

of this may be seen by the fact that the total extent of land now under cultivation in the United States is less than 300,000 square miles. Dams can be constructed strong enough absolutely to prevent the spring flooding, retain the supply and feed it out slowly, as may be needed, all summer. We shall, by such works, not greatly surpass the engineering feats of the ancients."

AN EXTERMINATING ORDER.

FROM a dispatch that appears in our columns today, it seems that the Indian difficulty in Arizona has reached a serious and regrettable phase. The band which left the San Carlos reservation fired, on Wednesday, into a soldiers' tent located between the point last named and Fort Thomas. About twenty shots were delivered, but it does not appear that any damage resulted. The Indians took to the mountains and could not be found, and an order has been issued to the soldiers in pursuit to "exterminate" them.

No matter what the offense of the savages may be, this is an inhuman and a barbarous order, and should not be executed. It means that in case the victims are cornered no appeal for mercy will be listened to. It signifies that no quarter will be given. This amounts to murder and is a method to which no civilized nation can consistently resort. It is shameful that white men should, by promulgating and executing such an order, place themselves on a level with the merciless savage, whose ignorance and training form an excuse that cannot be claimed for his white and more civilized enemy.

ORTHODOX INCONSISTENCY.

A PREACHER named Daniel D. Torrey has lately been ordained and placed in charge of a Congregational Church at Worcester, Massachusetts. There is nothing remarkable in this bare fact, and it would not be worth special notice if it were not for another fact, which is that the gentleman thus honored was, not long ago, rejected as a foreign missionary by the denomination which now recognizes him as a home minister.

The reason Mr. Torrey was rejected as a heathen convert was because he hoped and thought it possible that in the next world the heathen who never heard of Christ in this world, might have an opportunity of hearing, believing and being saved. He did not affirm this. He did not declare it was taught in holy writ. He did not announce that he would preach this for doctrine. He simply thought it likely and hoped it would be so. This was deemed sufficient heresy to disqualify him for foreign missionary service.

Now, it may be that such a topic, or conjecture, or speculation on the part of a preacher is contrary to the dogmas of the religious body known as Congregationalists or "Independents." And therefore it may be perfectly consistent for that body to decline sending as a missionary to the heathen a preacher who entertains it. But this being the case, where is the consistency of placing him in charge of a home congregation? Is it possible that what is heresy for the heathen is sound doctrine for Americans, or that what is false in the Fiji Islands is true in Massachusetts? Or to bring it closer to the exact situation, that a minister may hope for the future salvation of departed heathen while in the United States, but must not indulge in such a desire or hypothesis in Congo or Hindostan?

It is very strange that religious leaders in the nineteenth century have such a strong antipathy against even a bare hope that there may be what they call "a future probation." It exhibits the effect upon the human mind of a dogma that has been handed down through a series of generations. It shows how blind to reason and truth and scripture, people may become through the influence of tradition. It suggests that if religious teachers trained for their profession can be so dense mistaken and foolish on one important doctrine of the Christian faith, they may be equally so in reference to others. And it proves to those who have been enlightened as to the divine plan of salvation, that such teachers are entirely without divine authority to expound the principles of eternal life.

The Apostles of Jesus Christ emphatically declared that there is "no other name under heaven" but his "whereby man can be saved." He announced, himself, with a double "verily," that "except a man be born of water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." These are fundamentals. They are essentials of the Christian creed. But there are facts which are indisputable that must be taken into consideration: First, millions upon millions of mankind lived and died before Jesus was born into this world, who never heard of Him and who were not born of water and of the spirit. Second, millions upon millions more have lived since His birth and died in the same condition. Reason asks, is it possible that a just God has condemned these countless hosts of "immortal souls" to endless doom, because they have not believed in something or somebody they have never heard of? Every soul unblinded by the horrible dogma formulated by

cloistered monks and celibate priests with warped and twisted minds, will answer no, it is not possible.

