

and a hideous nightmare. The sound of a violin, the most expressive instrument known to mortals, used to be denounced as the devil's music, and among very pious New England folks even now causes a shudder, especially when a dance tune is played.

Musical instruments have been used in the worship of God for many thousands of years. Trumpets were fashioned of silver for religious services in Israel by express command of Jehovah (see Numbers x): "In the seventh month in the first day of the month, ye shall have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation"—Lev. xxiii, 24. The cymbal, the psaltery, the harp, the dulcimer, the violin, the sackbut, the timbrel, the cornet, the flute and the organ, are mentioned in the Old Testament as instruments used in divine worship, and were ordained for this purpose by men whom God recognized as His servants. That He approved of such methods of praise is evident from many passages like the following:

"It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord; and when they lifted up their voices with the trumpets and cymbals and instruments of musick, and praised the Lord saying, For he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever; that then the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the Lord; so that the priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud; for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of God."—1 Chron. v. 13, 14.

Of course this was under the Mosaic law. But how can reasonable people think that what was pleasing to the Almighty in the way of praise three thousand years ago is displeasing to Him to-day? And on what principle are things which in former times were "instruments of God," in latter times turned into "inventions of the devil?" "And with them Heman and Jeduthun, with trumpets, and cymbals for those that should make a sound, and with musical instruments of God"—1 Chronicles, xiv, 42.

Under the Christian dispensation no commandment was given or intimation uttered that music should not be heard in the churches. It is not required, perhaps, in such writings of the Apostles as have come down to us, but neither was it forbidden. The opposers of instrumental music who believe in singing as a part of public worship have to go to the Old Testament for authority for their psalmody, and why not, then, for divine sanction of worship with musical instruments?

Their inconsistency is forcibly apparent in singing the psalms of David, which they regard as inspired. For, hear David himself on this question: "Praise ye the Lord. Praise him with the sound of the trumpet; praise him with the psaltery and harp. Praise him with the timbrel and dance; praise him with stringed instruments and organs. Praise him upon the loud cymbals; praise him upon the high sounding cymbals."—Psalm CL. Again: "Take a psalm and bring hither the timbrel, the pleasant harp with the psaltery. Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed on our solemn feast day. For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the God of Jacob."—Psalm LXXXI.

But the organ-hating United Presbyterians are perhaps not more peculiar than those people who, through similar traditions, regard as sinful on the Sabbath any kind of music that is not in slow time and in solemn tone. It used to be a common saying that "the devil had all the best tunes." There is no evidence that Satan takes delight in music. The evil spirit departed from Saul when David played on the harp, but sometimes was so provoked by the music that it moved upon Saul to cast a javelin at the player. If David harped as badly as some amateurs toot on the cornet, or thrum on the piano or squeak on the fiddle, there might have been some little justification both for Saul and the spirit that prompted him to stop the performance. But seriously, there is no such thing as "profane music." The profanity of ribald songs is in the words. Music is divine. Beware of the man or woman who has no soul for sweet harmony! Put not too much faith in the pety of those who are shocked at the lively strains of genuine, merry music!

Of course there is a time for all things. Regard should be had for fitness in musical as well as other matters. The words and the music ought to be adapted to each other. Solemnity is an essential to devotion. And yet it is not always requisite that the musical part of divine worship should be doleful. Praise and rejoicing go naturally together, and the sacred song may be inspiring and lively without doing any violence to the sacred character of the proceedings. God loves a glad heart and a cheerful countenance, and a long face with a lugubrious expression is as great a mistake as the suppression of musical instruments or the exclusion of cheerful music from the public worship of the Almighty.

One of the prevalent errors in the use of "sacred" music, is the custom of singing and playing at funerals, hymns that are certain to agitate the nerves of the sensitive and burst the seals of restraint which the mourners have placed over the fountains of their tears. Often when the bereaved have been able to restrain their grief within proper bounds, the funeral dirge which choirs seem to think the one thing needful on such occasions, will cause an outbreak of sorrowful emotion that is both violent and contagious. There

is no need to barrow up the feelings of women and children whose sympathies are already wrought up to a painful tension. They need soothing rather than irritation, and the convulsive sobs that often make obsequies a torture to all present, are provoked by the plaintive strains which many imagine to be an essential part of the sad rites over the dear departed.

Our choirs are much to be commended, however, for the excellent music which they provide for public services and for the public spirit which they display in gratuitous labors in this direction. And if they would all cease the common practice of preparing for the final hymn or anthem before the preacher has closed his discourse, and the habit of whispering, in which some of them indulge in sight both of the speaker and the congregation, their valuable services would be still better appreciated. Proficiency in both vocal and instrumental music for public worship is very desirable, and the efforts now put forth to promote it among members of the choirs is truly commendable. Our singers and players should learn to read music "at sight," and regular practice is necessary to all who expect to sing or play in concert.

