# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, July 11, 1896.

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening (except Sunday) at the Deseret News building, 10 West Second South street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, as second class matter.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published every Tuesday and Friday.

The Deseret Weekly is published every Thursday.

Subscription Rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, per month | $ .50 |
| Daily, per quarter | 1.50 |
| Daily, six months | 3.00 |
| Daily, per year | 6.00 |
| Semi-Weekly, per year | 2.00 |
| Weekly, per year | 1.50 |

Subscriptions for foreign countries at rates on application.

Subscribers should be careful to give the full name of the post office to which the paper is addressed, including the county and state.

Remittances should be made payable to the order of the Deseret Evening News Company.

Communications should be addressed to the Deseret Evening News Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Correspondence from all parts of the world is solicited, but no notice will be taken of communications unless the name of the writer is known to the editor.

Rejected manuscript will be returned only when stamps for that purpose are inclosed.

Business Office: Salt Lake Postoffice, Tel. 1.

Editorial Rooms: Salt Lake Postoffice, Tel. 2.


## MR. BRYAN'S NOMINATION.

However old and experienced persons in politics and farmers may regard the comparatively youthful and as many regards untried presidential candidate of the Democratic party, it must be conceded that the Chicago convention took a seriously opposite a position on the silver question from that which was assumed by the St. Louis convention or it was possible to do. Not only was the platform emphatic on this point, but there was a better step which, unlike platforms, cannot be ignored or set aside. This was in the selection of one of the most ardent, eloquent and brilliant silver "fighters" in the country. Mr. Bryan is an aggressive, outspoken, impetuous silver man. The knowledge of this fact on the part of the convention enabled him, by his superior oratorical powers, to create an irresistible cyclone which swept him into the presidential combination. Twenty-four hours previously he was comparatively unthought of as a presidential candidate; but after his speech no other man was available. He went into the place on the Democratic ticket, despite all other planning to the contrary.

By the time the next President is inaugurated, Mr. Bryan will be less than two years beyond the age when an American citizen becomes eligible to the highest office in the land. The age limit is thirty-five, and he will not be thirty-seven until fifteen days after the fourth of March next. He was born in Illinois, March 19, 1860. He is the youngest candidate ever named for the Presidency by the regular convention of a great party, and the first whose home is west of the Mississippi river; he is the first choice the Democracy has made outside of New York for a generation. It is a marked application of the truth that "westward the course of empire takes its way."

As to Mr. Bryan's popularity in the West there is no question. Probably no Democrat could have been named who has a greater share of that than Hon. William J. Bryan; and it has come chiefly from his bold aggressiveness on the Bimetallic question. In being named for the position given him by the convention, he has received a distinguished honor even if there were nothing before him but the certainty of defeat. Whether a silver President shall be elected next November the people must say, but there is no denying the fact that silver is a living issue, and even eastern gold men are conceding that if a President favorable thereto is not elected this year he will be four years hence. How near or how thoroughly success can be achieved for the silver candidate this year must be determined by the patriotism, intelligent work of the money committee in his behalf, to educate voters up to the required point of view.

## PIONEER REUNION.

A little less than two years ago one of the most delightful reunions held in a long time was observed at Shallot Beach, the occasion being "Veteran's Day Celebration, August 20, 1894." At that time efforts were made to have present as many survivors of the Pioneer band of 1847, and of the Mormon Battalion, as could be secured, and the committee having the affair in charge extended Governor Benbow to bringing together and making happy all of those veterans whose health and other circumstances permitted to attend. Of the original Pioneer company of 143 men, but five this day July 24, 1847, by President Young, some children were present, one of a grandchildren who still were living. There was also a goodly showing of the Mormon Battalion veterans, viz: the Rocky Mountains and Mexico territory in the Gulf, and helped materially for part of the remained in the United States.