What follows then? Why either that the enunciations of Christ and His Apostles on this question were wrong, or that there are some means prepared by which the dead who have not heard the Gospel of Christ may have the same opportunities as the living. The first alternative cannot be conceded, scarcely even considered. What is there, then, against the second? Nothing but the notions which men professing to be ministers of Christ but having no more authority from Him to speak in His name than to represent or act for the Kings or governments of earth, have conceived or imbibed from others.

"There's no repentance in the grave Nor pardon offered to the dead"

is a modern conceit. There is nothing in the book from which the sects frame their creeds which announces that the Gospel of salvation can only be offered to people in the body. This is an inference which has been drawn by theologians from inspired writings which they have misunderstood. And, strange to say, they cling to their unreasonable and cruel imaginings, and either close their eyes to those Scripture passages which are to the very contrary or endeavor to explain them away.

For instance, the Apostle Peter (1 Peter 3 c. 18-20 v.) states, very plainly, that Jesus Christ, after being put to death in the flesh, went, by the spirit, and preached to "the spirits in prison" who were disobedient in the days of Noah. He further explains (4 c. 6 v.) that the Gospel was preached also to the dead, "that they might be judged according to men in the flesh but live according to God in the spirit."

If it were not for the narrow dogma that there can be neither preaching, nor repentance, nor mercy so men after this brief, earthly life—scarcely an instant in an endless, eternal existence, how clear, just, merciful, rational and delightful Peter's announcement and explanation would appear! It would harmonize completely with the doctrine that there is but one plan of salvation, that it is the Gospel of Christ, "the everlasting Gospel," and that His name is the only one whereby man can be saved. For, this being the fact of the one Eternal God, He in His justice and wisdom has so ordered it that this Gospel shall be preached to every creature, Jew and "Christian," heathen and pagan, Europeans, Asiatics, Africans, Americans, the dwellers on the isles, all races, all tongues, all tribes, of all generations, they being the children of the One Eternal Father of the spirits of all men.

"Man is spirit." He is, in his spiritual nature, "the offspring of God," therefore he must be spirit, for "God is a spirit" and everything be gotten is of the kind of the begetter. Jesus is the firstborn. He is our elder brother. He is our Redeemer and he became so by birthright and righteousness. A spirit can be taught out of the body by spirit teachers. It can believe, repent, obey, or disbelieve, reject and be rebellious. This life in the mortal body is but one step in the career of immortal man. But earthly ordinances can only be performed on earth. And as the birth of water is as much a part of the gospel plan as the birth of the spirit, (or Christ, himself, was mistaken) some means must be prepared whereby the ordinances unattended to by those who have died untaught can be performed by the living in their stead. To this the Apostle Paul alludes when he speaks of baptism for the dead. (1 Cor xv, 29.)

The sophistry, word-twisting and special pleading that have been resorted to by modern divines to explain that passage away, would be vastly amusing if they were not so deplorable. Taken with the text we have quoted from Peter, the words of Paul throw a flood of light on the plan of human redemption, and show that the All-wise Creator has provided for the salvation of every soul who will accept His terms and willingly submit to His sovereignty.

It does not follow, because eventually "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Jesus is the Christ to the glory of God the Father," that all will enter into the fullness of joy and partake of every gift and power of the redeemed. There are some who will be "kings and priests into God." There are many mansions in the dominions of the Most High. There are various degrees of glory. Reason and revelation both declare that justice will not give to all the same reward, even as it will not condemn all to the same degree and period of punishment. Some will be beaten with but few stripes, others with many. Some who were not forgiven in this world will be forgiven in the world to come. Others will have to stay in the "everlasting punishment" until they have paid the "uttermost farthing." Justice will only demand its own. Mercy will not be robbed a mite of its due.

One of the grandest of the many glorious truths revealed to the Prophet of the nineteenth century, Joseph Smith, is the doctrine of salvation for the dead who departed without a knowledge of the Gospel. It is one of the signs of his seership, a seal of his divine authority, a witness of his heavenly illumination. It is a godlike doctrine, as far removed from the contracted notions of orthodox theology as the celestial throne is from an earthly ash-heap. It is full of hope and joy, and not only promotes faith

but leads to good works, for it shows how the living may become saviors of the dead, and it scatters to the four winds the diabolical theory which makes Satan victor and ruler over the vast majority of God's sons and daughters, which has driven thousands into infidelity and which robs Christ of his glory as the Conqueror and Deliverer who has "the keys of hell and of death."

