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"REORGANITE" DUPLICITY.

Among the most persistent and most insidious of the maligners of the "Mormons" are the active apologists of the so-called "Reorganization." Its missionaries and many of its chief preachers devote most of their time and public discourses, to misrepresentation and stirring up strife against the Utah Elders in the different States of the Union, and seem to take extreme delight in holding them up to public reproach. There are a number of them who have an itching desire to see their names in print, and they invariably seek this notoriety by attacking the only body which stands today as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with an unbroken line of authority and organization, from the date of its establishment by the Prophet Joseph Smith, April 6, 1830. The Reorganites pretend to be that Church, but their society had no existence prior to the year 1860, sixteen years subsequent to the Prophet's martyrdom.

One of the most blatant of the prominent agitators among the chief Reorganites is Mr. Heman C. Smith, who exhibits some small cunning in the sophisms that he composes in his petty warfare upon the Church. Recently we noticed articles on "Mormon" matters in the Kansas City Journal, but we paid no attention to a letter therein from that writer. Some of our friends in Missouri, however, were annoyed by his attempts to distort and place in a false light the doctrines and dealings of the Church, and in their behalf we now touch upon portions of the article referred to, thinking, however, that his sayings are of too little importance to occupy space in these columns, but he says:

"Men who were formerly members of the Church established by Joseph Smith and who afterwards became members of the Church of which Senator Smoot is an Apostle, renounced all allegiance to and association with the Church organized by Joseph Smith, when they accepted the so-called revelation on polygamy. The following quoted from this document enumerates what is renounced by its acceptance: 'All covenants, contracts, bonds, obligations, oaths, vows, performances, associations or expectations.'"

In proof of this alleged "renunciation" he cites the rebaptism of Latter-day Saints on their arrival upon the soil of Utah, as it was afterwards called, and occupies much space in quoting from a number of the Apostles who wrote upon the subject and explained the reason why the Saints renewed their covenants, after the troubles, difficulties and vicissitudes through which they had passed subsequent to the cruel murder of their leaders, the persecutions which they had suffered and their toilsome journey over deserts and mountains peopled only by bands of savages. This rebaptism is part of the history of those people, has been published in both hemispheres, and has no more bearing upon the point sought to be made prominent by Heman C. Smith, than it has upon the nebulous theory of planetary formation, or the discovery of the north pole.

His pretended quotation from the revelation on celestial marriage puts one in mind of the argument in favor of total abstinence from food, based upon an alleged quotation from Scripture. Paul said: "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." (Rom. xiv, 21). The abstainer, however, stopped at the word "anything," leaving out the following words, and thus made Paul an authority for his folly. The imitator of that bit of duplicity quotes a few words from the revelation and omits the connecting phrases which, if he had given them, would have put a quietus upon his entire deliberate piece of duplicity and fraud. Here is the paragraph in its entirety, from which Heman C. Smith has extracted a small portion and given it as an entire sentence and placed upon it a meaning utterly foreign to its purport:

"And verily I say unto you, that the conditions of this law are these:—All covenants, contracts, bonds, obligations, oaths, vows, performances, conditions, associations, or expectations, that are not made, and entered into, and sealed, by the Holy Spirit of promise, of him who is anointed, both as well for time and for all eternity, and that too most holy, by revelation and commandment through the medium of mine anointed, whom I have appointed on the earth to hold this power, (and I have appointed unto my servant Joseph to hold this power in the last days, and there is never but one on the earth at a time, on whom this power and the keys of this Priesthood are conferred,) are of no efficacy, virtue or force, in and after the resurrection from the dead; for all contracts that are not made unto this end, have an end when men are dead."

Is there anything in that in the nature of a "renunciation"? Can there be produced from any document or announcement of the Church that the Latter-day Saints, on reaching the valleys of the mountains, renounced the principles of their faith? Was not their rebaptism in renewal of their former covenants a virtual declaration of their adherence to them? They had clung to those principles through all the trials

succeeding the murder of their Prophet and Patriarch, and they had kept up the organization that he had established by divine command. The very Apostles from whom Heman C. Smith quotes were ordained by the Prophet, and were acting under the authority received from him in his lifetime. It was their chief object, especially that of President Brigham Young, to carry out strictly the teachings, instructions and injunctions of the Prophet Joseph. He himself instituted rebaptism in Nauvoo. It was no new thing under the sun. In its very nature it was the reverse of a renunciation, for it was a repetition.