The celebration was that there reunions would occur on annual event, the feeling being that as much honor could be shown the aged veterans while continuous and full, since the Government of the Almighty, had made possible the founding of the present generation here. But the reunion would not be commenced the ensuing year was omitted; and so, indeed, it seemed likely to be this year until late now.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen, some and attendance of the earliest settlers, met to discuss the idea of renewing the Pioneer Day, and while any such repeat of splendid or community as the impressive of the event would warrant—the time is too short for this year, to the extent is deemed of having a reunion of those of the veterans who might be able to come, and a special good time of literary association in which the public might join part. A committee was among consisting of the following: Heber J. Grant, chairman; James E. Weir, J. Moses Rowell, H. S. Clawson, R. S. Young, Orson A. Smith, Frank Y. Taylor, Jos. G. Cannon, A. O. Woodruff, C. V. Spencer, H. S. Campbell, Jacob G. Weiler, Abram Young, Jos. Richards Smith, H. G. Whitney and E. H. Parry, secretary. The place selected was again in Day Beach, and the date, as above given, is July 24 next.

As usual, the time is too short for such an undertaking of the importance from so parts of the State as is desirable, but was it thought that, in view of the recent general and the common exhaustion resulting therefrom, any attempt at street parade or display should be made. It is the intention, however, to invite all survivors of the original Pioneer company, and all survivors of the Mormon Battalion, who may live in any railroad point in the State, to come to this reunion as the special guests of the day. If those who reside outside this city and county will report at once to the above committee by letter, efforts will be made to secure transportation for them—this meaning of course the actual survivors only, and not their families and friends, though the latter are cordially invited to come along and help to make the day joyful for all concerned. Once at the Beach there will be a separate program, perhaps some old-fashioned dances and songs, and anything else that can be thought of to gladden the hearts of, and show respect and solicitude for, the venerable guests. Special rates will be given on the railroads, and a large attendance from surrounding counties, as well as from this city and vicinity, is anticipated.

The News takes this means of inviting the cooperation of leading men in other towns and counties in making the event successful. They can use the committee by giving notice of the longing facts to the people of their respective localities, and especially in seeing to it that no one specially entitled to and desirous of the committee's hospitality as above mentioned, fails to report to time to be attended to. Finally, the general public are cordially invited to lend encouragement by their moral support and their presence, to the end that the first observance of Pioneer Day under the benign influences of Statehood may not be without many present features to make it memorable.

## A LESSON OF RELIGION.

The past has been a week of more or less political excitement, in which the religious element of life has received, in some quarters, comparatively little consideration. Now that the Sabbath day is at hand, probably the attention of the people will be diverted to the more profitable aspects of the situation—for the religious view of it certainly is the more profitable if it were only for the kindliness of the spirit which enters into deliberations, for the sober judgment which is exercised under that spirit, and for the recognition that over and above all is a Supreme power that rules the destiny of nations.

The teachings of the Christian religion, which alone embraces the whole field from before the day man began his career on earth as a mortal being to the time when he shall pass, if in an immortal state, point to the consummation of a grand plan for this part of the universe. In the establishment of a millennial reign of the Savior of mankind. At the history of the past has been an essential feature in the progress of the world, men in their free agency, which could not be interfered with, and the exercise of that agency produces no legitimate results. Whether it has been for good or ill, like the baptism of fire, and in order that the great plan should be carried out—the redemption of man—he conceived wickedness of an exceedingly powerful nature, and made manifest in shedding tears in the world and in the world.

This overruling Power is more in evidence and solution today than in any age of the world. It is becoming quite popular among some classes of people to refuse to recognize an overruling, and there are to plain that an observing person can fail to see in them. One feature connected with them is that in three cases a carefully considering condition is to be expected to be expected to be given evidence of sentiment and feeling now most prominent and well known and in the world. It is a lesson of religion that such should be the case in the "latter days" when now are about to Gathering the Israel, and a sufficient number of the sacrificial spirit to furnish of the sacrificial spirit therein. The present is a world of universal unrest, in which the strongest are in a state of uncertainty as to what may be expected next of what is to come, and in the midst of which, in nothing, fails in the religious, which that which is given to religion. There is it is difficult for a correspondent of the fact that God rules and will cause the light to shine in the darkness, and the darkness of the people will be forced to see the light, though it may be in a manner not altogether to their liking.