The revelation of this great truth to the Prophet Joseph is incidental to the opening of the "dispensation of the fulness of times" and fulfills the saying of the Apostle that "Jesus was given as a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." Let the Christian world read the Bible anew in the light of this revelation, and the wise and sincere will turn from their narrow creeds and rejoice in the liberty of a gospel that reaches to the lowest hell and soars to the highest heaven, leading captivity captive and carrying redemption for both the living and the dead.

COUNTING THE CREATIONS.

EVERYBODY not born blind has gazed with wonder upon the firmament at night, dazzled as much by the multiplicity as the brilliancy of the twinkling stars. Who can compute their number but Daity? What mortal could call them all by name? No man, unless inspired and illuminated as an Enoch, an Abraham, or a Moses, has ever looked upon more than a fractional part of the innumerable host, and no human mind can comprehend their multitude.

But the telescope has brought within the vision of the astronomer a vast number of shining worlds that cannot be perceived by the naked eye, and some advanced scientists have mooted the question of listing them. Dr. Gill, who has gained celebrity by his observations of the heavenly bodies, now proposes a catalogue of no less than two millions. This is a huge enterprise. It will require a full staff of competent measurers and computers, with offices and instruments all under the direction of a central bureau.

Dr. Gill estimates that the work would occupy twenty-five years and cost \$4,000,000. That would be two dollars a star. It would be a costly catalogue, but would be no doubt worth the money. But if it should be completed and accepted as correct, what an inadequate and insignificant table it would be, when the mighty groups and constellations and galaxies beyond the scope of the most powerful glasses man can construct, are taken into intelligent consideration! As well might mortals try to count the sands on all the shores of the seas of this and a million other earths, as to name and number the shining creations in the boundless ocean of illimitable and awful space!

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, AUG 6, 1888.

From Prison.

This morning Samuel Allred, of Spring City, Sanpete County, was released from the penitentiary, where he has served a six months' term for living with his wives. He paid the costs in his case, amounting to \$65. He will start for home this afternoon.

Broke Jail.

At Evanston, Wyoming, last Friday evening when Deputy Sheriff Snyder entered into the jail at that place with supper, two of the prisoners made a leap at him, forced him down, gagged him, took away his arms, watch, and about \$50 in money. They then left for parts unknown. As soon as the facts became known a posse was organized and a pursuit instituted. A reward of \$75 each has been offered for their capture.

In Cache County.

Albert Curtis caught a large badger in Logan, near the Union Mills, on Wednesday.

Soren Sorensen, of Logan, had the misfortune to get a portion of the top joint taken off one of his fingers at a saw mill in Logan Cañon on Thursday.

George Godfrey, of Clarkston, was arrested yesterday by Commissioner Goodwin on the charge of unlawful cohabitation and placed under \$1000 bonds to appear on the 13th inst.—Logan Journal, Aug. 4.

Burglaries.

The police today arrested a boy named Collin, son of ex-deputy marshal Collin, on the charge of having broken into Barton & Co.'s store and stolen three pairs of pants. Another lad, Oluf Anderson, was arrested for engaging in the same business. Two pairs of pants were recovered, the boys being caught in an effort to dispose of them at a second-hand store. The other pair was sold to a man, the consideration being \$2. As the garment was worth \$3, the man doubtless thinks he has made a good bargain, but the wisest thing he can do is take the pants to the City Hall, and avoid further trouble, as the officers have a full description of him, and know who he is.

On Friday night, Eli L. Price's store on East Temple Street, was entered and a quantity of tobacco and cigarettes taken. The thieves have not yet been arrested.

A Race.

