

But passing by the evident errors and assumptions in the decree, we will briefly notice the present situation of the case. The court does not appear able to say to what charitable use, in accordance with the original intent of the donors, the personal property of the Church can be put that will be lawful in character. This leaves the question open to be determined either by Congress or a court. The term "Master" we understand to be a master in chancery.

Thus some lawful purpose may be found, on application to a proper court, or Congress may wrestle with the subject and pass a law to settle the matter. The decision of the court will be open to appeal, the act of Congress will be subject to judicial investigation to test its constitutionality, and thus further litigation seems inevitable. Meanwhile expenses go on which are to come out of the funds seized, and so the property of the Latter-day Saints is laid open to waste and plunder.

If the Government of the United States can afford to bear the grave responsibility for this injustice, we think the Saints can manage to endure it without much murmuring. It will not affect their faith one iota. It will not stop the spread of the truths which they have received from heaven. It will not hinder the building up of the Church of Christ or stay the fulfillment of the promises of the Almighty to His people. And as this is His work we can smile at all efforts to destroy it, and if needs be take joyfully the despoiling of our goods in view of the eternal riches which will be the reward of the true and faithful.

WHAT IT INSISTS UPON AND WANTS

A few days ago, the morning anti-progress journal, published in this city, presented a striking argument in opposition to the political movement now developing in this locality. It was to the effect that the cause of education should not be hampered by a lawsuit when any step was taken presumed to be in the interest of that subject.

It is to be reasonably inferred that this had reference to a recent situation on the school bond question. It means that the school board ought to have been allowed to proceed upon an illegal and disruptive basis, and that people who are opposed to unlawful processes are non-progressionists. On the contrary, however, it is the latter class who favor educational development, their inclination being exhibited by their anxiety to have it carried forward upon an impregnable basis, from a legal standpoint. That

the majority of the board were in the first place not in that position, was demonstrated when the subject was appealed to the courts, which decided against them. The effect of that recourse to those whose duty it is to interpret and administer the law, is that the school question is now on a safer and better foundation than it was previous to the step being taken; therefore, we reassert that the objectors to the adoption of unlawful processes in relation to education, or any other important public subject, are the men who lead the van of progress. Perhaps our cotemporary would have preferred the unlawful course—and necessarily the unsafe one—to have proceeded unchecked. Consistent and conservative people of all classes object.

There is great anxiety—on the part of the journal referred to—to have the old political lines remain, that frauds may continue to be perpetrated and the statutes of the Territory set at defiance, and those who break them allowed to go at liberty, without punishment. As an instance, the case of W. J. Allen may be cited. Judge Zane asserted that he was guilty of fraudulent practices, and that the conduct of Mr. McCallum, who has gained much political notoriety, not of a high character, was open to suspicion in relation to the same transaction. The latter is now in harmony with his record—in favor of the maintenance of the condition in which he has been a conspicuous operator. The present clerk of this county, C. E. Allen, is also a stalwart in the same cause. This of course is to be expected, as it is a notorious fact, proved in the courts, that his obtaining possession of the office he now holds was the result of the perpetration of a fraud for which the courts stated there was no remedy at law.

Is it not that elections can be conducted dishonestly through an operator who is capable of manipulating them on the basis of deception and trickery, and who can be procured to perform this disgraceful work for the sum of \$10,000, that there is anxiety to retain the old Liberal organization? The lesser lights—or rather darks—could, as heretofore, be rewarded according to their status by the bestowal upon them of official positions, numbers of which have been created for the purpose.

Doubtless our unesteemed cotemporary is exercised lest a better class of men should secure the incumbency of offices in the city government, for instance, and the burdens of the people be in that way lightened and some respect paid to the will of decent citizens. It is opposed to a safe progressive financial policy, being in favor

of the public funds being squandered upon multiplied officials and useless "holes in the ground" that have been ludicrously classed among "Liberal permanent improvements."

Doubtless it will be a matter of grave offense to the journal to which we have reference, should any condition prevail that would prevent the party of corruption and rottenness putting men in offices to which they were never elected by the people, as was notoriously the case regarding six seats in the present city council. To lose such opportunities for villainy would be quite an affliction to those who favor a reign of trickery, profligacy and lawlessness.

No doubt that journal and the noisy, turbulent adherents of its policy, prefer the existence of a situation here which caused the better class of the local party which it so stubbornly sustains, to call indignation meeting in order to demand that the "Liberal" government of this city enforce the laws against criminals of every kind.

The decent and respectable people of this community, of all classes, unhesitatingly say that there is a necessity for the purification of the political atmosphere, that trickery, fraud, corruption and vice shall be, by honest officials, made to hide their hideous heads. This position is without reference to the party fealty of the men chosen to hold office in the future. What is wanted is good men and true, who will seek to preserve and not destroy the liberties of law-abiding people.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

ONE of the questions discussed by the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session at Detroit, has received the attention of nearly all religious bodies in the United States. We refer to the proposed revision of the Presbyterian articles of faith.

For years some of the more enlightened members of that organization have felt the injustice of the doctrine of predestination as laid down in the Westminster Confession, but the number of protestants against this apparently cruel and illogical doctrine was so insignificant as to command but little attention. The sentiment spread, however, and last year the Assembly appointed a committee to propose a revision of the articles of faith with a view of eliminating the objectionable terms and expressions. The work of this committee has now been laid before the Assembly, final action to be taken upon this important question at a following session.