

therein and appreciate and enjoy it. Those who have music in their souls love sweet singing at least in others if they are not fully qualified for such vocal efforts themselves. On the other hand, there is much of truth in the great poet's words, as applied to those who display a contempt for singing or other music, when he says:

The man that hath no music in himself
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.
Let no such man be trusted.

Already the people of these valleys have achieved high reputation for their love for and patronage of music, and the marked ability they have displayed. But it must be conceded that the women and girls hold the advanced position in this respect. It is time the young men and boys were taught to realize this fact, and that they came forward to the front position which it is their privilege and duty to occupy.

OLD FOLKS ADVERTISING UTAH.

When Utah people advertise Utah, the information disseminated is marked by accuracy, and therefore is commendatory of the progressive efforts of those who make this State their home, and is beneficial to its interests. Utah has had so much adverse advertising in hygone days, on the part of persons antagonistic to her welfare and possessed of ulterior motives, that the condition of recent years, when the truth is becoming more generally known, presents a strong contrast thereto. For the change in the situation, people here are duly grateful.

One of the useful agencies for spreading Utah's fame for worthy deeds has been the annual old folks' excursions. The accounts of these have drawn favorable attention in America and Europe, and now from far off New Zealand comes news of similar interest. The New Zealand Graphic is the most widely circulated and popular illustrated journal of that part of the globe, and is a high class, influential paper. Its representative recently met a Mormon Elder, and from the latter received particulars regarding the old folks' gathering in Ogden on the 17th of July, and also much information concerning Utah. The result of this is that the Graphic gives a page and a half to this State, in which is an excellent account of the old folks' day at Lester park, an authentic description of the Temple and Tabernacle in this city, and three beautiful half-tone engravings from photographs by C. R. Savage of this city, in which are shown the city and county buildings, the Temple block, and a view of central Salt Lake City, looking northward from the city and county building. Among its comments the Graphic contains the following:

The views of Salt Lake City which accompany this article certainly give one the impression of a place of much more importance than is commonly supposed. We are apt to forget that the city has 60,000 inhabitants, seventy miles of electric street railways, three hospitals, three daily papers, and is lighted with electricity. It contains some splendid buildings, the most interesting and unique being the great Temple and the Mormon Tabernacle.

There is another feature in the effect that Utah's old folks' gatherings have on people elsewhere: This is the sug-

gestion that it gives to kind and generous hearted persons to engage in like movements to comfort, cheer and honor the aged in their respective localities. Already in several instances Utah's example has been followed in giving entertainments to the veterans, and with the utmost satisfaction to those who took the matter in hand. Thus in this respect, as in others, the good quality of the tree planted in the hearts of the people of Utah and their co-religionists is being established by the fruit it yields.

SHE IS A CITIZEN.

Writing from Spring Glen, Carbon county, under date of October 24, Wm. Miller asks:

Please inform me whether a woman born in the United States, who marries an alien, can vote?

Certainly, if she is of age and registered. She is a native-born citizen, and her marriage does not change her relationship to this government. Marriage to a citizen makes an alien-born woman a citizen; but marriage to an alien does not deprive a woman of her citizenship.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLITICS.

The Colorado Catholic is a weekly paper published in Denver in the interest of the Catholic church. Its editor is Father T. H. Malone, who is well known in this part of the country as a representative of his religious faith. In the issue of the paper for October 24 the following editorial announcement appears:

The Catholic church and the Catholic clergy as a whole are working night and day for the election of Bryan and the silver cause. Of one hundred and five clergymen in the Buffalo diocese, New York state, one hundred are for silver, and it is evident to any thinking man that if New York state goes for Bryan it will be the Catholic vote that will turn the tide of victory in that state.

The foregoing is a polluted declaration, from a Catholic organ, of the attitude of that church in active politics. In the present campaign a number of ministers of various denominations have preached in their pulpits, and have turned the latter into political rostrums on behalf of McKinley; and the press of the West has rebuked them, and properly so, for the debasement of the livery they wore; some ministers have taken similar action with reference to Bryan, and inferentially the same rebuke is applicable to them. An eminent Catholic, Archbishop Ireland, gave his views a few days ago, in opposition to the free silver cause and candidates; but was very careful in so doing to preface his remarks by the statement that he spoke only as a citizen, and not as a church official. Yet he was rebuked from Rome. Will this other official of the same church receive a rebuke, when he comes out and declares, not what Catholics as citizens are doing, but that their church "as a whole" is "working night and day" in the interest of a political candidate?

It makes no difference that that candidate is a favorite in the West; people in this section discern the fact that there is no distinction

in principle whether the church named is working for or against a political favorite. The point is, the interference in politics of a church, as a church organization. This is aside from any consideration of candidates. Our quotation is not the declaration of an opponent, but of a church official and organ, that the Catholic church, as such, is actively engaged in a political campaign in the United States. As to whether that church is on the right or wrong side in what it is doing, we are not discussing that matter here; we merely direct attention to its operations as declared by a recognized official of that church. And we may further note that the closing words of Colorado Catholic's editorial from which the foregoing excerpt was taken refer by name to Martin Luther as "the rotten carcass of a man who filled Europe with blood and the world with dissension and sectional strife."

THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign now drawing to a close is on all hands regarded as the most important in the American history. It is to determine for years to come a line of policy by which every interest of the country is affected, one way or the other, and its results will be felt presumably throughout the civilized world. A radical change in the financial policy of a country occupying the important position the United States does in the group of nations, touches the interests of every other country. The majority of voters fully realize the importance of the trust placed in their hands; hence the lively personal interest displayed everywhere.

It is, we believe, a contracted and one-sided view that characterizes the present struggle for a change of policy as only an "outbreak of the masses against the classes." There may be an element of a revolutionary tendency in the movement, but that is too insignificant to account for the sudden agitation. The fact is that for years the promises of party leaders have been pledged for the financial principles now made the paramount issue, and so often have the pledges been renewed in platforms and campaign speeches, that a great many have come to consider a double standard the key to national and individual prosperity, and the failure to redeem the pledges as a breach of promise in the interest of a few. In this firm conviction—whether right or wrong—the present agitation has its origin. It is the logical result of previous campaigns in which candidates have obtained popularity on more or less ambiguous assurances. It is a protest against ambiguity and evasive terms and a demand that faith be kept with the people.

The result will be for good. The next four years—whoever is elected—will give to the world a practical demonstration regarding the financial problems. It will be shown what part the circulating medium and what part a protective policy plays in the prosperity of a great nation, and the lesson inculcated will be invaluable for the future. A mistake one way or the other may possibly be made at this time, but it is not likely that it ever will be repeated. The people are now aroused as never before, and they will