This morning, when the Utah Central passenger train pulled out from Ogden for this city, a D. & R. G. W. train of three empty coaches also started. On the sandridge the narrow gauge train was in front, and from there on a pretty race was run by the two trains. The narrow gauge kept the lead, and in fact gained a little until Woods Cross was reached, when, to show what his iron horse could do, the Utah Central engineer opened the throttle of his engine and overhauled the "little gnat." After the D. & R. G. W. train had been left in the rear, it was noticed that a cow was on the track. Those on the U. C. train could see the other crew pointing the animal out, but not a whistle was sounded as a warning. Up to this time the sympathy of the spectators had gone with the narrow gauge in the race, but it was changed to extreme disgust when they saw the D. & R. G. W. locomotive deliberately crashing into the cow, and hurling the wounded animal from the track into a slough, pass it by unnoticed. Such unwarranted actions should be checked, and the engineer or conductor who does them is liable to penalty under the law.

Southern Notes.

If a building boom were to strike Beaver, we would be in a sad plight. We have no lumber, no lime, no brick, two masons and three or four carpenters.

A young man named J. R. Williams, son of Mr. David Williams of Greenville, has been suffering for some time from a felon on the middle finger of the right hand. The felon had taken such hold upon the finger as to cause the bone to decay, and on Tuesday last he had to have the member amputated.

Thursday evening quite a number of our citizens were somewhat amused at seeing Marshal Hutchings arrest a female Lamanite, who was somewhat intoxicated. She was taken to the county jail where she was left to pass the night between stone walls. She was liberated next morning.

Last week a trio of gentlemen were in this city representing an extensive and wealthy syndicate, and who propose to open the iron mines of Cedar before many days. One of these gentlemen has gone east to look up machinery, another west to report, the other remains in Salt Lake to transact such business connected with the concern as may require immediate attention, to receive and ship the machinery, etc., to the works upon its arrival. A branch line of railway is spoken of by these gentlemen, as running from Milford to Iron City. Contracts for coal from Cedar will in all probability soon be let; 10,000 tons will be the first amount required.

Henry Skinner, a lad about fourteen years old, and son of our esteemed townsman Horace Skinner, met with a serious and painful accident on Monday last. He was employed hauling ties from Beaver to Milford, and while on the road, about half a mile north east of Rocky Ford, it appears that a tie slipped, and being followed by others threw the boy from the load to the ground. He was alone at the time this happened, but soon after Mr. Nate Greenwood and Mr. Willard Hales drove up and found the boy beside his wagon with a serious cut on the right side of his head. At first he was able to move about, but soon after had to be helped. Just about this time the stage came along and brought the boy to this city. Dr. Christian made an examination and found that the right ear had been severed from the head from the front over the top to half way down the back of the ear. Many other bruises were found upon the body. The right eye was swollen so badly as to close it up entirely, and the boy complains much of pains in the back. The doctor attended to the ear and thinks it probable that it can be saved. Beside these afflictions the lad is also suffering from pneumonia brought on by the accident.—Beaver Union.

THE ELECTION.

Heavy Voting and Some Scratching, but All Quiet.

There was considerable life in connection with the election today. The nearest like it that has yet been seen here was at the election in August, 1887, and today's proceedings seemed to be even livelier in the way of working for candidates if it were possible, than did those of a year ago.

The "Liberals" were working with all their might. Excursion wagons, hacks, etc., were in big demand for hauling in anyone who would vote the "Liberal" ticket. Generally those who took it did so without scratching, but there was considerable opposition to Captain Greenman for Sheriff. Some of the "Liberals" were very pronounced in their denunciation of him, and labored to make his defeat certain. The chief "Liberal" attack was made on the People's candidate for county recorder, Geo. M. Cannon, and numbers of dishonorable tricks were resorted to, to effect his defeat. One of these was to take People's tickets, and carefully paste over Mr. Cannon's name that of the opposition candidate, Frank D. Kimball, in such a manner that it could not easily be detected. This dodge was discovered, and notices of warning were posted up, informing the people of what had been

done. At the various polling places there were vigorous efforts on the part of some professed members of the People's Party to induce the People to scratch Mr. Cannon's name and substitute Mr. Kimball's. These were successful in some cases, though to what extent cannot, of course, be determined. A score or more banners were carried through the streets for the "Liberals." Their style showed that they were gotten up by real estate agents who wanted the recordership in the hands of their own side.

