

for important dispatches, and I soon fell into a light slumber. I dreamed there was a deathlike stillness about me, but still I could hear the subdued sobs of a number of people. I left my room, went all through the house in my dream, everywhere the same weeping and wailing, but I could see nobody. Finally I went into the East Room, and there I saw a coffin with many soldiers as guard.

"Who is dead in the White House?" I asked.

"Why, don't you know," said one of the soldiers, "the President has been assassinated." Then a loud burst of grief came from the crowd, and with that I awoke.

Mrs. Lincoln remembered the dream on the fatal night of his death, and cried out:

"His dream was prophetic!"

Lincoln had one fortunate dream, which he often dreamed, and which he said was always welcome as it invariably preceded a great Union victory. He said he dreamed it before the battle of Antietam and again before that of Gettysburg and several other engagements. He dreamed that he saw a badly damaged ship sailing away rapidly, while pursuing vessels overtook and demolished the wreck. This dream always comforted him.

When Mr. Lincoln would be called to task by his friends for his belief in dreams he would invariably quote the Bible for his authority. After his most important dream he said:

"In the morning when I took up my Bible the first chapter I opened at was the twenty-eighth of Genesis, relating Jacob's wonderful dream. I looked through the Bible and everywhere I seemed to find the same lesson. Sixteen chapters in the Old Testament and four or five in the New Testament that reveal God's meaning in dreams."

His former partner, Mr. Lamon, says:

"The more intense the light which is poured on what may be Mr. Lincoln's weakest point the greater and grander will his character appear."

### WHAT WOULD JESUS DO?

Editor Troy Press: This question, put in your issue of yesterday, touching our trouble with Spain, deserves and demands an answer.

If Jesus Christ were king of Spain, or President of the United States, he would carry on all his diplomatic plans under the inspiration of redeeming love, and not under the impulse of pride, prejudice or political jingoism. In other words, he would meet the demands of all law with supreme love for God, and universal love for man; and we would have no war. And the king or president who would operate this principle would surely triumph.

He would do all that President McKinley has done, that has been in harmony with this great law of love. "He would fulfil all righteousness," which is the special province of love, and in doing this He would avoid all retaliation and revenge inspired by self-seeking and selfishness.

He would enforce His laws of life and salvation laid down in Matthew v. 38-48, which was His way of putting the principles, "That we must not do evil that good may come," and "That we must rather suffer wrong than do wrong;" "That two wrongs never make a right;" "That vengeance for wrong-doing belongs only to God." That the spirit of revenge is essentially the spirit of the devil, and demoralization and destruction.

These principles given by Christ are fundamental and eternal, and were given by Him for the government and growth of all people in all ages. These are the principles upon which He proposes to conquer this world, and His

conquest is sure. "The kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ."

Four of the mightiest empires of the world—the Babylonian, the Persian, the Roman and the Egyptian—have gone to pieces in the violation of these principles, and all individuals and nations that follow their example will find their fate.

Men and nations that do not live under the inspirations of redeeming love, know nothing about the infinite potencies of this love to conquer enemies.

This love is fully of self-restraint, self-conquest, self-sacrifice for others, and is the only power that holds in its grasp the conquest of the world.

By this love, if Jesus Christ were king of Spain, He would call off the Spanish troops and set the Cubans free, "for He came to give freedom to all men." (John 8, 32).

By this love, if Jesus Christ were President of the United States, He would not advocate armed intervention to secure the independence of Cuba, but He would insist upon it, and secure it by the omnipotent diplomacy of love, and any ruler adopting this principle and working it would succeed.

If Christ were President of the United States He would teach the American people that war has no place in Christian civilization; that it is rampant animalism; aye, worse, for animals would know better. He would teach that a resort to brute force, whether by individuals or nations, never can right a wrong; that it is colossal murder, and that he who incites to such a crime shares morally in its guilt. That he who stimulates any people to war through the power of the press, by monumental lying, is guilty of a gigantic outrage, and is an unmitigated criminal. That the journalist who kindles the flames of revenge and war, under the false plea of patriotism, is an incendiary of the vilest kind, and ought to be dealt with legally as such.

