

EDITORIALS.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

To reach the North Pole has been the summit of the ambition of many adventurous spirits and celebrated navigators. In spite of repeated failures, and the sufferings and death of hardy explorers who have fallen a sacrifice to the cause of geographical science, ambition for the honor of solving the polar problem still fires many hearts, and new projects are formed to overcome the barriers which nature has set up around the object of their desires.

James Gordon Bennett, to whose enterprise the success of Stanley in Africa is principally due, wishes to make a dash for the Pole under the American flag with a vessel of his own providing. His success would be hailed with even greater delight, and crowned with brighter laurels than have glorified the achievements in Central Africa.

The plan known as the Howgate method of approaching the Pole is receiving very favorable consideration. Captain Howgate proposed the establishment of a colony at Lady Franklin's Bay, as a base of operations and supplies; attempts to be made to reach the Pole from this point as circumstances justify, and communication to be kept up periodically with home from the colony.

But Dr. Hayes, who in 1860-61 penetrated to the farthest point northward that had then ever been reached—within 480 miles of the Pole, and who claims to be the first to suggest the colony scheme, considers that Howgate's selection of the spot a bad one. He prefers the entrance to Smith's Sound. The former is in latitude 82 degrees and beset with obstacles likely to cause long detention. The latter is situated about nine degrees nearer south, and communication with home could be kept up without difficulty. During the summer, ample provisions can be obtained in the shape of birds and reindeer, while seals and walrus and Polar bears can easily be captured, and grass and moss make the valleys pleasant. Dr. Hayes says the dangers of Arctic navigation have been vastly exaggerated, that they are no greater in a voyage to Smith's Sound than in a trip to Liverpool, and that the chances between being wrecked among icebergs and along the shore are in favor of the ice. He thinks nostalgia, that is, home sickness, far more injurious to the cause of Arctic discovery than that dreaded disease among mariners, the scurvy. He would therefore establish the colony where new recruits could be easily obtained, if necessary every year.

Dr. Hayes maintains the existence of an open Polar sea, and has no confidence in the paleocrystic sea of Captain Nares, which he thinks merely an excess of ice encountered by the British commander under exceptional circumstances. He thinks that the Pole can be reached in a stout steamer, well coaled and manned, and commanded by a captain who will push out into the open Polar sea, risking the closing of the ice-pack, and crying "The Pole or perdition; I'll try the Pole!" So the Dr. explained to a reporter of the New York Herald.

It is impossible to say what benefits would arise from complete Polar navigation. But it is evident that there are influences at work urging adventurous minds to open up the unknown parts of the globe. There is nothing hid but it shall be made manifest in this age of development—the dispensation of the fullness of times. Ambition for fame and renown, and the desire to grasp knowledge hitherto unattained, prompt the great explorers and discoverers of the world to their labors and risks. But all their works are overruled by a Superior Power, and tend to accomplish the designs of the Eternal Father in the development and final glory of the planet on which we live, and which the just and the meek will ultimately inherit "from Pole to Pole and from shore to shore."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

FOLLOWING are letters written by two little boys of this city to their father. They are both under ten years of age, the writer of the second letter being two or three months older than the writer of the first. We publish them for two reasons. First, to show that some of our children reason and reflect upon the subjects taught to them, for these letters were written without any assistance or dictation, the topic only being suggested. Second, to draw the attention of the Saints to the necessity of educating their children in the principles of the gospel as well as in the ordinary rudiments of school instruction.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 19th, 1878.

Dear Papa—It is Tuesday to-day, and Aunt Camilla wanted me to write a letter. Faith is to be the subject. Faith is the first principle of the Gospel and the knowledge of things not seen. By faith the sick are healed, the blind are made to see, the lame to walk, the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear. By faith Moses brought the children of Israel through the Red Sea as on dry land. God does all things by faith. By faith Alma and Amulek tore down the walls of the prison. And many other things I could name have been done by faith. How necessary it is for us to pray by faith, for without faith God will not grant our prayers. By faith Jesus raised the dead to life, he walked upon the sea. Faith is the foundation of all things and of all power. May God give us all faith that we may learn and be educated and developed in all things. Before we read in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants and in the Book of Mormon we did not know a thing about faith; but since I think we have learned a great deal. God bless you.

Your loving son,

S. L. CITY, March 21st 1878.

My Dear Papa:

My dear Papa wanted me to write a letter about repentance to show him how much I had learned about the principles of the gospel. What is repentance? Repentance is the second principle of salvation. Does repentance consist in mourning and hanging down our heads sorrowfully? No. A man may do all these things and yet never repent. Then what is repentance? To forsake sin with full purpose of heart and work righteousness. Is it necessary for all men to repent? Yes. None who have arrived at the years of accountability can be excused. "And surely every man must repent; or suffer for; I God am endless. Eternal punishment is God's punishment. Therefore I command you to repent, repent lest I suite you with the rod of my mouth, and by my wrath." These sayings show us how much we need to repent in order to be saved in the kingdom of God. This is all I can remember now. God bless you for ever.

