

that the day had passed for the exercise of such a power, or that there was no further need of it. Even ministers and priests and other religious leaders gravely asserted that such was the case, forgetting how inconsistent it made them appear as professed believers in Christ and possessors of the authority to act in his name. Jesus said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." All Bible believers will acknowledge that prominent among the works which the Savior did was the healing of the sick. Again, He promised when sending his Apostles out to preach the Gospel, that certain signs should follow believers, one of which was that they should have power to lay hands upon the sick and heal them. (See Mark xvi, 17.)

Either the Savior was in error in making those assertions, or the millions throughout the world who have claimed to be believers, and yet were not only devoid of the power to heal the sick by the laying on of hands, but even denied the necessity of such a power, were not true believers. We prefer to believe that the latter was the case, and all the facts sustain us in that belief. This was not the only characteristic of true believers which Christendom lacked, but nearly every other. The pattern which the Savior and His apostles had established had been departed from. Men had "transgressed the law, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant," and their condition was in fulfillment of Paul's prediction concerning apostate Christianity in the last days—"having a form of godliness but denying the power thereof."

Faith had almost become a thing of the past, and no wonder that miracles had ceased, for faith was the principle of power by which they were wrought in the days of the Savior. His words are ample proof of this. How often He remarked "Thy faith hath made thee whole," or alluded in other words to the power exercised being due to faith or attributed His inability to work miracles to a lack of faith. And it was not, as some suppose, contrary to law that the miracles of the Savior were effected, though the law governing them might have been unknown to man. As the *Express* writer asserts, "Law reigns everywhere. The same law that governs the motion of a grain of dust or that lights the glow-worm's lamp, is now shown to preside in the march of the most majestic planets, and to dwell in the fire and light of the most distant sun."

We quite agree with that, and also believe that the same Being who established the law governing the planets and everything else in nature, has provided a law by which healing power may be exercised in a manner which men call miraculous for want of an understanding of the means by which the cures are accomplished. Faith is an essential part of that law, and without it even the Savior himself could not succeed. Authority to act in the name of Jesus Christ is another essential to that law and without it men are liable to fail as did the seven sons of Sceva, of whom we read in Acts xix. In saying this we do not pretend to deny that the Evil One can inspire men to work miracles, even as he did the magicians in the days of Moses; but to operate in accordance with divine laws, both faith and authority are necessary.

That authority has been restored to mankind in this age, and is held by the Latter-day Saints, and in accordance with their faith the healing power is exercised. If their faith were stronger its power in effecting cures would be more apparent, and this will be the case as the faith of the people increases—they do not all possess the necessary faith to claim the blessing when afflicted, nor to exercise power in behalf of others. Trained in the traditions of the world, and inheriting the prevalent unbelief, it is not easy for them to get rid of their effects and to exercise that faith in God and in the healing ordinance which is necessary that the blessing may be enjoyed. Such faith, in many cases, has to be acquired; it is not possessed naturally. There is, however, in the power which is exercised by the Latter-day Saints in this regard, as well as in various other respects in which they correspond with the pattern established in the primitive Church, ample evidence that they are true believers in the Gospel as taught by the Savior.

EDUCATION IN TEMPLES.

We have, at different times in these columns, treated upon the objects and uses of Temples, the chief of which being the performance of sacred ordinances relating to the salvation of the living and the dead. One of the leading features connected with structures of this character, however, is purely educational. This branch of progress was instituted in connection with Temples by the Prophet Joseph Smith, in unison with the commandment of the Lord to the Saints to "Learn wisdom from all good books." The Prophet himself was a close and singularly apt student, and made such remarkable progress in various avenues of learning that had he been permitted to live to the extent of an ordinary mortal span he would doubtless have become one of the most accomplished scholars of his time. In the early rise of the Church he and numbers of others were organized into classes for the pursuit of secular as well as theological studies. The Saints will be pleased to learn

that the initiatory steps are being taken to render the House of the Lord at Logan not only a place wherein sacred religious ordinances are performed, but a house of education and of learning.