Elizabeth Stewart Phelps Ward arraigns the yellow journalist as follows:

"What should be said to the newspaper men who might be guilty of causing such an immeasurable woe? God only could forgive them. This country never would. Let us remember that civilized nations are no longer thugs and pirates. It is out of date to settle national differences by slaughter. The incendiary editor raves hotly over the loss of three hundred men. But he coldly instigates the murder of three hundred thousand or three times that. He pours fiery rhetoric about the miseries consequent on the explosion of one battleship. But he is laying the torpedoes which may blow up two navies. He places the mine. He trails the wire; he puts his finger on the electric button. He is the criminal. He is a thousandfold more guilty than any possible savage, or maniac, who might, by any conceivable turn of events, be suspected to know more than he chose to tell about the destruction of the Maine."

Henry Wood, in the Boston Evening Transcript, says:

"The degradation of the yellow journalism of the period is a humiliating disgrace upon the American national character, for the press of no other people on earth has ever wallowed in such a mire. We talk of national honor. Dishonor is possible only from within."

"There have been in Cuba those things which are always a part of a war: cruelty, death, suffering and destruction. Are these to be righted by multiplying them a hundred fold? Weyler was brutal; therefore we will retaliate by slaying ten times as many as he did. To the million and a half of involved Cubans, we will add seventy millions of Americans who are now enjoying the fruits of peace and prosper-

ity. How logical! The same press that properly expressed the deep grief of a whole city over the loss of six gallant firemen dilates upon the probable sacrifice of a thousand times as many valuable lives with a levity of spirit with which they would contemplate a holiday celebration.

"The logic of war is so normal that that it may truly be classed as a contagious and collective insanity. Reason is suspended and passion rules. The arch enemy of mankind, of Christianity, of the home, of virtue and industry is enthroned, decorated and clothed in a robe of patriotism. A great social structure of national life, happiness, good will and civil and religious prosperity reared with infinite pains is to be honeycombed and shaken by a tornado of prejudice and passion."

"We are rightfully shocked at bull-fights, disgusted with pugilism, worried over a dog-fight, indignant at vivisection and pained at cruelty to animals, but roll these all together and multiply them by a million and they are not yet war. Is it this which is yet sanctioned by Christian (?) nations."

"The President, so far, has calmly and firmly stemmed the deluge of baseless sensationalism that is daily telegraphed from Key West and Havana, but he sorely needs the moral support of all the saving elements of the nation. The generation which has come upon the stage since the great civil conflict knows something of the poetry of war, but little of its reality. It has been most exactly defined by the man who knew it most intimately—General Sherman—'War is hell!'"

"The yellow sensationalists are willing that the fathers, husbands, sons and lovers of other people should be sacrificed, but should there be an actual conflict it may safely be assumed that as a rule, they would stay at home and fight through the instrumentality of black headlines."

"But great as the physical and industrial loss from war might be, it would be far overshadowed by the accompanying moral and spiritual demoralization. Prospective 'peace on earth and good will to men' would be pushed back by the surging forces of hatred, and all that is lowest in human nature would come to the front."

Let us have peace, not at any price. But let us avoid a dishonorable war, as well as dishonorable peace.

JOHN F. CLYMER.

Troy Press, April 7th.

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Salt Lake City, April 20, 1898.

To the Editor:

There is some things I notice in your editorial in last Saturday's "News" on the subject of the municipal ownership of railroads, etc., which call for some mention. I do not know, nor do I care to inquire any further into the motives that prompted Mr. Proctor to make his report, nor am I able to judge as to what prompted his so-called study of the question; but it must be apparent to any person who knows anything on the subject, that he has not given it the careful and unbiased study that the subject demands.

For instance, he cites the case of the city of Glasgow as being the city that is mostly spoken about by the American press in this connection, and proceeds to draw a comparison as to the facilities afforded for the transportation of passengers by it and some of the large American cities which, according to his view, places Glasgow away behind. Now, I take it that in his comparing Glasgow with other cities he places himself on record as having studied the subject in that city, and when he points out that Glasgow has only some 77 miles of street car rails for a population of something like