PROHIBITION.

The Subject Discussed from Social, Scientific and Religious Standpoints.

Prohibition is a remedy provided by law against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, within certain prescribed limits. Its effects are to make certain enterprises unlawful which in a numerous class, are considered legitimate; to restrain appetites unacceptable to the earth; to impose self-denial where it is an unwelcome hardship. It is therefore a proceeding of uncommon importance.

Prohibition is in the interest of morality, and morality is the hope of the race; without it man would degenerate to savagery and become extinct. If the compasses, the plumb and the square were lost, architecture would die out, and the building up and maintenance of the social structure is affected by the principles of industry, righteousness and fidelity to duty which those instruments symbolize.

Prohibition belongs to the class of sovereign remedies by which our own, and the governments of Europe seek to regulate the liquor traffic. These laws are divided into three systems. Free trade, restriction and prohibition. Under the free trade system, no restraint, not so much as a license in some localities is imposed. The restriction system under various modifications prevails in almost every nation. It is one in the extreme form that poises with the prohibitory.

Those who speak and write on the liquor laws are divided into two great classes: First—The Sephalists who consider alcohol in every form, whether distilled or fermented to be poison, and therefore with the sale thereof to be entirely suppressed.

Second—Those who see no objection to moderate drinking, especially of the less alcoholic beverages, and regard the idea of prohibition as an impracticable chimera. The latter, of course, is the large, if not the wiser class, and has the majority of the people upon its side. Strange infatuation, people who will suffer, fight and die for freedom will act as cowards voluntarily into the most abject slavery! Wisdom negatived by folly. It is the moral of one of Dante's pictures in the Inferno.

A man was once ordered to make a rope of tan to reach the outer world; his only hope for light and liberty depended upon its success. He twisted and twisted, twisted until his life rope, a group of wild asses beyond a wall complacently ate up his work.

The highest state of social happiness would be reached if its best individuals were permitted to rule, but the worst and baldest elements are subject to accident and disturbance from the action of adverse elements. There are weeds growing close to your well cultivated garden. Your seeds are blown over and plant themselves in your soil and choke out your plants. The law affords you no protection. You have no right to pull up weeds or plant flowers over the boundary line of social rights. Man's free agency must be respected, coercion and restraint is unlawful; but permission is permissible, and the rule of the majority is the order of heaven.

Mankind is the growth—the wheat and tares—of the world, and cannot if they would, change each other's nature. All human destiny, individually and aggregated, is by divine appointment, as much as cultivated fields are the work and design of the prudent husbandman. "The Most High hath divided to the nations their inheritances, and set the bounds of the people" distributing and grouping the qualities and characteristics according to His divine purpose. If the Lord of the estate has permitted an enemy to sow tares in his field, he has a purpose therefor, and it is alone responsible to the malcontent.

The harvest of the world approaches; the gathering of the fruits and results of the entire past seasons of growth has commenced. As the process of separation goes on the richness and beauty of the pure grain contrasts strikingly with the rank and pestiferous materials left to dry or rot upon the fields. The good will survive and, being freed from the incumbrance of adverse environment, will hasten to a glorious destiny.

Much has already been done. African slavery is abolished; natural depravity is outlawed; the divine rights of kings and the regale privilege of wealth stands trembling at the bar, and the drinking fiend is doomed, though stout hearts despair at sight of the terrible monster.

The age that can harness Niagara will march or control this ruinous flood, and turn the destructive force into channels of blessing and beauty. Alcoholic spirits have their treasures of human blooms yet undiscovered. They will never be used to torture and kill, but to benefit and comfort man.

But prohibition at best can only be a partial, not a radical cure of intemperance. It lops off a branch of two here and there, but leaves the trunk standing and the root untouched. It is as ineffectual as a bank of sand against the inflowing tide; the flood is attracted by man's unrelished appetite. The grand hope is in personal reform. Neither legislative enactment nor smuggling can flourish unless there be a demand for the goods. Still, when a pestiferous fungus, every malignant is welcome. Prohibition should find favor if only for the averting evil and showing light.

A notable feature of our time, in moral commotions come in waves. The age of industrial prodigies is past. In the past age the great epochs and revolutions began with a single character; such a man, such reform has started in some solitude and thence expanded into society. Now the schemes of reform come in cloud bursts, and changes occur as by avalanches. The demons of crime and reform have made a copartnership, each gathers food for the office.

A sudden sweep of moral enthusiasm from the social circles, frightening the hobbling prostitutes, and leaving them with the waves of criminal waste, is accompanied by a storm, from some hell-breeding bourne of murders, suicides and goadly horrors too painful to thought.