Your loving son,

It is evident from these simple letters that the little writers are under good training. The penmanship, orthography and composition are all good. And these children are receiving culture of the most important character. The principles of the gospel are being instilled into their minds with the prospects of a lasting impression. The Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants have been presented to them as text books, and the truths contained therein have been held up, daily, for their faith and veneration.

A good many of the children of the Latter-day Saints are receiving some religious instruction in Sabbath schools. During a small portion of one day out of seven, their minds are directed to things that are of the most vital importance. Is this sufficient? Early impressions are the strongest and most enduring. The principles for which the masses of the people of this Territory have left all in different countries should certainly be transmitted to their children. The education of the intellect is not enough. The spiritual and moral faculties need cultivation in order to fully develop the powers with which God has endowed humanity. Thus,

religious training is an essential part of true education. It may be that in the mixed schools, which are a part of our territorial system, religious instruction, according to our views, would be obnoxious to parents not of our faith. Their rights and feelings must be respected. But proper training in the principles of the gospel may be conducted without compelling children of non-"Mormon" parents who attend the district schools to participate. A judicious teacher can manage this, and arrange so that the children of the Saints are instructed a portion of the time in doctrine and precept, while other scholars are kept engaged in secular learning. In those places, however, where the schools are attended entirely by "Mormon" juveniles, there is no reason why instruction in the principles and spirit of our faith should not be made a regular feature of tuition. We send missionaries abroad at great expense, toll and sacrifice to convert the world, while we, to some extent, neglect the training of our own offspring at home in the same truths we are so anxious to extend to strangers, and, perhaps, while the Elder is preaching to people afar off, his own boys and girls are growing up in comparative ignorance of the things he deems of so much value, that he is willing to forsake the joys of home and the companionship of his dear ones so that he may carry the glad tidings to the nations.

The direction of the minds and souls of our youth in the channel which leads to communion and fellowship with the Eternal Father is of paramount importance. It is a duty made incumbent upon parents by express revelation. Neither to the Sabbath school nor the day school alone should the spiritual culture of our children be committed. By pleasant and impressive conversation in the home circle, parents should cultivate and promote a taste in the youthful mind for the acquirement of spiritual knowledge, and the exercise of faith for the attainment of the gifts of the gospel. By this means the seeds of truth will be sown in the juvenile heart, which will blossom with heavenly beauty and bring forth fruit in time and eternity, to the joy of the parents and the glory of God. It is not enough to take children to the baptismal waters when they are of age. This does not fulfil the law. The word of the Lord is, that upon those parents who teach not their children to understand faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost when eight years old, the sins of the children shall rest.

This is an all important subject, upon which a great deal might be said but lack of space forbids further comment. Let the boys and girls be taught in the ways of the Lord and be encouraged to think, speak and write for themselves on matters that pertain to their present and everlasting welfare, and the good results of such a course will be permanent and beyond all price.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE SEXES.

"THE man is not without the woman nor the woman without the man, in the Lord;" so said Paul the ancient Apostle, and so say the modern ministers of gospel truth who hold similar authority to his. There is a great deal comprehended in this sentence, and eternity alone will unfold its full import. Suffice it to say that no person will, or can, pass through the strait gate into the glory of eternal lives, separate, single and alone.

In this Church the relative positions of the sexes are clearly defined, and the necessity of their union is indisputably established. Woman's rights are freely accorded, and man's rights are at the same time maintained. Neither can properly infringe upon the other; really they are mutual and dependent. Woman is not viewed by the "Mormons" as an inferior, as some suppose. On the contrary she is made one with the man, "bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh."

But each sex has distinct functions and capabilities. These, when properly exercised are equally honorable and productive of happiness to the other. "Mormonism" throws

no barrier in the way of woman to the attainment of anything suitable to her sex, or for which she is adapted by natural constitution. Any position which she is physically or mentally capable of filling is open to her, so far as the influence of the Church can smooth the way. It is a significant fact that all the opposition to woman's occupation of any place in politics, comes from those who pretend that "Mormonism" is her tyrant. A "Mormon" Legislature gives her equal voting privileges with man; anti-"Mormon" agitators and Congressmen seek to deprive her of the suffrage. "Mormon" law-makers pass a bill to make women eligible to certain offices for which they are competent, but a non-"Mormon" Governor, under anti-"Mormon" pressure, refuses to sign it.

The Church gives her the same right to vote as a male member, and such powers as a minister as are suited to her peculiar organization and qualities. But she is not placed at the head nor appointed for official positions, in the same sphere as man. God has not set her at the head. Nature has not designed her for a ruler. Women may fight this but the struggle will be vain. The masculine and the feminine, each essential to the other, is yet distinct in nature, and has a sphere of its own. Jehovah puts man at the head. But he does not place woman at the foot. She stands by the side of her lord as his partner and "helpmeet."

There is no need for any quarrel as to who is the greatest. The question should never be raised. They twain should be one in sentiment, desire and object. The wife is not necessarily inferior because the husband is the head of the household. The position she occupies, if properly filled, is just as honorable as his. She cannot occupy his place, but he cannot occupy hers.

