

our citizens, is connected in an official capacity with the Chamber of Commerce, and for more than a year has devoted himself, in a lively and energetic manner, to advocating, by means of printed matter scattered all over the continent, the advantages which Utah offers to home-seekers and investors. Few men in this Territory have made themselves better informed regarding its resources and attractions, and few are more fully aware of the reasons why capital is reluctant to come here, than is Mr. Forhan. He is paid a salary with the understanding that his time shall be largely devoted to acquiring and disseminating financial information regarding the Territory, hence the respect to which his statements of fact from him are entitled.

The gentleman has just returned from a trip to Denver, and on being interrogated in regard to the feeling in that city respecting Salt Lake City, replied:

"They take great interest in our progress, but in urging Salt Lake's advantages, I was met on every hand with the objection that there was no room here for investment, and no chance to make money, so long as the Mormon question remained unsettled. I pointed to the fact that Gentile merchants in Salt Lake do as well as elsewhere, and told them while the city and Territory had been advertised for more than forty years as a hot-bed of Mormonism, as a terror to the nation and a danger to investments, its vast resources and attractions had been advertised for only a year past, and in spite of this and the little effort put forth, we have made more progress in those twelve months than had ever before been made in as many years. It is needless and useless to deny the fact that we have been handicapped in the history of the past, and that population and capital will not come here until we remove the impression which exists. My opinion is, that the reform must come from our people themselves, and unless they unite in some effort to create a different impression upon the outside world from the one they now have of us, we may have to wait many years before any marked change takes place in our condition."

It is quite reasonable to infer that the personal pronouns we have italicized in this statement of Mr. Forhan's refer to the class who have principally interested themselves in "booming" the Territory and in bringing hence a population of non-"Mormons" sufficient to obtain political control. In short, Mr. Forhan was evidently speaking in the interest of and in reference to the anti-"Mormon" element in Utah. Who but they have "advertised" Utah as a "terror to the nation, and a danger to investments!" Hence the appropriateness of Mr. Forhan's remark: "My opinion is that the reform must come from our people themselves," and the subjoined advice that they unite in correcting the impressions which exist abroad respecting Utah.

If a turn in the history of Utah has been reached when a pressure is being brought to bear upon the class which has so foully slandered her to induce them to make an attempt at correcting the falsehoods they have circulated respecting her, the inscrutable wisdom and justice of Divine Providence will receive a vindication. "For more than forty years" the "Mormons" have been engaged in devoting vast sums of wealth, and in sending abroad thousands of truthful, honorable and zealous men, in the effort to "remove impressions which exist" respecting Utah and her people. But all this effort has been nullified to a great extent by a clique and a press here in the Territory whose fertility of slander and falsehood has only been matched by the malicious industry with which they have sent forth their wicked fabrications.

When the world shall see the clique and the journal which have sent forth so many blood-curdling fabrications of "bigism," "secret assassination," etc., devoting their energies to the work of "correcting the impressions" which this method of "advertising Utah" has rooted in the public mind of the nation and the world, who can deny that there exists an element of poetic justice in the economy of Him who rules the affairs of men? It is meet, in an eminent degree, that those who have made a false record for Utah should be required to correct it.

Mr. Forhan and His Excellency Governor West, have worked like brothers, yes, like twins, to "boom" the Territory; but a feud between them is suggested by the words of the former, quoted above. A more severe rebuke of the misrepresentations contained in the Governor's annual report has not been uttered nor written than is couched in the mild language used by Mr. Forhan. To state that a church controls corporations organized under the laws; to represent that non-members of that church are not permitted to hold stock in the most profitable commercial institutions; to aver that a conscienceless despotism of priestcraft holds complete sway over the political, commercial and industrial interests of this Territory, is a poor way to "remove existing impressions" abroad concerning it, or to induce capital or population to come to it. The Governor's last report to the Secretary of the Interior is one of the poorest pieces of "boom literature" we have seen, and we are of opinion that, in his capacity of secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Forhan will question the advis-

ability of giving to the document as extended a circulation as he has some others which treated upon the statistics, resources and advantages of Utah.

A GUBERNATORIAL REQUEST.

The following from Governor West was received on Saturday evening after our issue of that day had gone to press:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 3, 1888.