In this connection we are enabled to present the following letter, which we have no doubt will meet with a liberal and hearty response from those who are interested in the cause to which it refers:

LOGAN TEMPLE OFFICE.
Jan. 16th, 1885.

To the Saints throughout the Territories:

The donors to the Logan Temple having incorporated themselves into a body corporate, known as the "Logan Temple Association," among the objects of which is to institute a seat of learning in said Temple, and in order that this object may be effected, a suitable library is necessary. It is therefore deemed proper to ask the Saints through the Territory and elsewhere for a donation:

The books most suited for the purpose intended will be: Histories of all kinds, ancient and modern; the most improved encyclopedias of information; essays and treatises upon theology by any Christian author; works upon natural philosophy, embracing physiology, cosmography, cosmology, cosmogony, ethnology, etymology, botany, zoology, entomology, ornithology, and embryology; works upon the exact sciences, embracing mathematics, geometry, trigonometry, algebra and calculus, navigation and astronomy; works upon physical geography, geology, agriculture, ensilage, stock raising, architecture, horticulture, floriculture, and orcharding; the works of our home poets, and all others. Works on archaeology, psychology, languages, heredity and jurisprudence. Travels of eminent travelers and explorers. In forwarding any of the above books please give the full name of the donor, place of residence, and value of books thus sent.

M. W. MERRILL,
President, "Logan Temple Association."

A VILLAINOUS ATTACK.

THE Salt Lake *Tribune* of yesterday morning contains an article on "Character Assassination," much of which is fairly grounded, but the sensible streaks are at grotesque variance with other sentiments expressed in the same connection. But the strongest difference lies between the more consistent statements of the article and the general course of the paper, as exhibited even in the same issue, which contains a virulent, inexcusable attack upon Hon. Joseph F. Smith, under the head of "Apostolic Gall." It accuses that respected gentleman of duplicity and dishonesty of the most contemptible type.

It is possible for people who are not acquainted with the gentleman to be misled by this base and cowardly assault upon his character, but those who have even a limited knowledge of him know him to be the very soul of honor in his dealings with his fellow-men.

We do not pretend to say that we know who either wrote or inspired that article, but it amounts to a moral certainty. We have not the slightest doubt that its original source at least was the unutterably contemptible and diabolically mean person concerning whom certain reputable members of the bar recently testified to the effect that they would not "Believe him under oath," and who is said to be guilty of nearly every crime in the catalogue. It is a moral certainty that the same degraded and petty soul set fire to the barn of the honorable gentleman, who is now so venomously attacked, while he was absent in Europe several years ago. At the time of the occurrence we expressed our belief, to his face, that he did the dastardly deed from unadulterated spite, and he beat around the stump without denying his guilt. Like this act of fiendish incendiarism, this new stab in the back is delivered during the temporary absence of the person at whom it is aimed.

We do not wish to be understood as asserting that the disreputable individual to whom we refer wrote that virulent screech, for it may have been penned by a diluted edition of him self. But its inspiration is unquestionable. We doubt if any other person with the necessary ability could be found sufficiently vile to formulate it. He has shown himself capable of almost anything, on matter how unmanly or mean, and we are positive the conductors of the *Tribune* are aware of that fact. Yet it does not appear to make any difference when they are to be used as mediums through whom to strike an inexcusable blow at the back of an authority of the "Mormon" Church. We feel ashamed that men of intelligence should lend themselves to be used by villains whose sole purpose is to squirt venom at persons against whom they happen to have a pique.

SIGNIFICANT INDICATIONS.

