiler may toil, if he happens to get the work, and the rich and knaves only prosper. Now, although the aristocracy detest the Mormon, yet how they cling lovingly to the Turk, whose system of concubinage is far more revolting and gross. But then the Turk is an aristocrat, whilst the Mormon is a decided democrat. Hence "Society" fondles one whom it knows to be a rogue and ruffian, whilst it denounces the other, albeit an honest man. Such is the conduct of a privileged order, whose ideas of morality are based upon the most sandy of foundations, and whose principles are not the result of reason and conscience. Brigham Young could, at all events, boast that there is not a pauper or prostitute in the Territory he practically governed. Is there a monarch can do the same? Princes such as we know of in this country would not perhaps care to live where the latter do not abound, or if they could not find them at home, would certainly seek them abroad.

OUTGROWING "MORMONISM."

A COMMON reason assigned by persons who have been identified with the Church for subsequently severing their connection with it is that they have "outgrown Mormonism." However frequently this may be asserted as the cause, it is never the real one. No person can outgrow or progress beyond "Mormonism," or the gospel of Christ, unless it be possible to advance beyond truth.

When a person asserts he has outgrown "Mormonism" he must either be dishonestly offering a subterfuge for the real cause, or he never had a correct conception of the theory of that system. Those who understand the true genius of that divine plan must be aware that it incorporates all truth, being a state of facts, or things as they exist.

Between science and the religion of the Savior, or "Mormonism," there is no conflict. Between some of the speculative theories regarding natural laws and their effects and it there are wide and irreconcilable differences, but the fault is not with "Mormonism," but with the speculations of theorists whose vagaries, devoid of a substantial basis or hypothesis, are frequently as thin as air. What we mean by science is truth demonstrated, and not theoretical opinions, which are full of uncertainty.

There is a great deal of ignorance

in relation to "Mormonism," and some of the most poorly informed upon that vitally important subject are frequently the most conspicuous in pretensions of knowledge in relation to it. Much gratuitous advice is thrown away upon the Latter-day Saints by that class. They write and speak their views upon "Mormon" faith and practice, and then point out the supposititious errors of the system. How often it happens that they impute belief and practice to the Latter-day Saints that the latter never had and never intend to entertain, and the indicating of the erroneous phases is therefore superfluous because of their non-existence, so far as the Saints are concerned.

Such people present a similar spectacle to that of a man fighting an imaginary enemy and expending his fury and energy in beating the air. The great trouble with such people is that they have never taken the pains to patiently and dispassionately investigate "Mormonism," and they are therefore very much at sea with regard to it. Upon most other subjects they display at least ordinary sense; upon this none. They would doubtless hold that to understand any other matter it would be necessary to give it close and persistent attention and study before they could master and make it their own, but they take barely time for a casual glance at "Mormonism."

Instead of repelling investigation of the principles of their religion the Latter-day Saints invite it, knowing that it is a grand, glorious and perfect theory; one which no man can, by any degree of intellectual advancement, outgrow.

Upon the general character of "Mormonism" there appears to be as much ignorance as upon one particular phase of it—its durability. Prognostications of its early extinguishment have followed it from its first establishment to the present moment, and these prophetic repetitions have been made in the very face of the fact of its steady progress, increase and advancement. These predictions are made by people who have no knowledge of the real nature of the system. Instead of collapsing, "Mormonism" marches forward majestically, though unostentatiously, outgrowing those who would fain imagine they have outgrown it.

"MORMON" PRESIDENTS.

THE New York *Graphic* of Sept. 13, contains a portrait of President John Taylor, which, though an imperfect likeness, gives a pretty good idea of his personal appearance. A brief sketch of his life accompanies it. The *Graphic* states that Brigham Young became senior Apostle, and thereafter President, by the mere accident of his having been born earlier than the other Elder. This is an error. Seniority of ordination and not birth determines position in the Quorum of the Twelve, and that position was confirmed to him by revelation, given through the Prophet Joseph Smith, January 19th, 1841, in which the following passage occurs:

"I give unto you my servant Brigham Young, to be a President over the twelve traveling Council." (Doc. and Cov., new edition, p. 406).

The *Graphic* copies in the same paper the following article from the *Cincinnati Enquirer* under the heading of "A Defence of Brigham Young."

"It is very little to the credit of the charity or the scholarship of this country to let such a man die with scant, ribald notices, when we spend industrious years digging up some dead Tecumseh or King Philip, whose squaws or scalps were equally profuse. These nomads never put up a brick or stone dwelling; they never resisted the introduction of whiskey, nor any other white man's vice; they had no jealousy of their women, and their religion at the best was a polytheism, about of the tone of the Feejees. Frenchmen have written respectful books on Brigham Young's kingdom, and the date is not far distant when Young will be considered here for what he was in spite of his conditions. He did not create nor prevent himself, but was the growth of causes and influences, and among them was that powerful influence of persecution, necessary to every strong agency. How much worse would a weak or