Such spasmodic returns, work mischief instead of amendment. At any moment a tempest of prohibitory agitation might burst upon some devoted locality, and leave a swath of ruined whisky stills and beer shops in its wake; or what a friend of shirking smuggling trade would rise out of the small, but forbidden waters would be the sweeter because they were stolen.

Besides the natural craving for drink, prohibition was to fight social unrest, and attempt to repression, or to give it a good name. The devil is a good adversary. In early times a rebelling combination for expression and plunder, perhaps not morally wrong, overall, they named religion, it "took" amazingly. The infernous liquor traffic is called sacrament! Wonderful enterprise! Christian nations to be represented by a drink that will degrade a savage into a statesman into an idiot, and make a man kill his dearest friend!

Business is honorable industry, and harmless trading. But what intense is too bad for the fact of good to sanctify? To threaten this monster with public blame, is to incur the wrath of the brewers. Nothing less than the mighty angel, self-denial will vanquish this dread Apollyon.

An interesting question is what is the duty of the church regarding prohibition? The term church represents much—things amusing and manifestly ethical and secular. The popular notion of a church is that it is an institution of importance, chiefly to a certain class of beneficiaries who know how to identify their personal interests with it; that its benefaction, a mere form is doubtful, if not detrimental to other methods.

Religion, so called has much improved from moral outlaws to lawgivers, and it stands today upon an equal footing with politics, science and philosophy. The church has a necessary existence to afford satisfaction to certain requisites of man's spiritual nature. The late Rev. David Swing of Chicago said in one of his sermons: "An American may be forgiven by the present age if he should fail to become a Methodist or a Presbyterian, but there can be no forgiveness for him should he fail to become a good citizen."

The attitude of the church towards prohibition might be set down as identical with that of any of the great party divisions; not as being either heretofore hostile to, or actively zealous for the measure. Certain it is that the great moral reforms have originated, and are being carried on outside of church circles. It is no special praise to any church or any party to say that it is interested in the extinction of evil. Morality is a common duty. No glory is due any man because he cannot wickedness; he is not blameless if he does not.

Further, can a church as such, act authoritatively in the matter of temperance? Drinking is sanctioned by law. The church cannot issue an injunction to stop it. The authority must come through legislation, and the change effected by the machinery of party platforms, election campaigns and ballot-boxes. Can the sacred functions of the church be joined with the worldly offices of politics? If it be the true and genuine institution it will not be so joined.

An institution to be the true church must belong to Jesus Christ, not to any human individual or corporation. If a man makes a church it is his own church; the treasure belongs to its author. Individuals or conventions does not make it the Lord's since he accepts it. The true church must be unique and peculiar from anything of man's obligation and management.

"It is a garden walled around,
Chosen and made peculiar ground."

The trees are choice, and the fruits good and comely. The husbandman's duties lie within the sacred enclosure, to prune and train the spreading branches, to foster the tender plants and treasure the precious fruit. The sole office of the church is to promote righteousness, and that includes the extirpation of every kind of sin. It has only one formula for the treatment of immorality, and the whole is comprised in a single word—repent.

Before there was a church, when moral darkness covered the earth, this was the word that broke the silence of the ages, uttered by the inspired recluse from Judea's wild solitudes; the key-note of Salvation's anthem. "Repent! for the kingdom of heaven is at hand!" The grand opening of the Christian dispensation was by this first, but compendious injunction.

The Apostles were charged with a mission to "every creature." Upon the day of Pentecost, the piercing darts of self-conviction forced the importunate cry "What shall we do?" Peter, the chief Apostle uttered the one only authoritative response—Repent.

This remedial agent is truly God-like in simplicity and effectiveness. As a perfect cleanser of character nothing can be added to it. Without this primary purifying, educational embellishment is but gilding decayed wood or adorning the harlot. Let the drinker repent, is the prohibition of the church.

True it is, this high ground claimed for the church is too lofty for the present social status. The people will not accept reforms which demand self-denial. Still, tokens are visible of a new and higher conception of life by vast numbers. And the old alarm word of the rugged prophets is again heard all over the world like strange voices in the night—Repent.

The human tribes are graded; there are stained and facial distinctions in the moral, as in the physical kingdom. All natures do not respond to the same chords. There is a perfectness in creation; in detail and in entirety, in correspondence and in retribution. There are beauts for every capacity, satisfaction for every craving. All things—both good and bad—will come to those who desire, work and wait for them. All desires will not and will their loves. Some natures are golden, some copper; money are silver—about five to one—in value. The prophetic ordeal must be suited to the nature of the metal. The blast which purifies gold will consume inferior ones.

Let temperance lecturers and the Salvation Army save souls they may from the sewers and the slums; the mission of the work demands appropriate tools. Let the Christian revivalist offer his cheap salvation goods to those who want them; and let a higher class of honest reformers talk and work for prohibition, but let the church, the true church be protected from the contaminations of politics and Mammon.