The absurdity of Heman C. Smith's assumption is equalled by his absolute falsehood, in wilfully stating that the acceptance of the revelation was in itself a renunciation of former obligations, etc. The declaration therein is simply a statement that all earthly contracts not entered into in the manner ordained of God have an end at death. Nothing else is conveyed in that paragraph. No such idea as he has advanced is warranted by the language used. He has deliberately and intentionally perverted it to accomplish his own wicked purpose. Now note that he gives the date of the rebaptisms as August, 1847, and then notes further that the revelation which he garbles was not presented to the people in Utah until 1852, five years later. It was read in Nauvoo to but a comparatively few of the Saints, chiefly those who were high in the authority of the Priesthood, and then by way of commandment, that the principle might be established during the lifetime of the Prophet and Patriarch, facts as thoroughly established as the ministrations of heavenly beings, the translation of the Book of Mormon and the organization of the Quorums of the Church by revelation. So, when the rebaptisms took place they were not an "acceptance of the revelation," and were certainly not in renunciation of any former covenant, obligation, doctrine or principle, and Heman C. Smith's fabrication of fallacies is scattered to the winds and he stands exposed by his own effort.

The venom and malignity with which those Reorganites assail the Church, founded by the Prophet Joseph, and which has been perpetuated in all its parts and principles, are indicative of the spirit by which their system of contention and tricky disputation is animated. There is no profit in paying much attention to it. The claims of its builders are so utterly devoid of reason and right that they ought to receive no recognition from people who are posted. But we have no quarrel with them, or their followers. We do not attack them, and most of the time we do not say anything in reply to their assaults. We have spent this much time and space for the benefit of those who desired us to notice the nonsense in the Journal, and hope it will be sufficient, at least for the present.

PUNISH LYNCHERS.

The good record this country made last year, as to the fearful crime of lynching, is in danger of being blotted out this year, if mobs are permitted to continue, as they have commenced. The outrage at Springfield, Mo., where three men were murdered, though afterwards declared innocent of the special crime for which their lives were taken, was rendered more lamentable, if possible, by the fact that the murderers, after the deed, congregated in the streets and joked about the affair, as if human life were worth no more than the life of an insect. It is as sickening to dwell on the harrowing details of the crime, as it is to read about the eagerness with which "souvenirs" of it were bought. How exceedingly thin is the veneer of civilization that separates many law-abiding citizens from savagery! How weak is human nature, after all, and how easily men and women fall to the lowest depths, when they cease their efforts to keep in the straight and narrow path!

The expressed determination of the authorities to prosecute everyone who took part in the murder, is commendable, and we hope they will carry it out, to the letter. There is no doubt that the wretches who killed the negroes deserve the extreme penalty of the law. Not only are they murderers, but they are also usurpers of authority which the citizens have delegated to the state. To that extent they are traitors to their state, and their fellow-citizens, and they are dangerous, whether ignorant or not, of the enormity of the crime committed. Not until the guardians of the law fulfil their duty and prosecute lynchers in earnest, will that blot on American honor be wiped out.

It is absolutely necessary that a certain class of our citizens should be taught the value of human life. In all probability we are about to experience a revolution more extensive and more radical than the world has ever seen. It is coming. Old forms of society are doomed to destruction. New conditions are being created. But if men do not learn to respect life, this upheaval is likely to be accompanied by bloodshed, as was the French revolution, until people become sick and weary of life. There is no need of a repetition of such scenes. Evolution is as effective as revolution. Peaceful reforms are as lasting as those effected by the sword. But there will be no peace, unless human life is regarded as sacred. And this the mobs of this country must be taught, no matter at what cost. The state of Missouri has a sacred duty to fulfil at this time.

A FRIENDLY WARNING.

The Italian government has discharged one of its friendly obligations to this country, by notifying the authorities that a number of Italian anarchists have recently wended their way to the United States. Under the present circumstances we can ill afford to give hospitable shelter to the class of anarchists that believe in assassination of men in office. We make this distinction, because there are so many different degrees, or shades, of anarchism, from the harmless, gentle, organizing kind that looks forward to a

millennium with perfect individual liberty, to the bloodred, violent, murderous species that is an outgrowth of love of crime, and insanity. It is the latter, which no government, no organized community, can afford to take to its bosom.

