DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 526.

RULES FOR VOTERS.

With the nomination disposed of, the balloting comes next, and we again present those general rules for the guidance of voters:

1—If you wish to cast a straight party ballot, put a cross in ink in the blank square to the right of your party emblem, and make no other mark.

2—If you wish to make any change whatever from a straight party ticket, do not make any mark opposite either party emblem.

3—When you do not vote a straight ticket but pick your candidates, put a cross in the space at the right of each candidate you wish to vote for, and make no other mark on the ballot.

4—You do not vote directly for President and Vice-President, although the names of candidates are on the ticket; you vote for electors on the State ticket, choosing those of the party whose presidential candidates you wish to support.

By following these rules you will have no difficulty whatever in having your ballot just as you want it to be.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND GOVERNMENT.

In the West the remarks of President Cleveland are not received with as much favor as they might be or as they sometimes deserve, because of his attitude on the silver question. But notwithstanding his financial views, the President often gives some sound advice and advances fundamental doctrine which it would benefit the whole nation to heed. This was the character of much that he said on Thursday last at the sesquicentennial anniversary of Princeton university. There he President stated that when the excitement of party warfare passes dangerously near the national safeguards, when popular discontent and passion are stimulated perilously near class hatred or sectional anger, when selfish interests prevail and the people are being alienated from the path of duty, he would have the influence of the educational institutions at the land "on the side of religion and morality," and "would have those they send out among the people not ashamed to acknowledge God and proclaim His interposition in the affairs of men, enjoining such obedience to His law as makes manifest the path of national perpetuity and prosperity." And he added: "I believe it is not a superstitious sentiment that leads to the conviction that God has watched over our national life from its beginning. Who will say things worthy of God's regard and historic care are unworthy of the touch of the Hand and test of men?"

No truer sentiment or more timely advice ever was uttered by any President of the United States than this admonition to look to the Almighty for guidance in state affairs. This nation was raised up by divine power, and by that power alone can it stand. When the people reach a point that they will not acknowledge God and proclaim His interposition in the affairs of men, enjoining obedience to His law for national prosperity and perpetuity; when they abandon the conviction that the Almighty has watched over our national prosperity, and come to the conclusion that they have not needed and do not need Him, then the days of this nation are numbered; for the Almighty will establish His power and require the recognition of His authority in this land first and foremost among all the nations of the earth in latter times.

WANTS TO KNOW THE TRUTH.

In a letter from Ozark, Missouri, W. S. Anderson asks the News to inform him whether the Saturday Sabbatarian Church in Utah are connected with the same organization as that presided over by Joseph Smith at Lamoni, Iowa, whose members call themselves Latter-day Saints. He also inquires whether the Temple in Salt Lake City is open to everybody. Mr. Anderson further states that he has been informed that the "Salt Lake Mormons" believe certain revelations, which he enumerates, will be lost to mankind for ever, which shows some in step for the Gospel of Christ, he would like the News to give him the information he desires. There are some other inquiries in the letter, pertaining to the doctrines taught in the Bible, which it would take more space than could be allowed an ordinary newspaper editorial reply to, and its response to these some Church literature relating thereto has been forwarded.

To the first question named here the News will state that the Latter-day Saints residing in Utah, referred to in another part of our correspondent's letter as the "Salt Lake Mormons," are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which Church was organized April 6, 1830, by the Prophet Joseph Smith, under the direct command of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, whose Church it is. He is its Founder, and signs and it as stated, were to be overthrown or thrown down, but to remain in its work relative to preparation for the second coming of the Son of Man. The Prophet Joseph Smith was martyred June 27, 1844, in Illinois. The Church continues to be organized condition, and yet remains so, for it does not depend for its existence upon the life of man. The Lamoni church, which has no prefix "Mormon" to its name, was organized some thirty years after the Church which we thought fair existence on earth in 1830, about sixteen years after the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and while the Church of which he was the first Prophet and President was in full and active organization and operation. For the sake of illustration it may be remarked that there is no more connection between the Lamoni church and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints which was organized April 6, 1830, than there is between the Presbyterian Synod, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal churches, or between them and that which acknowledges its presiding officer in the pope at Rome.

Regarding the second inquiry of our Ozark correspondent, the reply is that the temples in Utah are open to all members of the Church in good standing. They are not designed for general public meetings. The large Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, which is the place where the General Conferences of the Church assemble would hold none, and is also the place of divine worship for the Saints in this city on each Sabbath afternoon, is open to the public, and a free invitation is extended to everybody to attend. So with all the Stake tabernacles, assembly halls, and ward meeting houses, which are scattered by hundreds throughout these valleys. The general meetings, sacrament meetings, prayer meetings, and last meetings of the Saints all are open to any who desire to come and hear the word of the Lord. The general assemblies of the Saints for divine worship are not held in the temples, which could accommodate only a very small percentage of them in such a capacity.

As to the doctrines recited in the letter, it is plain Mr. Anderson received his information from enemies of the Church, who attribute to it views it never entertained, and misstate others so that there is no resemblance to the truth. The doctrines believed in by the Latter-day Saints are those which were taught by the Lord Jesus and His duly commissioned servants, no more and no less. These are the doctrines of the Bible which the professed Christian world recognizes as the word of God. The Saints today are not under the Mosaic law, but under the higher law, the fullness of the Gospel of Christ, which fullness was revealed by Him to His disciples in the meridian of time, and to Adam, Enoch, Noah, Abraham and others, and has been restored to earth in this the dispensation of the fullness of times, through the revelations of the Lord to the Prophet Joseph Smith. As to their divinity, the test of the national Apostles' day is the test in this day when Apostles again are among men: If any man will do the will of the Father he shall know of the doctrine, and the witness thereof shall come from the Lord.

TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION.

Eminent characters of the country have from time to time been quoted in favor of gold monometallism. A popular Chicago divine, Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, has come out with a declaration in favor of the other side. In an interview with a newspaper representative the other day he said in substance that there are two sides to this, as to all other questions. Men who deal in money and study the subject from the money side naturally want dear money. On the other hand those who work with materials in property want this to be dear, and it follows that when money is dear property is cheap. This is a workingmen's one, and if it is not settled now, it will have to be settled four or eight years hence. We may move along by compromises, I a reversed gold mean argument, but the only remedy is in restoring the pre-half of the world's money that has been demonetized. We and other nations must come back to a bimetallic basis.

The figures in support of this view are given as follows: There are only $7,500,000,000 of gold and silver coin and bullion in the world. The manufacturing interests of this country alone are stated to 1890 to $8,000,000,000, or two billion dollars more than the entire money supply of the world. When to this is added the agricultural and all other interests of the country, it is probable that the whole money supply of the world now and represent more than ten per cent of the property of the United States. In this fact we see the cause of the crisis and look for it but to be not sometime, either now or later.

Probably never since before the days of the war has there been an issue before the people in which all classes are so deeply interested as in the issue now at the elections. There is no reason to doubt that on both sides are honest men and women, inspired by noble motives and excellent sentiments. They have given their best efforts, their talents, their study to find out the right path in the matter, and yet the result is a divergence of opinion, highly discouraging perhaps to those whose greatest concern is to obtain only the truth. Is there not in this fact a demonstration of the fallibility of human intellect to solve satisfactorily even the more intricate problems of the state, let alone questions regarding eternity? Some of the ancient statesmen were not ashamed of seeking divine wisdom and inspiration, in order that they might be preserved from error in judgment and have power to discharge their public duties. They were rewarded with knowledge and understanding, and the people prospered. It is a sound doctrine that teaches the nations of the earth to turn to the Lord and to humbly supplicate Him for guidance in all their affairs. And this will yet be done, if that portion prophecy is to be fulfilled concerning to which the kingdom of the Lord will go forth upon the earth and the tribes of the house of Israel receive it.

WHAT IT MIGHT MEAN.

The statement of Thomas Watson, of Georgia, Populist candidate for Vice-President, that the presence of Arthur Sewall's name on the Democratic national ticket is "a menace to the election of Mr. Bryan," might be made more considerable in the event of certain results from the next election. If McKinley were to fall short of a majority in the electoral college, and should get 225 votes, there would be 224 votes for Bryan, as the matter appears now, on the regular nomination. By the distribution of electors on the basis electoral tickets, in which Utah is included, it is reasonably certain that of the 224 votes the Populists would have about 45. This number, or a portion of them, holding the balance of power, would say to the Sewall electors, "Give us Watson and we will let you have Bryan; but no Watson, no Bryan." This is where Mr. Watson's statement gets its force. If the electors pledged to him should assume determinedly the position stated, then if the Sewall electors would not accede to the demand there would be no choice for President, and the House of Representatives probably would select McKinley. On the other hand, if the Sewall electors accepted the terms, then a Georgia Populist would be Vice-President, and in the event of the death of Bryan would become President. While it may not be probable that such a situation may be developed, still it is quite within the range of possibility, especially in view of Watson's attitude, in which a goodly portion of his party electors may be looked upon to stand by him. Politics brings peculiar combinations and well it makes strange bedfellows.

EX-SENATOR CRIPP.

Friday evening's News contained the announcement of the death at Atlanta, Georgia, of Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the national House of Representatives, and one of the foremost men of the nation in political matters. The sad tidings was not expected here, as but few knew of the serious illness of the eminent Georgian. Judge Crisp was fifty-one years of age and a native of Sheffield, England, from which place he came to this country in early life. As a young man he espoused the cause of the South in the late civil war, and achieved prominence in that side in the contest. His quiet, genial manner and superior ability brought him forward in his profession of the law and in politics, until he was given a place in the House of the national legislature as a Representative from Georgia, and in that body he was accorded the distinction of being its presiding officer during the session of 1894-5.

His career there won for him the high esteem of his associates, independent of political preference. He was a staunch Democrat, and on the financial area upheld the policy of free coinage; and it was agreed that he was to be the next senator from Georgia, notwithstanding the serious nature of the illness which has affected him for several months past. But the interposition of death has decided otherwise, and has carried into the great beyond another citizen of the Republic who was distinguished in public life and highly esteemed and believed in the home state.

INQUIRY AS TO VOTING.

W. Taylor Jr. writes from Fernon, Emery county:

Suppose a man makes his X mark in the column of the Democratic party, but in the select ballot, which he makes in order to vote Democrats on the ticket, and "scratch" Fitzgerald, if a man wants to vote for the Democratic candidate for President, Vice President and Representative, should he vote for Democrats commissioners in this county, and how?

If a man wants to make his X next to the emblem of any party and then scratch some or another party ticket he would be very foolish, for he would thus destroy his vote. If he does not want to vote a straight party ticket, without change, he should leave the party emblem alone; if he starts to scratch and mixed candidates for it. We advise the particular voter not to attempt to vote a straight party ticket, but to make