

means death. As this is in natural things, so it is in spiritual things. "Except ye are one ye are not mine," said the Savior. To have spiritual life we must be in Christ. If we are in Him we are one with Him and one with the Father, for He and the Father are one.

There are various means by which the Adversary, who is the Destroyer and who has "the power of death" which is dissolution, accomplishes the work of spiritual decomposition. One of these is intemperance in the sentiment of nationality. Patriotism—the love of country, is right. It stimulates noble feelings and leads to elevated thoughts. Nationalism, however, is another thing. It promotes sectionalism hatred and strife. While the former should be encouraged, the latter should be discouraged.

When Latter-day Saints come to Zion, they come to be made one people. It matters not where they were born. They leave their native lands to become identified with another. Politically, they are no longer English or German, Welsh or Scandinavian, Celtic or Saxon; they are Americans. Religiously, they are neither "Jew nor Greek," Gentile nor Hebrew; they are all one in Christ Jesus.

When we hear, then, of attempts to make divisions of any kind on national issues, whether it be of race or language, we know that however plausible may be the pretext offered for such a separation, they are wrong and spring from beneath instead of coming down from above.

Here is a key to the wise. You may take it, friends, as infallible. Not because we say it, nor because any man has given it, but because it is an eternal truth that governs in the material and in the spiritual universe. It was in view of this that the Apostles of old said, "Mark them that have divisions among you." We repeat the admonition. Remember, that which on righteous principles tends to unite is of God, and that which tends to disunite and thus weaken and destroy is of that Evil One, whose work is disintegration and whose triumph is death!

INQUIRE, BY ALL MEANS.

THE *Chicago Globe* recently had the following editorial paragraph:

"Now that the Indian difficulty seems to be completely suppressed might it not be well to inquire into the Mormon complicity in this widespread conspiracy? No thinking man can give the poor savages credit for so thorough going a plot as the Messiah craze appears to have been."

Yes. We think it would be well to

inquire into the matter. But would it not have been better to inquire into it before giving publicity to such a ridiculous rumor? There was no earthly reason why the "Mormons" should do anything to excite the Indians or make them hostile, and the entire course of the "Mormons" toward the Indians has been to make them peaceful, industrious and honest.

But by all means inquire into the complicity of the "Mormons." Only, when it has been found to be as false as most of the stories told about them, give the facts as prominent a place as the fictions. That will be a new departure in American journalism. The usual method is to spread false reports diligently about the "Mormons," and when the refutation comes keep as dumb as an oyster.

"Widespread conspiracy" is good. When it is inquired into fully, it will be found that the conspiracy was among those thieving whites, official and otherwise, who conspired to rob the wretched savages of their proper religions, who misrepresented a religious exercise and made of a harmless if barbarous ceremony a menace to the whites, and who profited peculiarly by the bloodshed that followed.

Official inquiry, if it is thorough, will demonstrate the villany and the shame of the whole Indian outbreak and will show that while the "Mormons" had no more to do with it than had the Sunday schools of Chicago, the Indians themselves were not the principal wrongdoers in the trouble that vexed the nation.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WE publish in another column a communication from a respected correspondent whose views on any public question are entitled to respect. He has taken exceptions to a remark of ours the bearing of which we think he has somewhat exaggerated. The silver question, like all others, has two sides and both ought to be considered in order that just conclusions may be reached. We notice that the advocates of unlimited silver coinage—to which by the by we have interposed no positive objections, are so impressed with the rightfulness of their cause that they are a little impatient of anything that seems to stand in the way of what they desire.

Our correspondent is correct in his charitable interpretation of our use of the words "disinterested" and "patriotic." They were meant to convey the idea of conservatism and deliberation in investigating such a radical change as the silver bill would certainly bring

about in the financial affairs of our country.

We do not, like the *Chicago Tribune*, characterize free silver advocates as "demagogues and incendiaries," nor do we believe that they are "frauds and rebels." We have not taken any side in this issue, but we are inclined to think that such men as Grover Cleveland, the late Secretary Windom, Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and Mr. Bodkin, of New York, are thinkers worthy of consideration.

Congress, it is true, can make a dollar either of gold or of iron, but it is in London that the price of the Kansas bushel of wheat is fixed and will be fixed for some time to come. This is a fact that is more potent than any theory and one that rules in spite of our wishes. The silver question will be effected by the attitude of other nations toward the white metal, and that must be taken into consideration, whether we like it or not.

Grover Cleveland, in his letter to Mr. Warner and others, dated at Albany, February 24, 1885, says:

"It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company; to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver; to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States in the daily business of the people; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate, were it now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression, would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in a prolonged and disastrous trouble. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places, and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. Saddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store, and on every farm, the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them."

It is not out of opposition to silver coinage or any dislike to the metal which always has been considered precious, that we offer these remarks, but simply that the whole question may be studied and not merely one side of it. The *DESERET NEWS*, however, does not wish to engage in controversy on the subject, certainly not on the side of the goldites, as it regards silver money as one of the necessities of the country.

CRIMINAL LAW OF MOSES.

IN further attempting to outline the criminal law of the Mosiac dispensation, it may be well to remind the reader that these laws were never given as a permanent rule obligatory on all nations and at all times. The law was