

sure to result in greater misfortunes and losses than ever. No matter what the provocation, no man and no combination of men have any right to establish a rule of conduct for themselves outside of what the law and the usages of good society provide. If there be a remedy at all, it must be such a one as comports with the welfare of others, and nothing that overthrows or even threatens settled and recognized regulations comes within such category.

We hope those who are responsible for the explosions at Eureka will live long enough to regret it if they have not already done so. We hope also that they may be detected, so that the turning from such and other evil deeds may accompany the feeling of penitence. Just at present and perhaps for several years to come, if at all, they are scarcely fit to mingle freely with their fellows, and justice to the latter class demands that the former be curtailed of their free agency, which is shown to be a menace and a snare to all who may fall under the displeasure of the wrongdoers. A few years of penitentiary life to men who have deliberately sought the destruction of others' lives and property, no matter what the latter may have done, is not savage, or cruel, or even resentful treatment; it is as little as they ought to expect and no more than the rest of mankind ought to demand.

POLITICS IS POOR BUSINESS.

It is interesting but solemn advice which ex-Secretary Foster is moved to give in view of the financial ruin into which he has just been plunged. Recalling as it does the lament of that earlier politician—an ecclesiastical courtier in that case—whose service of his king had been so much more faithful than his service of his God, it goes to show that in all times the rewards of politics are precarious and that there are more profitable avenues for the exercise of human endeavor than in subordinating one's self to the dictum and demands of others—whether party or potentate.

Mr. Foster's own statement of the case is as follows:

It is only just to myself to say that two things have caused my downfall. One was neglect of business, occasioned by my devotion to politics.

It will be observed that the ex-secretary does not put the issue as pleasantly as some of his ardent admirers have done: that he served his country better than he served himself. Between "patriotism" and "country," on one hand, and "politics" on the other, there is a broad distinction; and so acknowledged a master of statecraft as he is would not be likely to overlook or misstate it. The fact that within two administrations death has come to two secretaries of the treasury, Daniel Manning and William Windom, and now business reverses to Charles J. Foster, would furnish much reason to emphasize the exaction of time, thought and energy that the position calls for. But Mr. Foster does not plead the consecration of his abilities to the public business as the cause of the neglect and downfall of his own. And the country will be no more un-

fair to him than he is to himself if it takes him at his own word and lays one cause of his collapse to his devotion to politics, as the term is usually understood.

It is an ugly commentary upon the tendency of our institutions that of the men who make money in politics very few are reputable. It may almost be said that to be known as a successful politician is to be known as slippery and unscrupulous. This is, of course, because an honorable term, and in the beginning an honorable profession, has fallen into dishonorable ways and is made the excuse and shield for dishonorable practices. Existing conditions and impending prospects are not suggestive of any particular improvement. It is too early to expect a return to the pure conception of things where politics meant patriotism and a politician a statesman. Hence Mr. Foster's warning is timely and sound; and it is commended with all sincerity to aspiring spirits among the readers of the NEWS. They may rest assured that if politics ruined Mr. Foster, less eminent wrecks without number strew the course. He is one of his state's favorite sons, and has been for years a prominent national figure. He has been industrious, honest, skillful and estimable in public and private life. Shrewd as a legislator and conservative as an executive officer, he ever kept himself far above the baseness of politics, in which some revel and succeed. These facts make his words still more impressive; his personal and public worthiness, contrasted with his fate, adds immense force to his warning.

HOW "NEWS" IS GENERATED.

Harper's Weekly of a recent date has an article professedly descriptive of the interior of the Temple in this city; the following is an extract from it:

The interior of the Temple has an air of mystery about it. Up to date none but the faithful have been admitted to its sacred precincts, and as none of the inquisitive Gentile reporters are allowed to enter, the newspaper descriptions of the inside are inaccurate and chiefly the result of the imagination of the ubiquitous scribes. As a matter of fact there are portions of the interior which are as sacred as was "the Holy of Holies" in the days of the temple constructed by the wise men of David.

As an elaborate description of the Temple follows, there are two or three deductions which proceed from the foregoing. The writer, while showing that the inner departments are not for general visitation or description, also shows or implies that he was there, thus conveying the idea that he has been false to one party or the other—not true to those who trusted him here or not true in the statements made to the paper mentioned. The hardihood (to put it mildly) which enables a writer to declare that only "the faithful" are admitted and then proceed to make it appear that he was admitted, is also a matter to comment upon. And by what authority does he pronounce the newspaper descriptions of the inside as inaccurate and imaginative? The NEWS contained an elaborate account in which neither of those literary

features figured in the slightest. Furthermore, a great many besides "the faithful" (a sneering euphemism for Latter-day Saints in good standing) have gone through the Temple, not since it was given up to ceremonial work of course, but after it was completed. The article concludes with a statement that the cost of the structure was \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000, "the latter figure being considered by those who are in a position to know to be the correct one." The probabilities are that neither the writer nor anyone else ever heard anyone in a "position to know" make any such statement.

It all looks very much like a bid for notoriety and the attendant rewards by one who advertises himself as able to get information "from the inside" which others are unable to obtain. This community and others at a distance have very frequently been imposed upon in this manner, and thus the essay lacks even the fashionable merit of newness. The people of this country and the world are welcome to know any part of "Mormon methods" and Church procedure when the same even remotely concerns them or would be likely to afford them any kind of legitimate gratification.

A NEEDLESS EVIL.

There is an ordinance of the city which is directed against the indiscriminate throwing of paperscraps and other refuse in the streets and especially upon the sidewalks of our principal thoroughfares, and it ought to be enforced without delay and with all necessary rigor. Along some of the streets most patronized by tourists on foot or in carriages, can be seen almost any day a litter that is disgraceful—to say nothing of the danger that ensues when the breeze stirs the fluttering mass among the legs of spirited horses. Nothing but attention to little matters of this kind is necessary to preserve to us the reputation of being neat and cleanly; and nothing so apparently trivial as the neglect of them will cause strangers to speak of us as careless and slovenly. Much stress is laid upon the duty of the property owner to clear his sidewalk of snow in the winter-time; yet pure snow is not half so disagreeable as is the rubbish which during the summer is permitted to accumulate in sweet freedom or whirl about in airy abandon under the zephyr's gentle impulse. If consistency is not altogether a missing jewel from the crown of municipal attributes, let us have a campaign against this evil of rubbish, dirt and slovenliness.

NOT AMERICA BUT PALESTINE.

A recent number of *Die Judische Presse*, published by Dr. Hirsch Hildesheimer in Berlin, contains an article under the caption of *Palestine or America*, in which the author with clear logic points to the former of these countries as the only one in which the Jews ought to seek refuge against the increasing anti-Semitism in the world. In the article it is pointed out that the ancient animosity against the Jews lately has been revived but this