It is particularly necessary to exercise vigilance at this time, because of the clamors so unwisely made by certain agitators. It would be no surprise to learn that the Italian disturbers of peace have been attracted here by the denunciations of the courts and the government, that have appeared in the "red" prints, and by the prospects of a gigantic strike. Those spirits are attracted to scenes of turbulence, and particularly in countries where the generous laws permit them to indulge in their harangues without molestation. They flee from Russia, for instance, where there is oppression and where there are many wrongs to right, and they flock here, where every man and woman enjoy equal rights, as far as this is possible under present, earthly conditions. They wisely avoid prisons and "martyrdom" in Russia, preferring to keep their pots full of trouble boiling in safer places. But their agitation is entirely out of place in this country, and as it is dangerous, too, the agitators should be carefully watched.

Maxim Gorky, it seems, was trapped into signing a telegram in which the sentiment was expressed that the time for the deliverance of "the oppressed" was at hand. And this was a reference to workmen of the United States, and not to the miserable serfs of Russian autocracy. Whatever Maxim Gorky's ideas of American conditions may be, the telegram to which his signature was attached, expresses exactly the opinions of the class of agitators to which the Italian government has called our attention. They are against all forms of government. Their cry is for "vengeance" upon all who hold an office.

Did any one plant dragons' teeth yesterday?

A balky mule is an angel compared with a balky automobile.

Like all fighters, Dowle and Voliva do an awful amount of talking.

"The rake's progress" seemed to be the favorite play with most yesterday.

Is M. Witte's signal victory over M. Durnovo to be the signal of peace for Russia?

Gorky might make a hit by issuing a statement on "How to be happy though married."

Why not yoke up together the metric system and spelling reform and push them along?

Vesuvius is not unlike a boy learning to smoke, vomiting usually following the smoking.

The rate bill should be amended so as to have government control of floods and washouts.

Earl Grey restoring a portrait of Benjamin Franklin to the United States makes a very pretty picture.

"Coin" Harvey is running a hotel down in Arkansas. It is to be hoped that the ex-Organite is coining money.

For some reason or other Dowle is postponing the performance of that miracle that was promised some time ago.

There was egg-rolling on the White House grounds Easter Monday. There doubtless was log-rolling at the other end of the Avenue.

Congressman Longworth says that public men are not so black as they are painted. That puts a new complexion on the investigations.

If Governor Folk does not bring the Springfield lynchers to justice then the country has been mistaken in its estimate of the Missouri executive.

London papers say that the President is beginning to suffer from too much popularity. It is a complaint that few public men are afflicted with.

There is a bill in the Texas legislature that is designed to prevent ordinary citizens from being addressed as colonel or major, or by any title to which they have no claim. Texas sets a good example, one that is worthy of imitation by every state legislature in the Union.

A lynching can never be anything but shocking, but how much more shocking it is when the victims are innocent as they were in the Springfield, Mo., case. The young white girl declares positively that the two negroes lynched were not the ones who assaulted her. There could be no stronger condemnation of lynch law than this terrible mistake as to the guilty parties. And it does not stand alone by any means.

The demise of Mrs. King, wife of Hon. W. H. King and daughter of President Francis M. Lyman, comes as a severe shock to many thousands of the people of Utah, by whom she was well and favorably known and admired. She was a brilliant and lovely woman, and adorned the position that she occupied as the wife of a noted Congressman and a distinguished Judge. We sympathize with our esteemed friend in the irreparable loss he has sustained, and with the sorrowing parents and friends. The obsequies will take place here and particulars will be announced as soon as the party arrives with the sacred remains. May comfort come to the mourners!

Somebody has suggested that the calling of the second Hague congress at this time, when preparations are being made for the pan-American congress at Rio Janeiro, probably is a shrewd European move calculated to injure the pan-American gathering. Undoubtedly, if the attention of the Czar is called

to the American congress, the dates will be adjusted, so as not to conflict with each other. The South American republics, or so many of them as had no accredited representative at the Hague, were excluded from the first peace gathering there. That condition was agreed on, for the purpose of excluding the late Boer republics in Africa, but it operated against the smaller American republics as well. Their disability should now be removed. But if the date of the second congress is fixed so as to render it difficult or impossible for those republics to send a worthy representation, they will again be excluded, and the cause of universal peace will be injured to that extent. The pan-American congress will be held under all circumstances, for that is of greater practical importance to the American countries than any congress that the Russian Czar may call.

