

"If a young man were an earnest Christian worker—humble, docile, peaceable, deeply pious—and yet judged this to be a possible solution of the difficulty which presses upon so many minds in regard to the destiny of the millions of our fellow men who have died without the Gospel; if he held this, not as a dogma, not as an article of faith, not as something to be taught to others and argued for, but as a relief to his own mind, and possibly to others also, I could not reject him on this account. If, on the other hand, he did hold it as a dogma, made it an article of his faith, was active and loud in its defense, I should fear he would not be a useful missionary, and would create divisions in the mission field. I should not send such a man."

This is the condition of mind in which almost the entire portion of the "Christian" world that entertains the "new theology" is placed. No certainty exists in regard to the doctrine. There is no unmistakable standard to which they can appeal as the end of controversy. The Book upon which they depend as their sole guide to salvation cannot speak and explain itself, therefore it means one thing to one mind and another thing to a different mind. Books alone cannot determine a religious controversy. Authority is absolutely necessary to a settled decision. There is something higher than all books and all instruments. The Spirit by which the Scriptures were written is greater than the letter. The document may be destroyed, but the Spirit still lives and can produce the indestructible truth revealed again. It can also manifest to man the meaning of the written word. But it is just as possible for different minds to disagree upon the intimations of the Spirit as to jangle over the meaning of the letter. Therefore authority must be vested in someone to determine the significance of scripture, or endless quibbles and squabbles are bound to continue. But only divine authority can rightly interpret that which is divine. The word of the Lord, given as of old, is worth more than all the opinions of all the doctors and priests and canons and clergy of whole "Christendom." And yet that is the very thing that modern orthodoxy emphatically rejects. It pores over old scriptures and quarrels over roots of dead languages, and refuses to seek for or listen to the voice of living inspiration, which is the source of all true scripture and the fountain of all light and knowledge.

The Latter-day Saints, on this question—have "a more sure word of prophecy" than all the learned opinions of the defenders of the old theology or the doubtful speculations on the new. By direct revelation through the appointed servants of the Most High, they have come to a certain understanding of the doctrine of probation present and future. They know that all people of every age and nation must and will hear the Gospel before they can be judged by the Gospel. That there is no law of heaven or of hell which forbids or will hinder the preaching of the Gospel to dead as freely as to the living. That a disembodied spirit is capable of hearing and believing, and also of obeying so far as the nature of spirit life permits, and that there is nothing to hinder its repentance and reform except the effects of earthly acts which last on the laws of justice and mercy. That as Jesus preached the Gospel to the spirits in prison after his decease, so all who are endowed with His authority continue their ministry in the future life. That the time will come when "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Jesus is the Lord to the glory of God the Father," and that this means voluntary obedience to the Gospel of salvation, to which all will submit but the sons of perdition, who deny the Holy Ghost after having received it, sin willfully against light and knowledge, and commit the sin that is unpardonable.

But eternal justice will regulate the future condition of the obedient as well as of those who once were disobedient. In the Father's house there are "many mansions," and though all will be saved through the blood of Christ, every one will be judged according to his works and will receive according to his deserts. The one heaven for believers and the one hell for unbelievers is a modern fiction, as are most of the dogmas that bind mens souls and tie them down to treason and sectarian puerilities. Such notions are not to be found in the sacred Scriptures, rightly read in the light of the Spirit by which they were written. They are the vagaries of men and the doctrines of devils, and are an insult to an all-wise and merciful God.

It is true that no one can be redeemed except through Christ Jesus. "There is no other name given under heaven whereby mankind can be saved." Also that "except a man be born of the water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." These are conditions that cannot be set aside. They are as fixed in spiritual economy as are the laws of reproduction and of cause and effect in all things natural. But one grand error of perverted Christianity is the dogma that death fixes the eternal situations of souls. This is undoubtedly the state of probation. Here mankind prove themselves and fit themselves for the everlasting future. But to limit the operations of the plan of salvation to this mortal sphere, and bind the Eternal to this little globe as the only speck in limitless space where he can extend offers of repentance and reformation, and exercise the means whereby His chil-

dren may be lifted to higher conditions, is unreasonable, unscriptural and entirely wrong.

Progress is the law of the universe. It prevails in all worlds and in all periods. Punishment, which sometimes appears to be retrogression, is but a necessary step towards the redemption and exaltation of the forward. "Man is the image and glory of God" and the Eternal Father is glorified in the multiplicity of His obedient children. He will find a place for all, where they can rise in the scale of being and grow out of error and sin and evil and, according to their capacities and deserts, advance to pleasure and utility, to honor and reward, when they have paid the penalty of their transgressions.