To the Salt Lake Herald, the Salt Lake Tribune, and the Deseret News:—

As to myself, waiving all discussion, as to the causes producing the anomalous conditions, which all concede exist in this Territory, and as to the merits or demerits of my last annual report, which has been the subject of comment in your papers; will you, as molders and directors of public opinion, unite with me in an earnest, honest effort to secure what I recommended, a capable, impartial tribunal, to ascertain the facts of our differences? It doth appear from the representations made as to the character of Federal officials, who have served in this Territory, that most, if not all, have been weak, or corrupt, inspired by a hope of gain, love of power, or animated with a spirit of malice or hate towards a portion of the people. The committee or commission which I suggest is to be created by the highest sources of power in our land; no political advantage is to be given; it is to be constituted equally of the two great political parties. Having regard to the source of creation, it is fair to presume that strong, fair, capable men would be sent to us. Being charged with a special mission, limited in its nature and ending with its completion, it presents no inducement to the greed of gain or lust of power. Awaiting an answer through your columns, I am,

Very respectfully,
CALEB W. WEST.

The idea embodied in the request of the Governor is not new. We have a distinct recollection of an energetic effort being made in that line a short time before his advent here. A strong attempt was made to induce Congress to take steps, for the appointment of a commission of a complexion defined by Governor West, and for a similar purpose. The movement was strongly backed by the DESERET NEWS, and all classes of citizens, without distinction, were requested to join, by signing a memorial to Congress setting forth its object—investigation.

It was met with the most unmitigated opposition from one of the papers now asked to join in forwarding the present suggestion. That journal held the whip over non-"Mormons" in relation to their signing the memorial, and those who did attach their names to it were accused of being "jack-Mormons," while their private characters were viciously assailed. Some of them who favored the memorial and attached their signatures, weakened in consequence, and requested that their names be expunged from the document. If in "the course of human events" these formerly virulent opponents of investigation have repented, it may be considered a good sign.

In connection with this request on the part of the Governor, it might be in order to remind him that we already have a commission who have been claiming to perform the very function which he marks out for the body which he says he desires should be created. They make annual reports, but are divided among themselves, one section being in line with the Governor in misrepresenting the great majority of the people, going so far in their exhibit to the Secretary of the Interior previous to the last one, as to tag on to it a set of anti-"Mormon" resolutions passed by a conference of Presbyterian clergymen. These resolutions were thus adopted by them and the document in that way was made politico-religious. The other part of the Utah Commission—unfortunately a minority by one—has sought to deal fairly by the people and to tell the truth concerning them.

Does it not seem as if this latest request of the Governor's, both as embodied in his report and the communication at the head of this article, was a somewhat tall joke upon the Utah Commission, and to some extent upon himself? He wants a commission appointed to ratify or condemn the reports of the Utah Commission and his own.

In relation to the "representations" made regarding Federal officials who have been appointed to positions in Utah, the Governor seems to wish it to appear that reflections upon them have only come from one side. This is misleading, as among the Federal appointees many of them have been honorable and high-minded men, who have endeavored to perform their duty to the people, but because they have sought to take this course they have been vilified, bounded and slandered by a nest of political intriguers, who demand that every official shall put himself on record as an open and avowed enemy of the majority.

This is one of the causes of what the Governor calls the "anomalous conditions," and of "our differences."

And it appears that this call for a combination to bring an investigating commission has arisen out of the criticisms upon the Governor's report, a document which does him no credit. He must know by this time, if he did not know when he penned it, that it is misrepresentative and misleading. If he is not satisfied upon that point he could be brought to that condition, if he is open to conviction, without putting forth any great degree of exertion. Therefore, that point of difference needs no commission to investigate and decide. His first step should have been to rectify the misstatements the paper contains, and then take the next, whether it be for a commission or for anything else.

The News is on record on the subject of an investigating commission of the kind referred to by the Governor, and when the time shall, in our view, be ripe for a vigorous request of that kind, we expect to sustain it like a stalwart, independently and without entering into a compact. We have been there before, and when the time is ripe, we will be there again.

[From Monday's Daily, Nov. 5.]

ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE.

ELEVEN million men will be figuratively sleeping on their arms tonight; in point of fact, however, a great many of them will not sleep at all, some through the great interest which they have in the outcome, others because of the preparations for the conflict, to which they are putting the finishing touches—a conflict the like of which was never fought in this country before and may never be again. A very small quantity of the late war spirit found its way into the campaign now ended, whereas previously, within the past thirty years, that quality has dominated every other consideration, save, perhaps, the campaign of four years ago, when a very perceptible falling off was noticeable. Now things are completely changed; not bigotry, sectionalism and lingering acerbities control the issues, but rather a thoughtful and attentive consideration of a profound national subject. It is gratifying that it is so, because it places intelligence and education in the fore, where they belong, instead of at the rear, where during the period named they were little more than mere attendants upon the reckless hosts in advance.