VON BUELOW AND PRESIDENT.

New York Evening Sun.
Prince von Buelow, the German chancellor, in an interesting official statement on the Algerias conference, made the following reference to the part played by Mr. Roosevelt and Ambassador White in the protracted deliberations: "Throughout this long controversy the European Powers have been aware that President Roosevelt was ready to assist in any proper manner in the effort for an agreement. The American government's advice and attitude were helpful, especially during the latter stages of the conference. Mr. White was a conciliatory force." This is like an echo of the congratulations heaped on our chief executive after M. Witte and Baron Komura had shaken hands at the Kittery Navy Yard. It indicates the sort of part that our country is expected to play when relations between the powers are strained.

BLIND WOMAN SORTS COLORS.

St. Louis Republic.
Mrs. S. M. Kirk of Forest Valley, Okla., who has been blind for many years, has acquired a sense of feeling that is remarkable. She prepares the meat for the family, with little assistance, and in piling potatoes can pick out the imperfections with as much skill as if she could see. She makes all the dresses for her two little girls, and can put all the different pieces together without getting one of them wrong. One of the most remarkable things is in sewing carpet rugs. She can pick out the color of the carpet and tack them together without a miss, and in threading a needle she does it as well and quickly as if her eyesight were perfect. Mrs. Kirk has never spent a day in a school for the blind, but has learned to do all these things in her own home, and altogether by application. She lost one of her eyes when quite a small child, but has only been totally blind for the last 12 years.

A SOCIETY REVIVAL.

New York Times.
Society held a revival meeting in the Hotel St. Regis Friday afternoon. It was attended by many women and no one was admitted except on production of an invitation card. The invitations were sent out by Miss Ethel Thompson of 47 east Sixty-seventh street, but the principal in the affair was Miss Amy L. Duncan of 5 east Sixty-fourth street. Miss Duncan gave a talk on religion, after which the company had tea. Miss Duncan is the leader of a revival movement in sympathy with that which has swept through fashionable England. To judge by the numbers of expensively dressed women who swept into the St. Regis drawing room, the revival here is likely to be successful. Reporters were not admitted. One, after many adventures, got through the outpost of uniformed guards to the inner circle, where he was confronted by Miss Duncan herself. "We are going to talk about Christ," she said, "and do not care to let any one in without an invitation."

JUST FOR FUN.

Whyte—Yes, the girl was from Chicago, and the man was from Boston.
Brown—What did they have at the wedding breakfast?
Whyte—Fork and beans.—Somerville Journal.

Jimmy—De Sunday school teacher asked me if I knew how Cleopatra came to swallow de pearly.
Mickey—Did ye have de answer?
Jimmy—Sure, I told her Cleopatra was eating oyster soup at de time.—Chicago News.

"The United States," boasted the American tourist, "stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific."
"That's nothing," retorted the man from the Isthmus of Panama does that.—Boston Transcript.

"What," asked the judge, "was the cause of the altercation?"
"I didn't see anny, yer honor, but it was him callin' me a liar that started the fight."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Kinkler—"The Prince of Wales' motto is 'I serve.'"
Millinaire—Heavens, do you suppose I have a subpoena?—New York Sun.

"I see where old Gotrox has searchlights all over his place turned on visitors."
"It is either that or have searchlights turned on him."—Baltimore American.

She—"I suppose you read a great deal." He—"No; I haven't time. You see, I'm a book reviewer."—Philadelphia Record.

Riggs—"There goes a politician who has paid the price of success." Diggs—"Till he doesn't receive as much change as he expected."—Chicago Daily News.

"What, my friends," volcanically demanded the Hon. Thomas Rott, "does the Old Party stand for?" "Well, you, for one thing!" replied a pessimistic voice from the back of the hall.—Puck.

"I say, old chap, how on earth do these astronomer fellows ever manage to predict eclipses, y' know?" "They buy an almanac and look 'em up, you silly ass!" "Bah Jove!"—Cleveland Leader.

"What do you consider the principal features of corrupt legislation?" "The eyes and noses, for these features enable corrupt legislation first to scent jobs and then to wink at them."—Baltimore American.

MISS GEORGIA HARPER

IN
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By David Belasco, special permission of Charles Frohman.
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