

## BRIGHAM YOUNG'S BIRTHDAY.

Today, June 1st, is the ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Brigham Young, the great pioneer of the Mormon exodus from the banks of the Mississippi river to these valleys, the first Governor of Utah Territory, the inspired President and leader of the Church during a whole generation of its members. He was a man whose powers and gifts not only impressed all with whom he came in contact in life, but one who also left an impression upon the world that will be felt and recognized in all time. He is one of the rare characters in history to whose superiority of mind revolving ages do but add luster and renown. He seems to grow greater and grander with the years; and while during his lifetime there were many who contemned his teachings and questioned his abilities, there is none, now that he has passed away, so mean as to deny him a place among the bright lights of the century. Among his contemporaries and those who review his life-work at this later day there may, indeed, be found those who saw in him traits to criticize and teachings to dispute; but none except a churl will deny that as an organizer he was superb, as a chieftain valiant, as a counselor wise, as an apostle fervid and as a man, honest and brave and true.

The NEWS need offer no panegyric upon him, need weave no chaplet in choice phrase to commemorate his record in mortality. He lives in the hearts of the people, and will live in history when even the greatest of his traducers have passed into oblivion.

## BE MODERATE.

For a couple of days this week the small boy was very near the zenith of his happiness; he had within his metaphysical system as much of elation as he had capacity for, the cause of all of which was, there was a circus in town. Whether he got inside the tents or not, he saw the parade, a few of the animals and heard the brass band, and therefore and thereby was the coming man immersed up to his ears in his preferred element. Of course if he "got in" the delight was somewhat greater if possible.

It was not much of a circus that he saw this time, but it answered the purpose. The tents were small, the canvas was rotten, the seats were rickety, the acts were all furrowed with advanced years, and the wild beasts were few in number and hardly ferocious enough to make it moderately interesting. But you could not make the small boy believe anything of that kind, nor the small girl either; it was a "splendid show" to them; "the animals were just as savage as could be and the performers were lovely." That is the juvenile verdict unanimously agreed upon and those who contributed of their substance that it might be rendered have only the feeling that the youngsters were gratified to reimburse them. That ought to be enough, though; surely it is a hard heart, a close hand or an empty one that would withhold such occasional transports from those who some day not far distant will take our places in the harness,

when we have fallen behind or by the way.

Amusements are as proper in their time and place as work in its time and place; but one should not run into the other, and neither should be the sole aim and end of life. Some people are like children forever; when performing necessary labor or undergoing needed instruction, their minds are apart from what they do and are lingering upon the last amusement engaged in or the next one that is to come. They cultivate such an appetite for pastimes that finally the appetite is their master and makes of them the most abject slaves. Nothing but a vortex of sensuous enjoyment affords the least degree of sunlight to their lives eventually, and of course the more useful, more necessary and, we may say, more upright things of life are neglected proportionately as the dissipation (for it is a dissipation) is given way to, and when the end comes there is injustice, as a rule, about as little to be said in praise of the victim as though he had permitted some other improper agency to control his life.

It is a great pity that we cannot at all times be rational, no matter how engaged or at what employed. We too often lose sight of or cannot realize the fullness of the joys of earth through incapacity brought on by injurious indulgence. Natural appetites properly gratified are at once a means of life and a source of pleasure; but given way to, permitted to control instead of being controlled by us, their office is overthrown, they no longer minister to our happiness but become the things which remain but to perplex and make sad.

There is but one form of indulgence which produces an all-prevailing enjoyment and grows by what it feeds on; to the soulful and the whole-hearted it is more exquisite than any other and it never palls upon or cloy the senses in the least. It is the indulgence in that sensation which comes of making others feel happy, and is exactly antipodal to that other condition previously spoken of, in which, through constant and unrestrained participation in pleasures and pastimes the sense of charity is weakened and the growth of greed and selfishness stimulated. As to engaging in any form of pastime or labor, it is a safe thing to always keep in mind the adage, no less true because originating in sporting circles, that it is the pace that kills.

## HELP HOME PRODUCTS.

There is much sense, patriotism and appropriateness in the resolution offered in the Real Estate Exchange by Mr. Fred Trimmer yesterday, and unanimously adopted by that organization. As given in last evening's NEWS the proposition asks the union of the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Association and the Manufacturers' Exchange in formulating plans for the establishment of a store whose business it shall be to encourage the production of home-made articles, which shall be carried in stock and sold to the consumer, the objects of the institution to be understood by the title—a "home goods store."

This matter cannot be taken hold of too soon or too earnestly. It will appeal to every sensible mind in the community. From the very beginning it ought to prove a winner, and success can be averted only by the most clumsy mismanagement. If there is one precept that more than another has engaged the NEWS during all the years of its existence in striving for the business stability and welfare of Utah, it has been the doctrine of sustaining home manufacture. Figuratively speaking, it has ever been emblazoned on our banner; and we are not presumptuous in claiming that the whole of this paper's vast constituency are of the same way of thinking. It ought to be needless to say, therefore, that the movement suggested by Mr. Trimmer meets with our fullest approbation and will call forth our most cordial support.

## DR. BRIGGS OVERTHROWN.

The action of the Presbyterian general assembly last night, in sustaining the appeal from the decision of the New York presbytery in the heresy trial of Dr. Briggs, puts that body on record as intending to maintain the inerrancy of the text of the sacred Scriptures. Dr. Briggs made the statement that this could not be proven, for which he has been pronounced a heretic.

The NEWS would respectfully suggest that the whole controversy is not one of doctrine but of fact. If Dr. Briggs be misinformed as to the merits of the received Hebrew and Greek texts of the Scriptures, his mistake can hardly be called heresy, inasmuch as he maintains that his doctrines are in conformity with the creed of his judges, who, having to deal with the tangible question of letters and words in an ancient record, ought to find no difficulty in proving their point scientifically, if they be right. As the case now stands, it almost gives the impression of an attempt by medieval bigotry to silence by main force the voice of reason. It is such actions that breed infidels in this century.

Is then the text of the Scriptures as we now have it free from error? The question is, as has been said, one of plain fact. A few instances may be given, well known to every scholar.

In 2 Chron. xi: 18, most Hebrew manuscripts read: Rehoboam took the son of Jerimoth to wife." Is this correct, or should it be daughter (*beth* for *ben*)? In Psalms lxxvii: 18 we read: "He received gifts for men," which in Eph. iv: 8 is quoted: "He gave gifts unto men." Which is right? The present Hebrew word is *lakachta*, which some think an error for *chalaakta*. In Ex. xxi: 6 there is an evident repetition of a whole clause, similar to those with which any modern proof reader is familiar. The passage reads: "And thou shalt put it before the vail that is by the ark of the testimony, before the mercy seat that is over the testimony." Bishop Lowth notices as many as fifty omissions in Isaiah, all owing to the carelessness of the transcriber. A singular instance of omission is found in 2 Sam. xxi: 19, where the Hebrew says: "Elhanan, the son of Jaare Oregim, a Bethlehemite, slew