While the "Liberals" made lots of noise and bluster in bringing voters to the polls, the People's Party were just as active, though they worked more quietly. Voters were taken to the various polling places in buggies and carriages, and after they had cast their ballots were returned to their homes. There were some who seemed willing to sacrifice their party and vote for a political foe to gratify personal feeling, but this number did not include any representative men.

In the first precinct, at 1 p. m. 261 votes were cast out of 663 registered there. Challenging was indulged in to a great extent, and naturalized citizens were compelled to exhibit their papers before they were allowed to vote, although they were willing to take the oath that they were citizens. In deciding matters in this respect the judges went so far as to require a registered voter to travel five miles—two and a half and return—before he could deposit his ballot. The People's Party were keeping ahead, as far as could be estimated, in this precinct.

In the second precinct, the battle raged all day. The "Liberals" claim 175 majority on the registration list. Notwithstanding this, the excellent organization of the People, under the precinct committee, has brought two victories in that district. The voters have gallantly responded, and every one who would cast his ballot has had the opportunity. Though it is the largest precinct in the county, there was none at which things were conducted in a more orderly manner. At 2 p. m. nearly 600 votes had been cast, with the indications that the People were a little ahead. O. J. Hollister changed a name on the official registration list, without being lawfully authorized to do so. He was detected, and a slight snap followed.

The third precinct has been regarded as a People's stronghold, and the vote will be large. The committees there are working with a vim. There was considerable scratching being done. At 2 o'clock over half the electors in the precincts had voted.

In the fourth precinct the People are also well ahead. At 1 p. m. 175 votes had been polled, with a probability that less than 40 were for the "Liberals." Some scratching was done there, but not to any great extent. The People's majority there will probably go beyond 250.

The fifth precinct is considered strongly "Liberal," though the estimated majority for that party on the registration list is less than that which has been overcome at past elections by the People in the second precinct. The voting there was not so active this forenoon as was to be anticipated. More scratching appears to be going on there than elsewhere. At 2:30 455 votes had been cast, with the "Liberals" probably ahead.

Meagre advices from the country indicate that a full vote will be cast, and that the People will have a fair majority there. In Bingham, Murray and Alta, the "Liberals" are doing their best, but the People's men are on the alert in these and all other precincts.

At Orden election matters were lively. In the city it is pretty close, though the People are ahead. The county will, however, make them a handsome majority.

In Summit County, the fight is rather sharp, and both sides are putting out their best efforts. The "Liberals" are estimated to be ahead, though there is so much doubt as to the way a great many will vote, that there is considered to be a good fighting chance for the People.

Parry's Monthly Magazine.

The August number is received. Its table of contents is as follows:

Persia Illustrated, II.—illustrations: Gate of Teheran, Towers of Silence, Parsee Burial Place near Teheran; There's Money In It; The Home Circle—a poem; The South American Yankee, III; The Five Hundred Thousand Blind of China; Be Careful What You Say—a poem; Petty Superstitions; Planets and Stars Now Visible; The Little Chaplain—a poem; In the House of Commons, I; Sanitation IV; Self-Education, How To Get It; Kind Words—a poem; American Indian Jugglery; The Mystery of Good Breeding; A Child's Company Manners; Uncle Nate's Funeral, a poem; How Popes are Chosen; Editorial, Libraries and Reading Circles; Contentment, a poem; The Manti Temple; Monthly summary of current events, with portraits of Grover Cleveland, Allen G. Thurman, Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.

A fire engraving of the Manti Temple is given as a frontispiece to this number. In the prospectus for volume 5, which accompanies this issue, several new attractions are promised for the next volume, which begins in October.

J. H. Parry & Co., publishers, Salt Lake City.