JOHN H. KELLER.

"Long your pardon," said the man to another in a railroad train, "but I am the manager of a museum, and I have a valuable zebra for a second week."

"Well, what of it?"

"Why, as I saw you upon the car seated with no apparent effort, and I thought perhaps we could agree on the terms and you could begin your engagement immediately."—Detroit Free Press.

Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000. - SURPLUS $50,000.

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres't. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres't. Wm. W. Riter. George Romney. Jno. R. Little. John C. Cutler. James Sharp. Henry Dinwoodey. Joseph F. Smith. Frank W. Jennings. John R. Winder. John B. Maughan. E. H. Eldredge.

H. S. Young, Cashier. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - - $200,000.
Surplus, - - $50,000.

Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. S. Pierce, Vice Pres't.
Henry W. Ward, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Heber J. Grant. Abraham H. Cannon. Joseph F. Smith. Henry W. Ivins. Charles S. Burton. Spencer Clawson. Wm. S. Pierce. C. S. Farnsworth.

COMMERCIAL BANKING In all its Branches. Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - $200,000

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 1-3 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.

DIRECTORS:

Wilford Woodruff, President.
Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Smith. George Reynolds.
Angus M. Cannon. Heber J. Grant.
James Jack. Lorenzo Snow.
T. G. Webber. Francis M. Lyman.
H. S. Cannon. L. John Nuttall.
George M. Cannon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

Established, 1852.

Drafts and Sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of Gold and Silver. Advances made on consignments at favorable rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada and adjacent territories. ALFRED S. WELLS, Cashier.

J. A. BOLEY, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER,

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op

And Pays Interest on Deposits, Desires your accounts.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, Of Salt Lake City

CAPITAL, $200,000. SURPLUS, $50,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS: E. R. Eccles, President; John J. Daly, 1st Vice-President; Morris L. Ree, Vice-President; H. S. Young, Cashier; George M. Downey, John W. Dyer, Assistant Cashiers.

JOHN W. DONNELLAN, Cashier.

WALKER BROS. Bankers

ADVERTISEMENTS TO THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Established 1889.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers,

160 MAIN STREET.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

NOW OPEN TO FAIRMINGTON

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

THE THROUGH CAR LINE.

Effective July 7th, 1895.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Through Pullman Palace Sleepers, Lake Superior Dining Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars.

Telephone 250.

E. L. ROLLAY, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.
E. DICKINSON, General Manager.
T. E. STODDARD, G. P. & T. Agent.
F. E. ROLLAY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
OLIVER W. MINK, Gen. Ticket Agent.
E. L. LOMAX, Gen. Manager.
JOHN W. DONAHUE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
FREMONT S. CRUDENCE, Traffic Manager.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

STANDARD GAUGE

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect, March 31, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 1—For Scofield, Price, Grand Junction, Glenwood Springs and points West. 8:00 a. m.
No. 3—For Provo, Ironton, Parowan, Milford and points West. 1:40 p. m.
No. 5—For Provo and points West. 5:30 p. m.
No. 7—For Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Ephraim and intermediate points. 5:30 p. m.
No. 9—For Provo, Ironton, Frisco, and intermediate points. 11:00 a. m.
No. 11—For Provo and points West. 1:40 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 2—From Provo, Ironton, Parowan and the East. 10:00 a. m.
No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East. 1:00 p. m.
No. 6—From Provo, Ironton, Manti, Ephraim and intermediate points. 5:45 p. m.
No. 8—From Provo, Ironton, Parowan, Milford and intermediate points. 9:00 a. m.
No. 10—From Provo and intermediate points. 4:00 p. m.
No. 12—From Provo and the West. 1:00 a. m.
No. 14—From Provo and the West. 1:45 a. m.

Under the patronage of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco; Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado Midland.

Through tickets of equal elegance without change to Chicago, Kansas City and points East.

For reclining chair cars, Salt Lake to Denver.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.

G. C. DITMIR, Gen. Manager.
F. D. BAER, Gen. Ticket Agent.
E. A. WADELLAND, Gen. Freight Agt.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

The only line running two Through Fast Trains daily to LEADVILLE, ASPEN, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER.

EFFECTIVE NOV. 25, 1894.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 10:45 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 6:15 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:32 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 8:00 p.m., Salt Lake 11:45 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 5:25 p.m., Colorado Springs 6:45 p.m., Denver 9:30 p.m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines and Elegant day coaches, their own and Pullman Sleepers on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager. S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo. JOSEPH, Gen. Agent, Salt Lake City, U.

"Santa Fe Route."

Rio Grande Western, Colorado Midland, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways,

The only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars between Ogden, Salt Lake City and Chicago without Change.