INTELLIGENCE from the East throws into view another war-speech which may yet develop into an ominous cloud, burst and produce a storm whose force will spread disaster over a wide extent of our globe. Three significant statements constitute the straws which indicate the direction in which the wind of portentous events is likely to blow before long. One of the two of these as-

sertions is that Russia, England's traditional and mortal enemy, has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey. The next gives color to the first—that Turkey is about to dispatch a large body of troops to occupy Saakim. The third gives a strong tint of probability to both the others—that a most unusual occurrence for a Sabbath occurred in London yesterday—a meeting of the officials of the war office.

Premising that all three of the statements are matters of facts, the outcome will probably be the re-opening of the Eastern Question, involving the holding of the balance of power in Europe, and one of the most deadly struggles and bloodiest fights on record, as the object of controversy is one in which every nation on the other hemisphere is interested. There would scarcely be any room for neutral ground.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

WE have received from the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., New York the annual circular of business failures, from which it appears that the failures throughout the United States in the year 1884 number 10,968—an increase of 1,784, or 20 per cent. over those of 1883. The liabilities represented by the failures of last year foot up to \$226,000,000, while those of 1883 were only \$172,000,000; and in 1881 they only amounted to \$81,000,000.

Though the failures of last year exceeded in number those of any previous year, they did not in the amount of their liabilities. In the year 1878, when there were fewer persons doing business than now, there were 10,478 failures, and the liabilities footed up to the enormous sum of \$234,000,000.

Last year, one in every 82 of those in business failed, while in 1878 one in every 64 came to grief. In 1884 there were 904,759 firms doing business, and in 1878 only 674,000. Thus, when we take into consideration the vast increase in the number of traders the number of failures is not so remarkable.

We notice from the table that Utah is charged with 36 failures last year, with liabilities amounting to \$201,921; while in the year 1883 there were 51 failures reported, with \$305,220 in liabilities. It is presumed that the compiler of these statistics has authentic sources from which to obtain his information, but this statement will hardly be credited by our readers, for the idea has prevailed very generally that 1883 was a far more prosperous year for business men in this locality than 1884. However it is asserted that figures do not lie.

The Utah failures for the year 1882 are put down at 15, with liabilities amounting to \$274,071; those of 1881 at 10, with \$18,200 in liabilities; those of 1880 at 9, with \$64,000 in liabilities, while the failures of 1878 are said to have numbered 17 and the liabilities \$121,050.

An interesting fact in connection with these statistics is noted, and that is that the purchasing power of a dollar has been very much enhanced within the past few years throughout the entire country. The supply of bread-stuffs has increased so much faster than the demand that there has been an immense shrinkage in the price, which fact of course is against the producer and in favor of the non-producer. It is claimed, however, that though the farmer's profits are apparently so much less in consequence of the low price of his products, the difference is considerably offset by the reduction in merchandise, machinery and such other things as he has to purchase. It is held that the difference between the present business status and that of a few years since is mainly in favor of the poor man, the capitalist not realizing nearly so much on his investments, whether in the line of manufacturing or railroading, as in the past.

All things considered, the outlook for business is considered very favorable.

A LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK.

THE position of the Arizona Legislature is quite interesting and very unusual. It seldom occurs otherwise than that one or other of the influential political parties is on top of the heap, flapping its wings and screeching forth its chattering. Not so with the law-making body of our southern sister. A recalcitrant Republican in the House renders the two political divisions precisely even in both branches. So a dispatch informs us, with the further intelligence that the Legislature, on account of the deadlock, was likely to adjourn *sine die* to-day.

If the temper of the legislators of Arizona is as pronouncedly and fanatically anti-"Mormon" as the judicial department of that Territory, the proposal to suspend operations may prove a good thing in place of a disaster. It would be a sad commentary upon western law-makers if the outrageous course of the anti-Constitutionalists of Idaho were to be repeated in Arizona, although we do not suppose the disposition to enact such sensational not to say outrageous legislation as that proposed by our northern neighbor exists southward of us to any great extent. The Idaho law-framers are in much the same position as the man who was interrogated

in relation to his physical constitution. He replied, "My constitution is entirely gone, and I am now living on the by-laws." The doings of our northern neighbors have not even had a crumb of comfort in the shape of approving comment from the anti-"Mormons" of this section. If this is on account of their proposed anti-"Mormon" legal measures being too much even for them to swallow whole, it is really time for them to proclaim a halt. If this be the reason for the reticence of the Utah wing of the anti-"Mormon" crusaders, we score one on the side of decency and fair play for them.