A great deal has been said about Paul's instructions in regard to woman's right to preach. It is all summed up in his remark, "I suffer not a woman to usurp authority over the man." "When he said, 'Let your women keep silence in the churches,' he clearly had referred to authoritative preaching, which is one of the functions of the priesthood. There were in the early Christian church, as now, women who spoke in tongues, interpreted, prophesied, ministered to the sick, relieved the poor, and aided the servants of Christ in their ministry, in those ways which are natural to woman as an angel of mercy and peace. But to prevent confusion, and maintain that order in the Church which is said to be "heaven's first law," there are and must of necessity be presiding and directing authorities, and they are always masculine, for the feminine part of humanity was not designed by the Allwise Creator to exercise dictation, although the influence of woman, used in the manner natural to her gentler nature, is frequently far more potent than the positive dominion of the man.

There are a thousand ways in which "Mormon" women can develop the powers with which the Father has endowed them, without stepping a hair's breadth over the bounds of their legitimate sphere, or impinging in the smallest degree upon the authority of their brethren of the priesthood. They can labor in their own rightful domain without seeking, like some of the unwomanly shriekers for woman's rights abroad, to unsex themselves in appearance and manner, or strive to do that which is not appointed to them, by the Almighty nor adapted to their natural capacities.

We are pleased to note the growing desire of "Mormon" women to live for something higher than daily drudgery and the common concerns of mere earthly existence. While woman's sphere is home and her chief labor belongs to her family, she is not required to make her house a prison nor her domestic duties slavery. Humanity at large has claims upon her sympathy and her interest, and the great work commenced on the earth by the Almighty for the redemption of the race is of equal importance to her as to man. And God has designed her to share the glory of her partner in life as well as to "bear the souls of men in eternity" that He may be glorified. And let her remember that in all this, on earth or in heaven, her true position is not in antagonism to man, but as his partner, helpmeet and co-worker, the sharer of his trials as

well as his joys in this life, and the participator in all the power, and glory and exaltation that eternity shall bring and endless increase shall make possible, in a kingdom after the pattern of the dominion of the Gods in regions of immortality and bliss unspeakable.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Iowa Legislature has rejected woman suffrage by a vote of 49 against 29. If the ladies keep working, the majority will be on the other side after a while. Justice will win, in time.

The Wisconsin Legislature is divided on the educational question. The House recently passed a bill for compulsory education, the Senate killed it. America is not yet ripe for this measure.

Burglars worked nearly all night on a safe at Tekamah, Nebraska, last week and when they succeeded in their nefarious and nocturnal task they were rewarded with the magnificent sum of \$1.80. Good enough.

The New York *Methodist* argues that non-property holders are not fit to exercise the right of suffrage. Will its brother organs sustain this view of the question? Or is taxation a right basis for representation in the east, but a wrong basis in Utah?

The people in Trigg County, Kentucky, have become wildly excited over a new phase of Millerism. They anticipate the immediate coming of the day of judgment, and have quit business, turned their stock loose, and go from house to house spending their time in singing and prayer. Strong delusion, one of the signs of the latter times.

The noted preventionists are coming to grief. The notorious Madame Restell, of New York, is under heavy bonds awaiting trial for selling some of the "medicine" with which she has amassed an immense fortune, and now Madame Chapman, of St. Louis, is in the same fix. The New York Society for the Prevention of Crime has instituted proceedings in both cases. Success to them. The professional abortionist is a professional murderer.

The electric light has been tried at Cleveland, Ohio. Two electric lamps, one hung near each end of a building 80 feet by 150 feet, brilliantly illuminated the place with a pure white light like sunlight. Cost—everything included, 12 cents per hour; illuminating power—equal to 250 full sized gas burner. Electricity is a force which will be utilized in many ways in the near future; at present its uses are only just beginning to be recognized.

The "Law and Order Society" of St. Louis are pushing the law closing saloons on Sunday, and have succeeded in shutting up most of them. Now the saloon keepers are on the war path, and threaten to procure the enforcement of the letter of the law forbidding labor and traffic on the Sabbath. This would stop the street cars and the newspapers, and make the Law and Order people walk instead of ride to church on the Lord's day. "What's sauce for the goose," &c.

Pueblo, Colorado, is rejoicing over its new iron works. On the 6th inst. the Pueblo Iron Company commenced rolling iron, the heating furnaces being in good order, and the work was pronounced a success. A full force of men is employed, and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Co. are furnishing work in re-rolling their rails. When is Ogden going to fix and fire up? If Pueblo, Colorado, can succeed, surely Ogden, Utah, with much better natural advantages, ought not to fail.

From the *Christian Union* we learn that "a new method of observing the Lord's supper has been adopted by the new South Free Church (Unitarian), Boston, following the practice of Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia. The bread and wine are displayed on the communion table—but that is all. They are not partaken of by the congregation." This is in keeping with other parts of modern Christianity. The gifts, powers and blessings of the ancient gospel are viewed afar off by the sects without being tasted. They read of them, as a hungry man may read of a feast, but like the sacrament referred to above they are only matters of observation.