The American people have never before been called upon directly to decide the question of free raw materials from abroad vs. free and deleterious products from within—in other words, a modified tariff for revenue only against an exorbitant high scale of duties for the purpose of maintaining inflated home markets. Incidentally only have they ever been confronted with so ponderous a proposition, and by thus leaving all questions of that character in the hands of their representatives at Washington, who are constantly shifting and changing about, the question has become so knotted and gnarled that in his last message President Cleveland devoted the eudre space of that document to it, pointing out the evils of a needless surplus which had accrued through inattention to the matter, and demanding in effect that the Gordian knot be cut at once instead of being slowly and laboriously untied. This created the issue. The Republicans, naturally against the administration, made their opposition at once diametrical instead of oblique, and declared in favor of abolishing the entire internal revenue system (supported mainly by liquors and tobacco) rather than giving up one point in the protective tariff. On this line the struggle which culminates tomorrow in the choice of either Cleveland or Harrison has been fought, and it is safe to say that had the election occurred within one month or even two months after the nominations were made, the latter would have won overwhelmingly. The reasons for this are apparent: The issue was precipitated upon a nation of people measurably unprepared for it, and thus were in a mood to accept of any brief and easily understood solution, which the Republicans hastened to supply in the shape of two little words, simple enough but far-reaching in their consequences when attached to practical and every-day affairs—free trade. The scare produced spread like wildfire, and it looked for a time as though General Harrison would be chosen by acclamation. It is an excellent illustration of how studiously, intelligently and persistently the Democrats have labored to overcome the stamped and bring the stragglers back into the ranks, the fact that the parties are and for more than a month have been running neck-and-neck, and that in the sporting circles of the east, where large sums are placed on the result, Cleveland is somewhat the favorite.

This is the situation at the close of the campaign. How it will be this time tomorrow, when the polls will have closed everywhere except in the two Pacific Coast States, can only be told after the votes are counted, or approximately figured up. Our readers will be advised by bulletin of all that comes up to a late hour tomorrow evening, and perhaps in Wednesday's paper enough returns may have arrived to give a substantial idea as to how the election has gone.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services in the Tabernacle, Sunday, Nov. 4, 1888, commenced at 2 p. m. President Angus M. Cannon, presiding.

The choir sang:

Praise ye the Lord, 'tis good to join
In work so pleasant, so divine.

Prayer by Elder Robert Campbell.

The choir and congregation sang:

The Spirit of God like a fire is burning,
The latter day glory begins to come forth.

The Priesthood of the Fifth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER JAMES OSWALD

addressed the congregation. In 1885 he left his home on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, where he spent two and a half years, learning the language of the natives and laboring as a missionary. He returned about a year ago. While absent he had baptized sixteen natives. The Elders in those islands do not have the same difficulties to contend with, as do the Elders in the southern states; but their faith is tried nevertheless, especially in learning to eat the food of the natives. There are about four thousand native Saints on the islands, which shows how the mission has grown since it was first opened.

ELDER E. G. WOOLLEY

was the next speaker. He felt his weakness more when addressing a congregation than in almost any other position in which he could be placed. The Latter-day Saints have a peculiar mission to perform, and are required to be different from any other people in the world. They should be the best people on the earth, and the speaker believed they were. They have greater light than any other people on earth possess, and unless they are the best people in the world, they are not what they should be.

It is not the mission of the Latter-day Saints to operate for the overthrow or disorganization of any government established by man. Their mission is to establish the kingdom of God, but to do this it is not necessary for them to pull down any earthly government. The speaker could not understand why there should be opposition manifested towards the Saints for laboring to establish the kingdom of God. The world seems to be afraid that the unity of the Saints, and their gathering together will give them a strength that will enable them to interfere with existing forms of government. But the world need have no such fear, for it is not the mission of the Latter-day Saints to interfere with nor pull down established forms of government.

When the Saints have filled up those valleys, they will spread into other states and territories and perhaps into other nations. Why should anyone object to this? Why should anyone object to a people preparing themselves for the coming of the Son of Man? The speaker dwelt upon the future progress and growth of the Saints, in numbers and power, and said that this growth would be rapid if the Saints would be united. He also dwelt upon the evils that would attend division among them. Division destroys that feeling of fellowship which should prevail among the Saints when they partake of the sacrament.

The speaker felt that there was never a time when greater need existed for the Saints to possess the Spirit of the Lord than the present; for agencies are at work which seek to divide them.

