

the valleys of the mountains preserved them from falling into the errors which with fearful rapidity deformed the churches that came under the immediate influence of Rome. And we, for this reason, find them when they appear on the pages of history comparatively sound in their doctrines and pure in morals, a remarkable contrast to the remainder of the Christian world.

Their name is by some, probably erroneously, derived from Petrus Waldse, their great leader in the 12th century. It should rather be derived from the Latin *valis*, valley, denoting the locality in which they lived. This view which is supported by their own writers has indeed been doubted by German critics, but as it seems to us, with very little ground.

Waldus is, however, the most prominent figure in their ancient history. He was a merchant of Lyons, but a man of literary attainments and religious fervor. He distributed a translation of the four Gospels among the people and exposed fearlessly the immorality and ignorance of the priests. This brought down a series of persecutions. Sanguinary wars were waged against them. Catholic mobs, led by fanatical clergymen, burned their houses, killed innocent men, women and children and carried off the fruit of their skill and industry. Notwithstanding all manner of cruelties perpetuated by their enemies, the sect refused to yield. Their numbers were scattered all over Europe and their doctrines were carried with them, undoubtedly preparing the way for the reformation and the victory of religious liberty which came as a result of the war between the oppressed nations and their tyrants.

The Waldenses are known to be a thrifty, industrious people, and North Carolina can be congratulated if they settle in that state.

GOD'S EVERLASTING MERCY

One of the lessons given to the Saints of the Most High at this time is that His promises are true, that His "mercy endureth for ever." That was the substance of the anthem sung by Israel when the most magnificent Temple of the old dispensation was dedicated; when the glory of Jehovah filled the building and even the anointed servants of the Lord stood awe-stricken at what they saw and heard. And that is certainly the feeling of the true Saints now, when the most magnificent Temple of the new dispensation, so far, has been successfully completed and accepted by the Lord. His promises cannot fail, but will be fulfilled.

Those who are blinded by their enmity towards this work stand amazed at the fact that the Gospel of Jesus has not lost its power. They had hoped that its progress could be drowned in the tide of persecution that rolled against it from its first proclamation. They were looking for a time when the Saints would become tired of battling for the cause of truth and the salvation of mankind, and lay down their arms. But instead of obtaining the realization of such expectations, it is found that

the Church rises triumphantly above all obstacles and the members rally round the great Captain of their Salvation, ready to do His bidding according to their ability. And the Lord blesses His people, now as formerly, when they sought His throne in humility.

The time in which we live reminds somewhat of the day of the resurrection of Jesus and suggests a coming Pentecost. At that time it was thought among those who antagonized the little faithful flock of disciples, that if they could only slay the Master, His work would come to an end. They succeeded apparently. Jesus was slain and His body laid in the silent tomb. But there came a resurrection, an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the Gospel was proclaimed as never before in power. It changed the world. Christ had not been sent to the earth to end His career on the cross. On the contrary, He was to conquer the world. "Ask of Me, and I will give Thee the heathen for Thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession." That is the promise of the Father to His beloved Son, and it shall be fulfilled notwithstanding His death on Calvary, notwithstanding the apostasy of the middle ages and all other apparent victories by the opposing forces.

When the Gospel was sent to the world in this age, it was accompanied by the declaration that it should never again be taken from the earth but should accomplish its divine purpose. This has been the guiding star of the faith of the Saints during all these years, a light never dimmed by the clouds. And is it not well to direct our hearts toward it again? It is safe to say that the Lord, in accepting the Temples dedicated to Him, has also accepted the people whose faith and work have erected them. And in so doing He has set a new seal to His glorious promise that the work shall never be overthrown. Realizing this, it is no vain imagination for the Saints to believe that the time is drawing near which an ancient prophet thus describes: "Arise and shine; for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. And the Gentiles shall come to thy light and kings to the brightness of thy rising."

UTAH AND MONTANA.

A Conference visitor from Anaconda Montana, favored the News with an interesting chat regarding the general situation in his neighborhood, some points being imparted that are quite interesting. Very few people outside of Montana, and we suspect that not all of those within its borders, have full comprehension of the immensity of the copper smelter at Anaconda. Not long ago some 2,000 men were employed in and around the works, but the number has, through the pressure of circumstances, been somewhat curtailed. Just think of what an army that is to be engaged in one department of an enterprise! Trains bearing ore from the mines arrive every hour of the day and night, each train consisting of twenty-five to thirty cars, all loaded to their utmost capacity. It is

the most colossal institution of the kind in the world, and the mines from which it obtains the material to work on are greatly ahead of the Calumet and Hecla of Michigan in point of productiveness. The amount of coal and wood consumed in smelting amount in cost every day to a small fortune. The ore is reduced to the condition of matte and then sent to Swansea, Wales, for refining and segregation, there being a varying percentage of gold and silver in all of it.

Now, when Salt Lake's refinery is in full blast, as we expect it to be before many moons shall wane, will we then be able to do all that is now done at Swansea, and if not why not? And if so, are we going to "corral" the business of the Anaconda people? These are weighty questions, and we trust the answers to them will be found satisfactory in every respect. It is a great thing to have a half-million copper plant within the corporate limits of this city—provided said plant in every detail shall be a thing of utility and profit. As a matter of ornament alone the money might better be spent in other ways. It is just as well to be understanding before the first furnace is fired and the first wheel turned in the works where the material to justify keeping the flames crackling and the machinery in motion is to come from. Perhaps Anaconda cannot handle all the crude ore taken from the mines in that vicinity, and if not we ought to get the residue here, as well as its copper matte for refining, separating and working up, but this seems at the best like a rather slender reliance for so huge and capacious an affair as our copper plant promises to be, and in order to realize to the fullest extent all that it is capable of producing for us a much greater supply of raw material than is at present visible will have to be procured.

This would seem to be an opportunity that Utah miners and mining men ought to take immediate advantage of. There is enough copper reposing in our hills to keep all the works of the kind spoken of in the world in operation for a long time if only it could be extricated from the rigid grasp of mother earth and dragged forth into the light of today. There is every reason to believe that the southwestern portion of the Territory alone could do it. There is a district in Beaver county embracing several square miles in which it would be difficult to burrow anywhere without striking copper ore of more or less value; the average is, however, low grade and for this reason more than any other it has not been profitable to mine and ship it. But this should be overcome when we have reduction works right here in our midst; certainly, if the ores should average a given percentage in order to justify the exploitation of them now, they ought to yield a profit then at one-half of such percentage, while the vastness of the deposits and the apparent depths to which they extend render them practically inexhaustible. In addition to this, the St. George company which has previously been spoken of in these columns, is in possession of ledges whose richness in places is well-nigh fabulous, the ore running as high in