And Pullman Palace Reclining Chair Cars between Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago.

THE SHORT LINE. SUPERIOR SERVICE. EQUIPMENT UNSURPASSED.

Are You Going East?

If so, be sure and secure your tickets reading over the "Santa Fe Route." Greatest and grandest railroad on earth.

Leave Ogden or Salt Lake City on the evening trains in order to see the most beautiful scenery in America.

Through sleepers to Chicago without change via Denver and Kansas City.

For further information call on or address any agent of the company, or

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.
J. S. CARVER, A. G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.

Burlington Route

New Service.

TAKE R. G. W. RY.

Leaving Salt Lake City daily at 7:00 p. m. Connecting Daily with

Burlington Route.

Train No. 4 at Denver for Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

Through Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars a la carte. Secure Tickets at R. G. W. Ry. Office.

E. P. ROLLO, Gen. Pass. Agt. W. H. MCNULTY, City Pass. Agt.

Denver R. and G. Ry. No. 16 W. Second South St. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horses Kick

This is what happens if the cattle upset the water in your trough. Your neighbor's cattle will do the same if you use the Shearing Mark on your sheep. Discriminate when you make your mark. Use the mark of the danger that is back to horses.

Shearing Process

Putnam Nails

Are manufactured by the Putnam Nail Company, Manufacturers of Wire Nails, Spikes and Brads only.

Absolutely Safe.

Putnam Nails are guaranteed to hold more than double the same number of any other nail, or we will make good the difference in weight.

Ask your dealer for them, and take no other.

PUTNAM NAIL COMPANY, Neponset, Boston, Mass.

For sale by T. C. M. I., Clark Bros. & Co., Wasatch Hardware Co., Salt Lake Hardware Co., and Geo. A. Lowe, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WE KNOW OF NOTHING THAT CAN COMPARE WITH THE GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA

For curing all complaints to which children are subject. Every mother should use it. BEST WORM MEDICINE and tonic for weak children.

Sold by Druggists and Wholesale and Retail by T. C. M. I., Salt Lake City.

Graefenberg Company, 111 Chambers St., N. Y.

Wanted Immediately!

DESERET NEWS CO., City.

GENTLEMEN: Please give the prominent space in the first issue of your paper, to our patrons who need it and who care to have knowledge of Plymouth Knee Binder Twine, "Plymouth" Wheat Binder Twine, Mammoth harvesters and binders. Walter A. Wood reliable reapers and mowers, and many more good quality we can fill of very low grade, little or nothing sold.

There is no use of Binder Twine advertising in the county at 8 cents per pound, we are selling Plymouth Twine, Lake Linen and Manila at 7 cents per pound, and the Sisal at 6 cents per pound.

We have made a small quantity also cheaper for parties who have to compete with the Trust, and we will be prepared to make good our statement to the above goods or to show samples. There is no use of being deceived, there is no reason why we should not be able to sell Binder Twine cheaper than any other house, we have the facilities, we have the capital and we are not a Trust.

Mower Sickles, and the guard and bar repairs, will be issued previous to harvest. The repairs for machinery are now large and we are prepared for handling them promptly. Remember, we have a large stock of Plymouth Twine, and we will be able to supply the demand.

We have orders in our hands for some cars of Binder Twine, which we will unload shortly, and we will be able to supply the demand. Hoping we will be favored with your orders, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

Co-operative Wagon & Machine Co.,

GEO. T. ODELL, General Mgr.

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES, CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, SCHOOL DESKS.

Above Stoves Family Ranges be sold only by our Exclusive Agents in each city who represent our authorized price schedule. Beware of imitations and the Cheap stuff.

ABOVE HONORS WERE SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1895, 260,327.

MANUFACTURED BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., Manufacturers of Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.

Warerooms, Lockport, New York. ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A. and Toronto, Ont., CANADA. CHICAGO, ILL. FACTORY: LOCKPORT, N.Y. ESTABLISHED 1864. FOUNDED 1874.

Warroom, 402 16th Street Denver, Colorado.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Buckle & Son,

THE POPULAR —TAILORS.—

Main Street, Opposite Walker House.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN.

The medium's life wrought into Rome are Brass. Her Athenian Blood with Brass plate, high cheek bone will not be seen, but unfaltering tea pot shows, moreover is tested by circulation, can resist through the fire-hose, is impervious to tarnish and has better heat, and rings without removal, but will stop water tight, compound with gas and connected to be Brass. We warrant these unequalled & No. 1 in every particular.

UTAH STOVE & HARDWARE CO.,

Corner Commercial and First South Streets, Salt Lake City.

Waverley

The Sensation of the Year 1895

Strictly High Grade. Warranted for Four Years.

INDIANA BICYCLE COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.