

tested are hopeful of success. Given a fair test, the Utah product should be able to compete successfully with that of any other part of the world.

AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

The services in the Tabernacle on last Sunday afternoon were unusually interesting and impressive. The address delivered by Dr. J. M. Reiner was quite out of the usual order, and was listened to with profound attention by the large audience, estimated to number about seven thousand people. The chapter in the Bible which was read as a text was selected by the speaker only a few minutes before the commencement of the service, and most of his discourse was wholly extemporaneous. It abounded in striking passages, and the candor which characterized it won the sympathy of the listeners.

A statement has been published in this city to the effect that Dr. Reiner is a Jesuit, but he pronounces it an absurd error. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, but a lay member only. He never united with any ecclesiastical order, and is a married man. It has also been reported in the city that he is connected with an educational institution in New York city, but this is also untrue. He pursues the profession of literature, including specialties in journalism, is an author in the lines of historical and philosophical research and religious controversy, and has given much attention to ecclesiastical history and literary criticism. He occasionally appears before the public as a lecturer, and is an editorial contributor to several New York papers. He is a doctor of laws and philosophy, hence his title.

He arrived in this city on private business about three weeks ago, and at once became involved in an earnest and thorough investigation of the claims and principles of the Latter-day Saints. His scholastic attainments are of a high order, his manners are frank and genial, and his conversation is very entertaining. He has visited a number of towns in the State, and has made numerous friends among its leading citizens. He will depart for the East in a day or two, bearing with him the good wishes of many Utah people who have met or heard him; meantime he is the guest of Mr. John Beck, of whose hospitality he expresses the warmest appreciation.

The discourse delivered by Elder C. W. Penrose, who followed Dr. Reiner, was an appropriate sequel to the Doctor's address, and a clear and concise, though necessarily brief, statement of some of the principal proofs and arguments which support the claim of divinity made in behalf of the religious system of the Latter-day Saints.

When, at the conclusion of Elder Penrose's remarks, President Wilford Woodruff arose to speak, an air of profound attention filled the great building. The aged veteran's words were listened to intently as he bore a testimony to the effect that the spiritual gifts and graces promised by the Savior to believers, attend the Latter-day Saints. When he called upon those present who, in the course of their experience in the Church, had witnessed miraculous manifestations of the power of God, to signify the fact by raising their right hands, a sea of open and uplifted palms instantly swept over the vast auditorium, indicating that the great majority of the persons present were living and personal witnesses of the power of God displayed by spiritual gifts in the Church. No where on earth except among the Latter-day Saints, could such a climax upon a religious testimony be produced.

The service as a whole was edifying

and memorable; and a number of its features were in themselves impressive evidences of the truth of the claims and teachings of the Latter-day Saints.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S MISSION.

The coming of President Dole of the Hawaiian islands to this country, at this time is no doubt prompted by a desire to urge the annexation of the republic to the United States. To newspaper men the president promptly disclaimed any desire to influence Congress on the question, but in Washington it is understood that he comes clothed with extraordinary powers from the Hawaiian government to accept any amendment or change that may be made in the treaty, and thereby prevent the delay inevitable in case it would again have to be submitted to the government for ratification.

There must be weighty reasons for the presence of the head of the Hawaiian government at the capital of the United States. Probably the conditions on the island are critical. In the judgment of President Dole and his associates, the defeat of the treaty may mean discord, perhaps revolution. Or, more probable still, perhaps he is able to furnish proofs that other governments are contemplating annexation. That would probably be one of the strongest arguments in favor of the treaty.

THAT CHARIVARI.

In the daily issue of the "News" dated Jan. 4, there appeared an editorial article under the heading, "The Charivari Nuisance," in which an occurrence of that sort, that had recently taken place in a village in the southern part of the State, was described and condemned. The facts, or alleged facts, as was explained in the article, were furnished by a correspondent, one of whose statements was to the effect that every boy in the village over eleven years of age, and some girls, participated in the charivari. Other statements made by the correspondent were to the effect that a horse had been shaven from mane to tail inclusive, that the burrs had been taken from a wagon and a number of small articles purloined, etc.

The "News" is in receipt of a letter from another resident of the place, in which some of the statements made by the first correspondent are characterized as exaggerations. The second writer says that only five or six boys, all but one of whom were under fourteen years of age, took part in the affair; that the horse was not shaven from mane to tail inclusive, but that only its mane and tail were subjected to that process; that the burrs were removed from the wagon, but "that nothing was taken away from the place," i.e., stolen, and that "if any complaint has been made to the peace officers we have not heard of it." This writer says: "Though but a trivial affair compared with what your correspondent makes it, the perpetrators are not upheld or sustained in it by the people."

Added to these remarks are some others of a personal nature, which the "News" regards as improper for publication, even in substance, being in the nature of recriminations that have nothing whatever to do with the occurrence which gave rise to our first correspondent's complaint. While the two residents of the place differ in their statements as to details, it sufficiently appears from what they both say that a most reprehensible proceeding took place.

The boys thought it a "trivial affair" to throw stones at the frogs in the

pond; but the frogs took quite a different view of it. So the participants in this charivari doubtless look upon it as a "trivial affair," but it is safe to say that the victims of the offensive demonstration regard it as being the reverse. Among people of respectability a charivari is deemed an outrageous insult which admits of no apology whatever.

It is evident that considerable feeling has been engendered over this matter, as is almost inevitable in such cases. The parties subjected to such an indignity as a charivari necessarily and justly feel wounded and incensed; and they are entitled to such amends as the circumstances indicate. To charge the injured parties with being offenders in another matter or direction, is not the way to make satisfaction in such a case, and can only make a bad matter worse.

MAYOR CLARK'S MESSAGE.

One thing is made clear by Mayor Clark's message: He has been going through the several departments of the city government thoroughly, and with incisive penetration and rare business ability has formed conclusions as to their needs and future management. Sound sense stands out in every paragraph of the document, which strongly confirms the claims and predictions put forth by the friends of the movement which elected John Clark, to the effect that he would give the city a clear, able, thorough-going business administration, and the taxpayers the full worth of their money.

The degree of success attained by the Citizens' Reform movement has perceptibly strengthened the credit of the city, and stiffened the quotations on city bonds. The latter are now quoted at a substantial premium, and, as the Mayor says, there is every reason to believe that a funding issue bearing four per cent interest could be sold at par. Such business facts as these tell a straight and strong story, and prove that the city would reap immense advantages from the total elimination of politics from its control.

The Mayor's observations respecting the police and fire departments are characterized by the sound, practical sense that forms so prominent an element of the whole message. Safety to life and property and the proper enforcement of law, are among the vital public interests involved in these two subdivisions of the city government, and the paramount importance of maintaining proper discipline, together with a high standard of efficiency in both of them, is too obvious to require pointing out. It is equally clear that if partisan strife is permitted to enter them, it will demoralize them. The moral of all this is plain and resistless.

There is small necessity for a board of public works in this city at this time, and will be for a considerable period, for the reason, among others, that the city will not be able to undertake any expensive public improvements until in a much better financial condition than now. It is therefore perfectly consistent with the best interests of the city to consolidate the chairmanship of the board with the office of city engineer, as the Mayor recommends. There are too many municipal offices.

The recommendations of the message in regard to the various city departments are incontestably in line with correct business principles and practices, and they ought to be carried out. No person would be injured thereby, and a great saving to the city would be effected. The recommendation that the several departments make inventories of city property in them is a surprise for the reason that it is necessary.