The work of redemption is eternal, and the light and truth will forever oppose and conquer the darkness and the error of crude conditions and immature creations. Salvation is the watchword of the soldiers of Christ, and when the victory is won, it shall be said concerning this earth and its people, there is no more sorrow or sighing, or tears, or pain, or death, for the former things have passed away, and death itself and hell with its horrors, will be "cast into the lake of fire," and be known no more forever. And everything in heaven and on earth and in the sea will sing praise and honor to Him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb, for He was the infinite sacrifice and is the universal and triumphant Redeemer.

THEN AND NOW.

EXHIBITIONS of glaring inconsistency on the part of men of prominence of whom people have a right to expect better things is a sorry spectacle. Such incongruities do not tend to increase popular confidence in individuals entrusted with power generally.

His Excellency, Culeb W. West, started on his official career in Utah with fair promises to be true to his trust and be the Governor of the whole people and not a fragment of a numerically insignificant and disruptive faction.

In announcing his determination to maintain unblemished his official integrity he did not count upon the unscrupulousness and subtlety of the clique who soon laid their lines to drag him into their web of political infamy. They placed before him the illusive glitter of temptation. It was in the shape of a bubble which promised on its face to place in his hands the power of an autocrat. This deceptive bauble was tagged on to the Edmunds bill as amended by the Judiciary Committee of the House and reported to that body. It promised to give him the astounding prerogative of filling 2,400 offices, which properly, under a republican form of government, are in the gift of the people.

The glamor of this prospective power must have blinded the eyes of His Excellency, and caused him to be oblivious to the glare of his own inconsistency. Hence the conspicuous absurdity of some of the announcements and recommendations of his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he took issue in union with his tempters against the majority of the people of Utah. While, in that document, he admitted that he knew of "no armed organization for the purpose of opposing the lawful authorities or resisting the enforcement of the laws," and expressed a belief that none such existed, he very absurdly, asked that regular troops be stationed here for use in case of an emergency which he held was not likely to arise.

Scattered throughout his report were no less than four distinct endorsements or recommendations for the passage of "The Senate bill as amended and reported from the Judiciary Committee of the House" (the Edmunds-Tucker bill). These vain repetitions certainly indicate a feverish anxiety for the passage of the measure which aimed to constitute him an autocrat within the confines of a republic.

So far as the report was concerned the intermediary climax was reached in the following:

"The enactment of the last session of the bill pending before the House, to which reference has already been made, would have found the terms of a large majority of the elective offices of the Territory about expiring. Since the adjournment of Congress, on the second of August last, a general election was held, and new officers elected for full terms of two years. If the bill is to become a law, as it should at the coming session of Congress, it ought to provide for vacating the offices, and that they may be filled in accordance with its provisions."

This shows that the anxiety not only extended to the securing of the passage of the law to deprive the people of their rights and place their political prerogatives in his official hands, but he also ardently desired that the measure should be so amended as to enable him to seize the sceptre of power forthwith.

The final climax to Governor West's proceedings in this regard was reached, however, when, instead of stopping at home to attend to the duties of his office, for the performance of which he is paid his salary from the public treasury, he

hied to Washington and there basied himself in aiding the passage of the pending legislation against the main body of the people of Utah. But if that climax reached the highest point of official indecency, the sudden collapse of his expectations sent him down to the lowest shelf of disappointment, so that the equilibrium was maintained.

These considerations bring us to two important questions:

- (1) Has Governor West been false to the people he was sent to govern?
- (2) Has he been recreant to the duty imposed upon him by his great office?

If it is a breach of the people's confidence to promise to be true to their interests, and subsequently ask for the stationing of national troops among them when they were meekly enduring wrongs heaped upon them by those whom he designates as legal authorities, then is he not guilty?

If it was recreant to the duty imposed upon him to leave his official post and go to the national headquarters and lend his aid in the furtherance of measures to constitute himself an autocrat and the people official serfs, then is he not guilty again?

