

to add to this collection of books and to establish a department of Mormon history in the Historical society, to be the most complete of its kind in the world, so that scholars from all parts of the globe may know where to find reliable information concerning this marvelous people. Among the works now donated as a nucleus are, History of Utah, by Bishop Whitney; the Book of Mormon; Life of Joseph Smith, by George Q. Cannon; Autobiography and Life of Parley P. Pratt; a series of pamphlets on the Doctrines of the Gospel, by Orson Pratt; a Voice of Warning; Key to Theology; Spencer's Letters, and Sacred Hymns and Scriptural Songs.

Speaking of the Mormons, Col. Hopkins says they are a wonderful people of whom the world knows but little except by misrepresentation. "When the calm, dispassionate observer studies their history, sees the marvelous results of their forethought, labor and industry, he can but admire a people who, despite their shortcomings, have plowed and tilled a wild territory until now it has become a veritable garden of the gods." Utah, he continues, is one of the finest places for man to live in, its climate, soil, scenery and natural resources making it an ideal country. The people are kind, generous, hospitable, industrious, frugal and sagacious.

He then goes on to describe our magnificent Temple, our Sunday schools and religious services. "I have heard as fine orthodox sermons preached in Great Salt Lake City by Mormon Elders as I ever heard preached in even the City of Churches; sermons, too, that were not restricted to latitude or hampered by conventionalities. You would only know that they were Mormon when the speaker incidentally referred to the Prophet."

After having paid hearty compliments to Hon. George Q. Cannon and to other early settlers of this Territory, he describes the scenery that here charms the visitor and enumerates some of the numerous resources of the country.

On the Book of Mormon he says: "It does not in any sense take the place of the Bible with them. It would interest students, especially of American archeology, to read this Book of Mormon thoroughly and attentively. It professes to account for things otherwise unaccountable in the ancient civilizations of this hemisphere; it portrays the origin and experiences of the old peoples here; it recites the rise and fall of ancient dynasties and republics, and it also gives an account of the final extermination of the white or superior race at the hands of the Lamanites, or, as they are moderately called, the Indians. To the best of my recollection, Dr. Le Plongeon, the archeologist and scholar, who is also a resident of Brooklyn, has made some astonishing discoveries, which coincide with the record set forth in the Book of Mormon."

Thus, all through the article, in a broad-minded, kind and fair spirit, Col. Hopkins endeavors to enlighten eastern newspaper readers on the subject of Utah and Mormonism.

Although the part which the Mor-

mons were tried in many ways, they looked forward to a time when they would be better understood and appreciated, because they knew that truth and integrity and faithfulness would outlast misconceptions. The interview, of which the above is a very imperfect sketch, is one of the numerous indications that such a time has come. There is already a demand for real knowledge as to the work and hopes and aspirations of the Saints, and the effort made to meet this demand by placing at the disposition of the public in a scientific institution a collection of authentic literature is certainly as timely as it is commendable.

The success of the Mormons in these valleys is generally ascribed to their wisdom and industry; and while this is to some extent correct, it is not less true that all the achievements of the Saints are, primarily, the results of their faith in God and their determination to do His commands. Their victories over difficulties and their marvelous progress will continue just as long as they remain true to principles of truth and righteousness. And to demonstrate this fact to the world is undoubtedly one of the sacred duties of the Saints at the present time.

CHICAGO'S MIRACLE WORKER.

The NEWS has previously referred to the claims and pretenses of one Rev. Dowle, of Chicago, who for some time has carried on a "healing home" in that city, where, he alleges, divine power is manifested in behalf of suffering mankind. His methods always appeared suspicious, not to say anything worse, but now comes a story which, if true, exposes the real nature of the institution. The substance of the incident, as related by a Chicago paper, is that a young woman named Annie Larson, of Le Roy, Wis., was pulled out of the lake at Jackson park after a desperate attempt to commit suicide. She was unconscious when rescued and was taken to the Hyde Park police station, where she was given proper medical attention.

This girl has been slowly growing deaf for several months and was induced by one of Dowle's canvassers to come to Chicago and be cured by divine power. She did so, fully believing that the reverend gentleman could perform miracles. Dowle's exorbitant charges soon exhausted her small savings. As they dwindled away she secured work as a domestic in order to earn enough to satisfy Dowle's insatiable demands and to keep her from starving. "Every time I went into the meetings," she said one night, pathetically, "Dr. Dowle would ask me to help pay for some kind of court expenses he had incurred, and in the hope of securing some sort of relief I always gave what I could, generally a dollar." At last the poor girl realized that Dowle was a fraud, that he had secured all her money and had given her nothing in return. Friendless and half frantic, she went to the lake, intending to end her earthly troubles.

It is claimed that this is only one of many similar incidents, and it is no wonder if the indignation of an enlightened public is aroused. All over the country "divine healers," "mag-

netic healers," "hypnotic healers" and others sound their fame, in person or through agents. Upon investigation they are generally found to be frauds, trafficking in the gullibility of their fellowmen, and deserve contempt. But most despicable of all is the fakir who pretends to act as an emissary of Deity, while aiming only at the money of the sick whom misfortune may throw in his way. To such a one it may justly be said: "Thy silver perish with thee, because thou hast thought to obtain the gift of God with money."

Everyone endowed with a divine mission and in possession of power from on high will give freely, as he has received freely, because he loves his fellowmen and desires to bless them. It is in the unmistakable interest of the temple in the wilderness to make religion, in whatever form, the road to worldly possessions.

CANVASSERS AND REGISTRARS.

The registration officers in Salt Lake City and County report some experiences that are interesting, at least from one standpoint, although unpleasant and tending to interfere with the discharge of their official duties. One class of these is in connection with the visits of canvassers of the respective political parties, who are collecting information for campaign purposes, and whose work, in many instances, has been mistaken, particularly by women, for that of the deputy registrars. In consequence, when the deputies have followed in the wake of these party canvassers, they have met many persons who insist that they have registered, when in fact they have not done so, but have only given their names to the party canvassers. Frequently it has taken long explanations to straighten matters, and these have not been always successful.

It should be understood by those eligible to have their names on the registration lists that unless they get them there through the registrars they will be deprived of desirable privileges. To have names placed on such lists, each person must subscribe to the required oath as to citizenship, residence, etc.; the mere giving of these items of information to an inquirer is not sufficient; the oath must be taken. It is required only by the registrars, and not by the canvassers; and every citizen should courteously reply to the registrar's inquiries on the subject, as he is merely performing a duty imposed on him by the law.

Regarding party canvassers, their visits are a usual and legitimate part of political campaign work. If those making the canvass are polite in their manner, there is no reason why they should not receive similar treatment, since there is no ulterior motive attending their actions. It is not claimed that in any case they have represented themselves as registrars; this conclusion has been arrived at by uninformed persons, who have not seemed to be aware of the fact that besides the registrars there are several acts of political canvassers in the field. It is to the interest of citizens that they be not hasty in disposing of the registrars before these have completed their work.