APOSTLE H. J. GRANT

next spoke. He was ever willing, to the extent of his ability, to instruct the Saints, but he felt the responsibility of such a duty. The Latter-day Saints are not understood. Many strangers who come into our midst expressly to obtain information concerning us, fail in that object because they fall into the hands of those who purposely misrepresent us. All the Saints can do is to keep the commandments of God. The promise is that all who do this shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or man. We ought so to live that all men may see our good works and be led to glorify God. The unity of the Latter-day Saints astonishes the world, and is accounted for on the theory that they are led by a few sharp, shrewd men, who have succeeded in deluding the masses. But the real secret of this unity is the Spirit which is received alike by the convert on the Sandwich Islands, in Scandinavia, and all parts of the world; the Spirit of the Lord, by which the Saints are impelled to gather together.

The claim that the Latter-day Saints are an exclusive people is unfounded; they believe that all men may be saved, a religion which provides for the salvation of all men cannot be very exclusive, nor bigoted. The Latter-day Saints are expending millions of dollars for the salvation of men, living and dead. They erect costly temples that they may enter therein and perform vicariously for the dead, the ordinances of the Gospel.

God deals with us on the same principle on which we deal with our children. If our children are disobedient, we punish them, perhaps by restraining them from their amusements for a time. So the Lord punishes us when we rebel against his laws.

Joseph Smith prophesied that the

time, would come when not only a single state would be arrayed against the Latter-day Saints, but that the whole nation would be. This prediction has been literally fulfilled, for in the newspapers of the day we read of suits at law, "The United States vs. the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints." Thus we see the nation arrayed against this Church. Some may say that this has all come about in a natural way. I care not how it has come about, it is a fulfillment of prophecy. The speaker dwelt at some length on the practical duties of life, the principles of the moral law, and the duties imposed upon the Saints by their religion; and exhorted them to diligence and faithfulness. He closed by bearing a positive testimony to the truth of the work in which the Latter-day Saints are engaged.

The choir sang:
Lord dismiss us with Thy blessing,
Fill our hearts with joy and peace.

Benediction by Elder B. F. Cummings, Jr.

EQUITABLE CO-OPERATION

A Few Thoughts Suggested by the Organization of a New Co-operative Association.

We are enabled, by the courtesy of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, to present the following extract from a letter written by Brother George Farnsworth, of Mount Pleasant, Sanpete County:

I was very much pleased to see your name in connection with a few others who have the courage to boldly advance the true principle of co-operation, which, if it had been carried out from the commencement as it was intended by our late beloved Presidents Brigham Young and John Taylor, it would now have been a blessing to all the people.

In my humble way I have for over fifteen years advocated this principle and made a study of it, and have tried to establish it in its true form, but I am sorry to say that monopolists were opposed to it and used their influence against its being established, knowing well that if encouraged it would be the downfall of monopoly, and would do away with the system of from two to six men running it to their own advantage in each town. I see by the report in the News that the capital stock is to be \$50,000 in 35 shares, and each stockholder to be entitled to but one vote. [Each share has a vote. Ed. D. E.N.] Customers are to get a share of the profits. This is the true plan as carried out in England.

If you remember, I wrote a short article and sent to the Deseret News (which I enclose). You will there see that if what I stated had been carried out up to this time, we would have been an independent and self-sustaining people, and could have saved millions of dollars cash in working up our raw material and given constant employment to thousands of men, women and children, and thereby had a home market for all our surplus produce.

You are starting this institution under far more favorable circumstances than they did in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, in the year 1814, when twenty-five factory hands put their mites together, amounting to \$100. In 1878 their membership was 10,429, and their capital stock was \$2,400,175. And the profits of the last quarter of that year (1878) were \$66,385.

This is only one out of the many instances that could be cited to prove the success of true co-operation. The greatest feature of this principle is, that it creates union when properly managed.

In conclusion, I will say, God bless the effort and put down monopoly, and bring to pass a union that shall exist permanently.

Late reports from Snake River, Wyoming, confirm the news of the hanging of the two trappers there, old man Adams and Dutchie. They were found on Cottonwood Creek, between Three Forks and Battle Creek. A Mr. Phillip Leffer discovered the bodies by following the trail made by the mounted maskers and came across the bodies of Adams and Dutchie on Little Cottonwood Creek. The men were lying flat on their backs with their hats pulled down over their faces. Rope marks were found around their necks and bark had been rubbed off a branch of a quaking aspen tree that grew near, showing that the men had been strung up there. The side of the face of one man looked as if it had been beaten in with a revolver. No bullet holes or other wounds were found, which makes the inference almost conclusive that the men were hung and not shot or dragged to death as was first rumored. Their saddle horses had been shot and were lying not far distant from the bodies of the trappers. Their camp dog had also been shot, and no living thing belonging to the men had been spared. A coat belonging to one of the vigilantes has been discovered near where the hanging occurred and suspicion points pretty closely to the former owner. Adams had a wife and several children residing in Laramie. He had the reputation of being a quiet man, but was addicted to the use of intoxicants.