Congregational singing, combined with music from the organ and other instruments, is a grand feature of public worship which we hope to see encouraged and supported. The simultaneous expression of gratitude and praise from the whole body of worshippers, is inspiring to the congregation and also to those who are to address them and must be pleasing to the heavenly hosts who listen to the harmony. Music thrills the soul with pleasure and prepares the mind for keen impressions. It is designed for good but is often prostituted to evil. Those who are most susceptible to its healthy influence are also easily impressible to its power for harm, and unless endowed with force to resist it or with impulses that tend in the right direction, may be led astray by its seductive enticements.

That there is instrumental as well as vocal music in heaven, is evident to those who understand the truth that there is the perfection of all things in nature, that men and women are the offsprings of Deity, and that all the faculties and qualities of our present being will be brought to their full culture and development in the great future and in higher spheres. And the glimpses of that better world which have been accorded to mortals, recorded in holy writ or treasured in unwritten human experience, disclose both methods of praise to the Great Eternal from the glorified immortals who surround His throne.

The perpetual harping of winged angels which is the chief feature of the modern sectarian heaven, is certainly a burlesque on the world to come. But, nevertheless, those who are privileged to dwell in the presence of God and the Lamb and enjoy the light and wisdom, and blessing and power of the grand councils and solemn assemblies that will be held on high, will participate in the extacy occasioned by the harmony of celestial voices, accompanied by instruments of every kind in their full perfection, tuned to "the music of the spheres," and all expressive of the highest emotions of exalted, purified and joyful immortality, while the chorus is swelled by the redeemed in the heights and depths and broad extent of ransomed immensity, where all are of one heart and one mind and discord is banished for ever.

THE DELEGATE ELECTION.

THE vote for Delegate to Congress is larger than we expected. It was so generally understood that there was no serious opposition to Hon. John T. Caine, the People's candidate, that a heavy vote was not anticipated. Yet the total reached 22,483 out of which Mr. Caine received 19,605. This is victory enough for anybody or any party, and when contrasted with the 2,870 polled for his opponent, shows how insignificant, numerically, is the so-called party which is not only hostile to our Delegate but ambitious of controlling the entire affairs of this Territory.

Col. Ferry received a larger vote than that cast two years ago by the "Liberals" for Ransford Smith, because his personal character is held in higher reputation and his Park City influence, where his strongest support was obtained, is much greater by reason of his business interests at that place. Yet notwithstanding the vain boast and false assertion that votes were cast for him by "Liberals" to be found everywhere," over a hundred precincts gave him not a single ballot, in one whole county he received none and in some others only from two to five votes.

The Democrats, Republicans and "Liberals" combined, who are plotting for the overthrow of popular government in our local affairs that they may gain control, have demonstrated to Congress and the country the audacity and impudence of their claims by the vote they have cast for their candidate. Their political strength is represented by the 2,870 votes for Ferry against 19,605 for Caine. Or, giving them the entire scattering vote as well as that for their nominee, it only foots up 2,878. Yet they have the insufferable cheek

to claim the right to direct the affairs of the entire population of 189,000 represented at the polls by the 19,605 who voted for the People's candidate.

If papers and persons who are interested in Utah affairs will only ponder on the votes cast at this Delegate election they will readily understand the situation, and be able to size up the malignant opposition which stirs up the continual potter about the "Mormons" and aims at full possession of this flourishing Territory?

GOOD OUT OF INTENDED EVIL.

We learn from an Elder just returned from the Southern States Mission that, by a revision of popular sentiment in that section, a large number of people have lately been added to the Church by anti-"Mormon" instrumentality.

For years past it has been the custom of rabid "Mormon"-eaters who had political and religious "axes to grind" to send pamphlets and papers from Utah to parts of the country where they learned the Elders were laboring.

A few years ago the effect produced by this class of literature—filled with the most abominable lies about and misrepresentations of the "Mormon" people—was to arouse the mobocratic spirit. In some instances, as is now a matter of notoriety, it resulted in the murder of a number of missionaries and other innocent persons, whose blood cries from the ground not only for retribution upon the heads of the actual assassins, but also upon those whose diabolism was the first cause of the murders, they being, morally speaking, accessories before the fact.

The reception of such papers and pamphlets by people in many sections of the South is now having an effect, in many instances, directly opposite. The recipients and those whose attention is drawn to the scandalous and foul fabricatory productions, in numbers of cases write letters of inquiry to the Elders, leading to their being brought in contact with the brethren. Explanations follow, openings for preaching are made, and numbers of converts are thus secured.

While much good is being done in this way by the disseminators of anti-"Mormon" falsehoods, no credit is due to them, this being the antipodes of the result at which they aim.

THE SHADOW OF A STORM-CLOUD.

