

## RE-OPENING OF THE TEMPLE.

The Salt Lake Temple, which has been closed for nearly two months, reopened today, Monday, Aug. 31st. Records were taken today for baptisms to be performed on the day following. The other ordinances will be attended to on subsequent days, according to the rule heretofore observed. For other information the Saints are referred to blanks which have been prepared for the purpose of giving specific information and enabling the people to write out requisite data in correct form under appropriate headings. They can be obtained from the Bishops of wards, the clerk of the Salt Lake Stake, or at the Temple.

It is hoped that the deep interest taken in the sacred labors necessary for the redemption of the dead, as well as those associated with the salvation of the living, will not abate. According to unequivocal declarations of the Prophet Joseph, the responsibility in this regard is greater than that connected with any other obligation resting upon the Saints. All of the leading authorities since his day, as well as those who were contemporary with him, have maintained the same position. Every true and devoted disciple is imbued with a similar genius and understanding. The facilities for the performance of this divinely given labor exist and should be utilized by the Saints to the fullest extent of their capacity.

## MODERATION IN POLITICS.

The advice of the Apostle Paul to be temperate in all things is a good feature to bring forward in season with regard to politics as in other matters. The person who is controlled in politics by a spirit of moderation, no matter how strong his convictions may be on issues involved, is pretty sure to follow a wise and dignified course, and to avoid making enemies; while the individual who becomes intemperate in his views and expressions destroys confidence in his judgment and alienates many people who would otherwise be friendly to him.

At the present time there is every opportunity for the unwisdom of intemperate language to display itself in political lines. The intense desire for party success is liable to lead to rashness, unless individuals are very careful to bring themselves within the bounds of that tolerance which allows others to think and act upon their independent views, and to be accredited with sincerity therein. It may be that some people cannot comprehend the structure of a brain that takes a certain view of a political issue; and others on the opposite side may be in a like situation. But it is not in good taste to express an opinion of that kind regarding an opponent; this would show that the individual who did so was too ignorant or incapable to comprehend the different natures of men rather than that there is something wrong in the mental makeup of his antagonist. Men may have differing opinions as to the best method of solving a political problem and be thoroughly sincere therein.

The situation locally nowadays presents many illustrations of intemperate language which might be

omitted with advantage. For instance, there are two sides, one of which denominates the other by the appellation of "goldbugs," and the response from the opposite side is "silver cranks," when as a matter of fact there is really little difference between the two, as in the main both sides are composed of sincere silver men, the distinction being that they have diverse views as to how bimetallicism should be inaugurated. By way of further illustration, it may be said that there are McKinley men who consider that there are other issues than the financial one which weigh in their judgment to take them to that side, although they disagree with its financial footing; they are not content with either position, and of what they regard as two evils seek that which is least in their minds. To designate such persons as "goldbugs" is intemperate and unwise; intemperate because inaccurate, and unwise because the antagonism created by applying an opprobrious epithet destroys what chance there might be of converting them to a different view through argument. Again, there are Bryan men who may not be fully satisfied upon all points of the platform they accept but who believe that its financial view is of such vital importance that it is the best choice they have. To call these people "silver cranks" is intemperate and unwise for the same reasons as in the other case. There is a choice of only two positions on the main issue, some on either side are satisfied, others only measurably so, and moderation suggests that the latter be not characterized as extremists and thus be given unnecessary offense.

Again, the remark has been made of both great parties that the platform of each has been a violent and dangerous assault upon the American Constitution. The remark is hasty and ill-advised as applied to either party on the financial issue. Both parties pronounce for the use of gold and silver as money—the money of the Constitution; both declare in favor of the bimetallic standard. One is in favor of attaining it by international process, and declares that any other method would bring disaster. The other insists on entering upon it independently and directly, declaring that the reverse process is so dilatory as to invite sure defeat and ruin. So far as the platforms are concerned it is a question of method rather than aims. The method is of vital importance in policy, but the difference of opinion thereon does not justify the claim that the ardent supporter of one plan is a silver monometallist, and that of the other a gold monometallist, upon that bare point alone.

It is ordinarily the case that a person can define his own views better than an opponent can do it for him. Therefore if the terms "goldbug" and "silver crank" are not relished by the classes they are being applied to because these do not feel that they are monometallists in either way, it would be better for good feeling and good government to drop those terms as to those classes, and labor for peace and order by arguments on the real differences rather than by calling names and cre-

ating a breach which should not exist between citizens. Moderation in discussing politics gives less room for folly and the ill that attend than does the other course, while it gives room for equal energy and positiveness of opinion and expression.

## THE DEATH OF LOBANOFF.

With the death of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, it is highly probable that some change in the attitude of Russia to the Turkish question will take place, and the nature of the change may perhaps be determined by the current of public opinion as recently expressed. It is not impossible that Europe now stands face to face to the actual partition of the sultan's domain.

The policy of Russia as shaped by Lobanoff has been to prevent a sudden catastrophe and to secure Russia's position in western Asia gradually. When, a year ago, the atrocities in Armenia sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world, the British government inquired at St. Petersburg how far the czar's government would be willing to go with regard to Turkey. The reply was that Russia would advise against any violent measure against Turkey. The object of this diplomatic answer was accomplished, and the sultan almost immediately announced his intention of placing himself under the protection of Russia. Similar tactics were again followed this year when the English government proposed a conference of the representatives of the powers in Constantinople regarding Armenia. The Russian minister for foreign affairs thought it would be necessary, in view of the promises of the sultan, to give the latter ample time to carry out his reforms, and that the powers ought to support him in his efforts to pacify the Christian subjects.

This was Lobanoff's policy. The dispatches have mentioned that at a conference of diplomats recently at Vienna, arrangements were made for the settlement of the Armenian question, and it must be supposed that this arrangement is based on the now departed statesman's frequently expressed view. The czar's journey to England and Germany will now be interrupted, and the solution of the vexed problem on these lines consequently postponed. When the question again is taken up, it will more likely be discussed in accordance with the sentiment of the general public in the countries most interested.

Influential newspapers in Russia have lately advocated heroic measures in behalf of Armenia. The Petersburg Vedomosti not long ago said:

There are considerations higher than all selfish interests, such as the Christian civilization that unites that which is torn and changes war into peace. The nations of Europe are in duty bound to end the unbridled barbarism that again has dared to lift its head. This was a duty recognized by all the crusaders. And though it may appear that the methods and means of which this sentiment made use in the heroic period of the crusades no more appeal to the judgment of our century, yet the sacred problem of the crusaders is still presented and calls for a solution more emphatically now than at that time.