When he came to the Territory he was received with honor and cordiality. When he reached this city, in May, 1888, he addressed a concourse of people assembled in front of the Walker house. His speech reads strangely now, and it is not amiss to give it here, as part of the record:

"Fellow Citizens:—Having come to you a stranger, this sea of upturned faces, this cordial welcome with which I am met in your capital city, fills my heart with gratification and pleasure; but your hospitable fame had prompted me to expect a kindly welcome. The strangers that I have met, and those whose accounts I have read of visiting your Territory, have ever spoken in the highest terms of your hospitality. They have spoken your praise; they have described your beautiful city, with its gardens of fruit trees, with its lovely homes, surrounded by this beautiful range of snow-capped mountains; they have told how the pure waters flow down from those snow-capped mountains upon each side of your beautiful avenues and streets, they have spoken of the enterprise of your citizens and of the magnificence of your city, in which the stranger meets a hospitable welcome and is gladly and cheerfully entertained with the western spirit that is world-wide, (cheers and applause). Now, coming here as I do I know that much of this demonstration is due to the official position in which I come; but while that is true it seems to me that the grasp of the hand that I have had, the look from the eyes that I have seen, has been more than an official welcome. There has been a kindly cordiality which bids the stranger welcome and makes me feel at once at home. (Cheers.) And if in my office I could be false to such a people; if I could be recreant to the duty that is imposed upon me in my great office, then I would be unworthy to live. And so help me God if I have the ability to know my duty, I have the honesty, and the firmness, and the strength of heart to do it."

THE VICTORY AT OGDEN.

The complete success of the People's Ticket in Ogden City is truly gratifying to the friends of order, peace, economy, low taxes and good government. It is correspondingly depressing to the plotters against the best interests of the Territory. They were so confident of a victory. The plans of the "Liberal" combination of heterogeneous elements in the Junction City were laid so cunningly, and the aid rendered by the "Liberal" registrar was considered so potent, that scarcely any doubt existed as to the domination of the minority. The predictions that have been published in the organs of the schemers were so frequent and positive, as to make their authors extremely ridiculous in the light of Monday's contest. The majority of the People's Party is large enough to put the result beyond question. And this was achieved with the whole machinery in the hands of their enemies.

The triumph is largely due to the vigilance and determination of the managers of the campaign. If they had not been active and alert, there is no doubt that illegal voting would have prevailed to a large extent, perhaps enough to turn the tide in the direction of disaster. But they watched every corner, contested every point and forced a fair and free election so far as it was possible to be effected. The "Liberal" dodges of registering non-residents and voting by proxy availed nothing, and it appears that but few illegal ballots were cast.

Ogden has had a narrow escape. But it has taught, in stronger terms than ever, that lesson of union which has been the watchword of the People's Party from the beginning, and which the enemy try their utmost to put into practice while they denounce it in theory—when applied to the "Mormon" people. The "Liberals" have had to pay dearly for their penny whistle. It has cost them heaps of money and all to no purpose, except a squeak and the fatness that accompanies a failure that has been extravagantly expensive.

Now that the battle is over the victors of course can afford to be mag-

nanimous. They can condole with the vanquished and should endeavor, in the government of the city, to consult the rational wishes of all classes of citizens who are interested in measures for the public welfare. The defeated citizens have their rights, as such, equally with their successful antagonists, and anything that will be for the benefit of the municipality ought to receive candid consideration, whether originating among the majority or the minority.

But we think the People's Party cannot afford to condone any flagrant infractions of the election law. If illegal voting was permitted it ought to be demonstrated and punished wherever it may strike. We have to live and act for the future as well as for the present, and any personation of absent voters, or other violation of the ordinance relating to elections that can be proved beyond doubt, ought to be proceeded against with vigor and perseverance. An example should be made that will have a lasting effect upon the conspirators.

We hope our neighbor on the north will now settle down to business and progress, and that the feverish excitement of the past few weeks will soon be dissipated. Ogden should be a strong and populous and prosperous city, and we hope the new municipal officers will take such a course as shall command the respect and win the support of all good citizens of every party and creed.

JUDICIAL TARDINESS.

A DECISION was expected from the U. S. Supreme Court in the Hopt case on Monday last; the matter has been before that body, as a submitted case and under advisement, for several months, and this delay, in view of the fact that the case was expedited in order that it might be heard and determined out of the regular order, is somewhat singular if not inexplicable. Not that there is any particular desire to have anything take place which would unsettle the stability of the judicial structure, or that there is any pressing necessity for any man, even though convicted of murder four consecutive times, paying the penalty one day before the proper time; but that there is a necessity that such cases be concluded one way or another without making them a continuous and severe burden upon the State year after year.

Another case of similar nature is that of Maxwell, convicted of the murder of Preller, in St. Louis; the Chicago anarchists and other cases too numerous to mention also furnish evidence of the fact that too much leniency is shown men who have not only been fairly and legally proven guilty beyond a doubt, but whom every one who knows the circumstances knows to be guilty; they should either be liberated or punished, one or the other, not kept in suspense until they are enfeebled by confinement and thus tortured illegally, or are perhaps too old to enjoy freedom if at last it comes.