IN speaking of the extravagant tendency toward luxury and vulgar display prevalent generally, but particularly in New York City, the San Francisco Chronicle follows in the wake of the moral example set by the London Socialists on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's parade last Monday—that is, it pictures the antipodal condition in life, showing the crying poverty of the laboring classes and the snail-like efforts, where any are made at all, of statesmen and political economists in the direction of substantial improvements. It is just as well that such a subject receive constant attention from the press, as in the absence of that protection and benefit which the struggling and meritorious poor receive from the duly constituted makers of law, the newspapers must assume their time-honored function of guardian and agitator until agitation secures reform.

The Chronicle instances the example of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, of which a recent dispatch gives some faint idea. The aggregate wealth represented by the lessees of the boxes is said to be about \$800,000,000, and the figures do not appear to be much exaggerated, since among the stockholders of the proprietary company are found the heads of nearly all the very rich families of the metropolis. The Vanderbilts and the Goulds were among those who took the lead in the inception of the project for founding a temple of opera which should rival the old Academy of Music. No one city of the Old World, that we can recall, has within its limits two such luxurious and important theatres designed for grand opera.

This is a strange commentary on the lengths to which those who have been fortunate in great speculations will go in the direction of flaunting their gauds—mainly illegotten—in the face of those who have toiled and suffered and still toil and suffer that such things may be; and when it is remembered that both the distinguished names mentioned have been most conspicuous at times, in the matter of cutting down the wages of their employes from a beggary to a starvation point, and the sequel always showing that the cause of such scaling has invariably been greed glutted at the price of the sorrow if not the blood of their fellows, the situation assumes a more serious phase and takes on some of the characteristics of villainy. Our cotemporary assumes that the situation is rendered still worse—and if its conclusion be true, which seems more than probable, it puts the case much too mildly—by remarking that if nearly \$300,000,000 are represented in the ownership of the

private boxes of the Metropolitan Opera House, not a quarter of that sum is frankly accounted for to the tax-gatherer, since the total assessment of real property in the city in 1880 was only \$1,100,000,000. Here again the excessively rich offer to the excessively poor an unwise text for reflection and discussion. It would be a good deal more gratifying to every lover of his race if the charity and public spirit of New York kept even pace with the luxury and pride of its affluent citizens.

It is not devoid of beneficial effects for the rich to indulge in luxuries, as thereby artisans and others are given employment which they might not otherwise get; but when the laborer is ground down to squalor and ignorance through the meanness and cupidity of the capitalist, it is no wonder that a Socialist can poll 67,000 votes for mayor of the city of New York: and, as he said himself, if that is the beginning, what will the end be?

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 12

Battery.—At 3:30 this afternoon a young man named Chris. Enstrom was brought before Commissioner McKay for examination. He is charged with having committed the offense of battery, at Union, Salt Lake County.

The Prize Fighters.—This afternoon was set for the preliminary examination in the case of The People vs. Charles Lange, Charles Hicks and Henry Kendall, for appearing as seconds at a prize fight. After waiting an hour for witnesses, who did not appear, Commissioner McKay allowed the defendants to waive examination. Their bonds were fixed at \$500.

Store in Order.—Pembroke, stationer, has about recovered from the effects of the fire that burned him out, and his store, 72 Main Street, is now in perfect order. It contains an immense and greatly varied stock of holiday goods, books, stationery, toys, notions, etc. It required a good deal of rustling on his part to get a new stock and put it in shape so soon, but he has accomplished the feat.

Court Notes.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day: Salt Lake Foundry and Machine Company vs. Pleasant Valley Coal and Coke Company; testimony taken; argued and submitted.

H. A. Van Praag vs. E. A. Ireland; trial before jury in progress.

United States vs. Ishmael Phillips; unlawful cohabitation; three indictments; defendant arraigned and pleads not guilty to each.

Funeral Postponed.—A singular circumstance transpired at Bloomington, Idaho, on the 9th instant. On the previous Sunday morning, an infant son of Gilbert and Charlotte Welker, died of whooping cough. Preparations were made to bury the infant and funeral services were held at the Ward meeting-house. After the benediction had been pronounced and while friends and relatives were viewing the remains signs of life were noticed, and it was decided to postpone the burial until all doubts were set at rest.

The correspondent who furnishes the foregoing, does not state what the result of the delay was.

Supposed to be Insane.—Thomas Bean, writing from Wapi, Idaho, Nov. 11th, says:

Editor Deseret News:

There has been a man wandering up and down the railroad track here the past three days, who seems to be insane. He is about fifty years of age, and about five feet four inches in height, and says he is a shoemaker by trade. He is a native of Sweden, and says he has a wife and three children in the Eleventh Ward in Salt Lake City. He says his name is Olsen. The section men here have collected money to pay his fare to Pocatello. If you would be kind enough to publish this so that his friends may know of his whereabouts, it would be an act of kindness, as the poor fellow may freeze to death unless taken care of.