Future developments in the Arizona deadlock will be looked for with considerable interest throughout the West.

UTILIZE THE LATENT RESOURCES.

It should be the study of every person who has the welfare of the community at heart to devise means for developing the latent resources of the country and utilizing to the best possible advantage the muscle and brains which are now idle among us.

In this connection we may remark that not only are those idle who have nothing to do, but those also who might be better employed. For instance, there are many in our community who are skilled in various branches of mechanism, or the arts, but for want of means or encouragement to follow the pursuits to which they have been trained, are now working as common laborers or farm hands. It is not unreasonable to regard such a man as idle when he might, if his skill were properly utilized, earn as much in two days as would hire a laborer or farm hand for a week.

It has been said that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a benefactor, and has not lived in vain. How great a benefactor then is he who can find means to utilize that which before went to waste, and thereby furnish employment for and enable many of his fellow creatures to live well, where before they barely existed, even if able to do that. There are men among us who are capable of doing that, though they may not themselves possess the necessary executive ability to carry out that which they understand in theory and can teach to others.

A man died in our community not long since who was a very cyclopedia of knowledge, and was familiar with the details of a dozen different branches of industry that might be established in our midst to utilize the natural resources of the country, which would furnish employment to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men, and by which vast fortunes might be made. But he lacked both the means and the executive ability to put his theories into practice, and passed away without himself or others profiting to any great extent by the knowledge which he possessed. He was not unwilling, but rather anxious to impart that which he knew to others, thus manifesting a degree of liberality and unselfishness very much to be admired; but his worth was not appreciated while he lived.

Our object in alluding to this subject now is to encourage those who possess definite knowledge in regard to any new branch of industry that may be established among us, or the further development of any already started, to impart that knowledge through the medium of our columns or otherwise, that others may be stimulated to engage in the same if they themselves are not able to do so.

Persons possessing a practical knowledge of chemistry find the materials existing here in abundance for the manufacture of a great many articles that are imported in considerable quantities. We may mention in this connection the chemicals used principally in the manufacture of paper. We require at least \$25,000 worth of soda ash and chloride of lime during the year for our new paper mill, all of which must be imported, and yet we understand the materials for the manufacture of these compounds exist here in our Territory in abundance.

There are many things imported to our Territory which may appear trifling in their nature and scarcely worth any one's while to engage in the manufacture of, but which would at least, if made here, furnish employment for some idle hands during the winter season, and that is an important item. A large proportion of our community who are fully employed during the warm part of the year could well afford to work for half wages during the winter.

Starch is one of these trifling items. A person is apt to imagine in view of the small quantity required for his own family during the year that the manufacture of starch could scarcely be made profitable, nor tend much to check importation. But we find that no less than \$50,000 worth—and perhaps nearer \$80,000 worth of starch is imported to Utah annually, and yet no great amount of capital is required for its manufacture, and all the materials necessary are here in abundance. Why, thousands of bushels of potatoes have in years past been allowed to waste for want of a market, that might have been utilized in this manufacture; and flour, another thing which is largely used in the manufacture of the article, is now going begging at a price which no person can afford to raise it for.

We understand that in certain parts in New England the manufacture of starch is carried on in a sort of a private way among the farmers during

the winter season; and if it can be done there why not here? If any of our readers understand the process of its manufacture we hope they will be public spirited enough to give the community, through the columns of the News, the benefit of their knowledge; and we make this request also of others who can make suggestions and impart information that will tend to the public benefit. Let us hear from you.

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