## THE SAUNA INCIDENT.

In this issue of the News appears another account of those commotions of the old settlement of Salem on the Fourth, by which one child was killed and others were injured. This latter account is different in essential particulars to the life graphed report, and shows that the killed did a grave injustice to Orson A. Kelley, the young man who fired the salute when the cannon was fired. Because of this injustice we will special attention to the latter account, as given by a Salem correspondent and also by Mr. Kelley himself.

On the second statement of the case, it appears that there was no wilfulness whatever on the part of Mr. Kelley. He not only complied with the wishes of the committee in moving, but went farther and did what was required, and was acting by invitation of at least one of their officers. The prosecution of the case excusing him from the accusation of wilfulness made in the first report, and shows that he was among the most careful of the party and therefore not the one on whom to cast the burden of blame. We are glad to record this correction of the former statement, as it relieves a reputable citizen from a burden improperly cast upon him.

At the same time we feel that our criticism on allowing such implements of science to be fired close to where people are assembled was timely and could be heeded. Not only the anvil business, but cannons, guns, bombs, firecrackers, etc., should be excluded from crowds as a part of a celebration program. There is plenty of room for the booming and bursting of powder at a respectful distance from where people congregate, virtually to remove all danger of accident from such a source except to those who voluntarily engage in the firing, and who know the risks they take; and we think it is the duty of every peace officer in the State to do his best in the enforcement of regulations that will protect the people from this danger. This can be accomplished readily by designating places where the public can assemble free from the proximity of explosives; then if they go where the danger is, they cannot blame municipal or other officers for not taking due precautions to guard the public weal.

## THE BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE.

Professor Orson F. Whitney's article on the Brigham Young College at Logan, which appeared in the American University Magazine for June, has been issued in pamphlet form, and today a copy was received by the News. The article is chiefly historical in its character, giving the record of the college from 1877 to date. Being written by such a gifted literateur as Professor Whitney, it was to be expected that the article should possess a peculiar interest that does not usually attend the reading of historical sketches of educational institutions, and in this respect there has been no disappointment. The paper is a beautiful word description of the Brigham Young College and its work and aims, which it is a genuine pleasure to peruse. It is also interesting and illustrative by engravings of the buildings and of those who have been and are taking a leading part in the conduct of the institution.

The Brigham Young College at Logan is one of the most deserving of educational institutions in the State, for the character of its studies and the aims and ideas of those who control its exercises. It is thoroughly in touch with the desires of the people from whom it draws its support, and to these the instruction it imparts is invaluable, not only in the mental discipline and physical training which it inculcates, but in the moral and spiritual culture which it imparts to its students. Its teachings are those of the Gospel of Christ, combining all its training for the intellectual, physical, moral and spiritual progress of those associated with it; and because of this we are gratified to express our hearty approval of the sentiments in the closing paragraph of Elder Whitney's article:

> The prospects of the college were never brighter. It is steadily growing in interest among the people, and the attendance, which at times of late has fallen off, is now increasing. The school is in a prosperous condition, and is increasingly popular with the people of Northern Utah, among whom, and some of the neighboring and more influential children of the Saints, it is regarded as the best institution of its kind. Among all the Brigham Young College stands as the most comprehensive of Latter-Day Saint institutions, and the most promising of them all.

## "SCATTER IN THE HIGHWAYS."

We have received a copy of the Lehi Sentinel, Pa., Iowa, which has been that of Bishop of the Church in Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Lehi county. The Sentinel gives a statement of meetings the Church and its history which is generally correct, there being a few inaccuracies such as that of the date of the organization of the Church, which is given as April 6, 1830, instead of April 6, 1830, and the statement that the Church was "driven from place to place" instead of "driven from place to place." The Sentinel also gives a statement of the Church's doctrine,