A Manchester paper cites the case of a man in Lancashire who is to be hung next Tuesday for a murder committed shortly after New Year's, and contrasts the speedy justice of England with the laxity of American courts in dealing with condemned murderers. It deals with us in the following sarcastic vein:

"After sentences have been passed in America the law of the republic holds as a first principle that every possible chance should be given to a suspect to prove his innocence. The law will not take a mean advantage of a suspect simply because circumstances are cruel toward him. In a few years the witnesses might forget the points of their evidence, or die, or become aldermen, or in some other way make themselves unworthy of trust. The prisoner himself, in the interval, might succumb to high living or old age, but that would be his own lookout, and the law would only pity his misfortune in thus untimely dropping off when there was a good prospect of a flaw being discovered in the supreme court to favor an entire retrial. In no part of the world has crime a better chance of escaping with impunity than in the great republic. It is rampant and defiant. The knowledge of it is no barrier to acceptance in business circles, and a known criminal is apt to be regarded as a little above the rest. The bail system, and the theory that a suspected man should be provided with facilities for proving his possible or impossible innocence, are at the bottom of this state of things."

THE EVILS OF STRIKING.

AFTER a prolonged struggle, covering altogether some six weeks of time, the great strike in New York and its surroundings has completely collapsed. This was unquestionably the most gigantic and uniform movement of the kind ever attempted, exceeding in respect to the number participating and the damage to transitory business the great railway strike a year ago. It began with an abrupt dropping off from work of perhaps 10,000 longshoremen, or freight handlers, and the amount of mischief that would result to traffic in New York alone from the withdrawal from active service all at once of such an array, for even one day, is incalculable at this distance; and when the time expanded into weeks and the

number of laborers refusing to put goods in motion swelled to 50,000 or more, we can only imagine some enormous figure in gross, without pretending to name it, as the total losses, and let the mind rest at that. The strikers were, as a rule, pretty well-paid men, receiving from thirty to sixty cents per hour while actually at work, so that, adopting four dollars as a fair average for a day, not less than \$200,000 was withheld from the channels of labor every day of the latter part of the strike; this blow fell when it could not be endured long, and women and children were dragged into the slough of despond along with the men. On the other hand, the losses to the employers through the checking of business and stoppages in transit must have represented a figure fully ten times as great, or \$2,000,000 per diem! It was doubtless that amount at the beginning, for the reason that the employers were not prepared for it and the blow left them prostrate for a time; but as the days wore on they adapted themselves slowly to the situation, filling a gap here and removing an obstruction there, until it became evident that they would be able to get along eventually without the strikers, and hence the downfall of the movement; but computed as we have stated it, and the figures are under rather than over, day after day for six weeks, and we have nearly \$100,000,000 thrown away on an idle experiment which benefited nobody and pressed with unequal severity upon those who took no part in it, and leaving the authors without even so much satisfaction as bringing the capitalists to terms for a day or visibly affecting their fortunes in any degree. Is not all this the very essence of folly? And did they not all along know, as others certainly knew, that the employers, or a majority of them, were willing at any time to arbitrate their differences? They were never asked to take half a loaf, but even if they had been and such a reduction was necessary it would have been better than no bread, which latter they had to content themselves with after all until they went back to work, which would have yielded them support all along if they had taken it.

The sooner the laborer learns that his withdrawal from employment will not prevent the mighty caravan of human trade and traffic from moving steadily along, and that he cannot dictate upon what terms he will work, but may agree and secure the enforcement of his agreement, the better; striking, even if he were the only sufferer by the act, would be bad enough; as it is, it is oftener than otherwise utterly inexcusable, because of its disastrous consequences, and the lack of justification.

A RED-HANDED DEPUTY RE-APPOINTED.

WE are informed as a fact that Marshal Dyer has re-appointed Wm. Thompson, Jr., the murderer of Edward M. Dalton, to the position of chief United States Deputy in the Second Judicial District. In performing this official act Marshal Dyer has executed a complete summersault, having formerly dismissed Thompson in the first place, on the ground of his having unlawfully killed Mr. Dalton. To use almost his own identical words, the offense with which Dalton was charged being a misdemeanor, Thompson had "no right to shoot." That position was correct, and remains unchanged.

There will be a widespread belief to the effect that the Marshal has suffered himself to be coerced into his later action by the Utah political plotters who hold it to be a proper act to kill a "Mormon." It is not unlikely that official and non-official endorsement of such bloody deeds may lead to the perpetration of others of a similar murderous character. In that case it is possible for others than the victims of such dastardly work to get into trouble. Justice may be tardy, but it generally claims its own in course of time.

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