wicked man have been in his place than Brigham Young? For he had, in measure, all the opportunities of Nero, of Francis, of Francisco Lopez of Paraguay. His tutor Jos. Smith, was weaker and worse than Young, and he authorized the polygamy which Brigham practiced and respected as Abraham or Jacob. Young married few wives under all the circumstances. How many you and I might have married under the same circumstances, is a pertinent inquiry now. The Christian world was so much worse than Brigham that it always overestimated his family, making it about forty to sixty wives, and that, I suppose would be the average morality of men under the same temptation. Young was an excellent husband under those conditions, and had the respect of all his wives and children. The woman Ann Eliza was hardly an exception, and she would have devoted sixteen husbands to death. A woman who has consented to be the twelfth wife of an old man and then makes a traveling show of herself on that qualification only, is a very tough chicken. The natural relation of men is polygamous. That is proved by the way all the women watch their husbands. As the previous history of the world and nine-tenths of its present society supports this view, let us merely add that monogamy was a civil convenience before it became a religious inculcation, even in the New Testament. The economical and harmonious Greeks got it up, along with the Order in architecture, the Unities in the drama, and the Phrygian night-cap. Polygamy is the institution of nature; scarcely a savage tribe is found without it. Relapsing almost into savagery, driven from frontier to frontier, and finally to the alkaline plains beyond the Sioux, the Mormons relapsed to the marriage institution of the nomads around them and relied for its sanctity on the revelation of Joseph Smith. It is also alleged and believed among them that its introduction was a piece of statesmanship to make the men adopt and protect the superfluous women of the colony, who were greatly in excess. And Boaz said: "Who art thou?" And she answered, I am Ruth, thine handmaid; spread, therefore, thy skirt over thine handmaid; for thou art a near kinsman." This is from the book of Ruth, that Moabite widow who married the polygamist Boaz, and their grandson was King David. Such an exquisite story of polygamous life as Ruth is allowed to lie around among people and is preached from constantly, and yet we feel outraged that in the year 1862, when so much ignorance and pulp fanaticism prevailed in this country, a young man of thirty-one should have heard his preacher commend the example of Boaz, and did not feel indignant about it.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

MORE than a thousand women of America, who say they are "interested in the suppression of licentiousness," have signed a petition to Queen Victoria, for "such exercise of the Royal will as shall tend to the abolishment of laws," like the Contagious Diseases Act, which make an "unjust discrimination between the sexes."

We refer to this matter as an illustration of the exaggerated notions entertained in America of the power of the Queen of England. Persons who, it would be supposed, ought to be much better informed, frequently refer to affairs in Great Britain as though they were the result of the Queen's goodness of heart; or in criticising matters in that country adversely, express their wonder that "the Queen permits such and such things."

The fact is, the actual power of the Queen in the government of that country is far less than that of the President of the United States in this. The Queen is little else than a figure head in the British system, and her State duties consist principally of signing documents and formally opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament. Even her speeches are prepared for her by the "officers of the crown," and whether read personally or by proxy are well understood to be the sentiments of the Premier and his cabinet.

The real power is vested in Parliament and the Ministry; and even in a change of the latter, the will of

the Queen has really nothing to do with a selection, it is governed by circumstances and the temper of the two Houses of Parliament, the Commons, although the lower House, being far the most potent.

The royal will can effect nothing in the "abolishment" of any law, and the thousand ladies of this country have wasted time and paper in their petition. But then some people must have a hobby to ride which will attract attention to their names, and the mannish women who howl for masculine positions might just as well address ridiculous documents to Queen Victoria, as strut on public platforms and demonstrate their physical and mental unfitness to be "lords of creation."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the government telegraph office, in London, eight hundred women telegraph clerks work in one room.

When you receive notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, be cautious about taking those of the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa. A dangerous counterfeit on this bank is in circulation.

During the papal jubilee "His Holiness, the Pope," bagged the sum of 16,475,281 francs. That's enough to make a Methodist plate-passer's teeth water and his eyes protrude like bay windows.

The school superintendent of Winnebago County, Illinois, is a lady, who is said to have given excellent satisfaction as a competent officer, and is a candidate for reelection. That's right, give educated ladies a chance.

At Sidney, Nebraska, a few days ago an immense eagle swooped down from the bluffs, seized a young goat, and after describing a few aerial circles, mounted aloft with his prey. The proud bird was out of meat and thought he'd go at a kid.

In the *Galaxy* for October a writer, as a heading to an article asks the momentous question, "Shall the American Girl be Chaperoned?" To this question the American girls' mothers will answer by an emphatic affirmative. The girls themselves will reply "that depends upon who is the chap."

The *Christian Advocate* says "Methodism has taught mankind that the tools belong to him that can use them." Just so. The principal tools used by its representatives in these parts are a collection plate, a subscription list, and a tongue that can vilify the "Mormons."

The British and Foreign Bible Society are printing a new edition of the Scriptures, prepared by Canon Girdleston. It is in the style of one printed about forty years ago by a Pennsylvania preacher. The present versification is abandoned and paragraphs substituted according to the sense of the text, while the poetic portions are arranged in the usual manner of poetry.

The Russian army, just for a change of climate, will winter in Bulgaria. They would have preferred the neighborhood of Constantinople and the air of the Bosphorus, but circumstances over which they had no control prevented their journey any further than the Balkans. Whether their winter residence will prove healthy is quite a matter of doubt.

The charges of cruelty preferred against the Russian soldiers have been strenuously denied but, in the war song officially distributed among the Russian soldiers with the sanction of the Grand Duke Commander-in-Chief, there occurs the following verse: "Bear down upon the confounded Turks, and take no prisoners! They have skinned and impaled (the Christians) and burnt them alive. No quarter can be given to them." This is a literal translation.

The ridiculous charges against Governor Axtell have been dismissed. They were too silly to be worthy of investigation. Yet several newspapers took them up and commented upon them gravely, as though they were of the utmost importance. The reason was, it afforded them an opportunity to lug in the "Mormon" question. We believe Governor Axtell to be an honorable gentleman, and congratulate him upon the failure of his enemies to injure him.