The Returns.—We present below the total vote by counties, giving the vote of all but one, viz., Weber, the canvass of which was in progress when we went to press. It will be observed that the vote is light, especially in Salt Lake County. Cache County polls a fairly full vote, and the close equality of the two parties in Summit County is made apparent:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Caine, Ferry. Rows include Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Emery, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, Wasatch.

2 scattering.

The Deaf Mute Institute.—The number of pupils has increased at the Deaf Mute Institute this year, and by next term, on Monday, there will be seventeen boys and girls receiving in-

struction in the University. Of that number, fourteen will be lodged at the Institute opposite the University; of the three exceptions, one girl lives at home with her parents to assist at housework, and two boys, whose county court is unable to support them, will be obliged to live in rented rooms with a married sister who has left home in the country to keep house for them. Of the fourteen pupils residing at the Institute, one young lady has been admitted free of charge since the opening of the first term. There is still a prospect of more pupils coming this winter. The first class, composed of pupils of two years' standing, is almost complete now, and their education will be pushed on as far as possible this year. Evening study hours will be regularly kept at the Institute, varied occasionally with lectures on different subjects, for it must be borne in mind that school-room work is not sufficient to impart a broad education, but general information upon the known world in which we live and the current events of the day is a necessary adjunct to their education, an adjunct which is always eagerly desired by the pupils who are so much snatched from the world by their deafness.

Escape of Thieves.—The Denver News of the 10th has the following:

The city detectives received yesterday a circular letter from Warden Cameron, of the State penitentiary at Canon City, announcing the escape of two convicts from that institution and offering \$100 for the capture of the fugitives. The escaped convicts are Frank Murphy, alias Alfason, and Charles H. Wheeler. They made their escape from the penitentiary about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, though in what manner is not known here. There came with Warden Cameron's circular photographs of the two convicts and descriptions of each. A reward of \$50 is offered for either of them.

Charles Wheeler is a Boulder county thief, having been sentenced in Boulder a year ago last October.

Murphy is the Denver jewelry thief whose detection and arrest was due to the brightness of a messenger boy. He sent the business card of A. B. Ingols, on which he had written an order for a gold watch, by the messenger boy to Brooks & Davidson. The latter firm, supposing the watch was for Mr. Ingols, sent it by the messenger boy, who upon delivering it to Murphy suspected something was wrong, for Murphy, instead of going into Ingols, store with the watch, made off with it. The boy's suspicions resulted in the arrest of Murphy. Murphy was one of those many criminals who were tried and convicted upon information and had a second trial upon indictment. On his first trial he was sentenced to six years and on his second trial he was sentenced to three years. He has not as yet served one year. He is an alleged professional jewelry thief hailing from Chicago.

THREE ARRESTS.

TOOLE, SANDY AND UNION VISITED BY DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Last evening Deputy Scott came to this city, having in custody

MATTHEW PICKETT,

an aged gentleman from Tooele, who had been arrested on a charge of living with two wives. The complaint in the case, made by D. W. Reach, alleges unlawful cohabitation with Mrs. Matthew Pickett and Mrs. Matilda Pickett, from Dec. 1, 1883, to Nov. 1, 1886. When arraigned before Commissioner McKay, the defendant stated that he had lived with his wives during the period named, and he was required to furnish bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance for that, Wm. Fuller and John P. Sorensen being sureties.

Last night Deputies Greenman and Pratt started south for a raid in that direction. Arriving at Sandy, they remained until early this morning, when they aroused from his bed and arrested

THOMAS ALLSOP,

at his home in Sandy. The defendant is the gentleman who, five or six years ago, lost his right arm through an accident at one of the smelters where he was working. He is accused by D. W. Reach with having lived, from Dec. 1, 1883 to Nov. 1, 1886, with Betsey Allsop and Betsey Roberts as his wives. Nine witnesses were subpoenaed to testify in the case. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was required to furnish \$1,000 bail to await the result of the grand jury's investigation. Mary Roberts was placed under \$200 bonds.

This morning, as they were returning to this city, the deputies came through Union precinct. When passing the home of

BISHOP ISHMAL PHILLIPS,

that gentleman was observed by Captain Greenman working at his haystack. The Captain stopped and informed Mr. Phillips that he had a warrant for his arrest, and he was accordingly brought to this city. Last January the grand jury of the Third District found three indictments against him, charging him with unlawfully claiming and living with Mary Phillips and Harriet Morton as his wives. Indictment number one covers from Feb. 1 to Dec. 31, 1883; number two, January 1 to December 31, 1884; and number three January 1 to December 31, 1885. The defendant was arraigned in the Third District Court this morning, and pleaded not guilty to each charge. Bail was fixed at \$1800 in the case, and was given.