

Saturday, June 10, 1899.

THE PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

The press dispatch reporting an alleged "interview" with our Church's immigration agent, Elder W. C. Staines, has attracted considerable attention and some newspaper comment. The Sacramento Record-Union has a double leader on the subject, which we reproduce here, omitting merely the introduction. After referring to the large "Mormon" immigration of the present year, in spite of the Ex parte circular, and to the obligation assumed by the Republican party to "stamp out polygamy," it says:

"The central obstacle to an effective legislation in the premises consists in the erection of polygamy into a religious principle. The Mormons were merely experimenting in a new social system, like the Oneida Community or the Brook Farm eccentrics; it would not be difficult to bring them within the law, and to put down their polygamous practices. But when a community undertakes to hold that their religion not only justifies but requires plural marriages, and when every effort to extirpate polygamy results in the creation of fresh sympathy for them as victims of persecution, it becomes a most intricate and bewildering problem. The theory of our Government, moreover, stands in the way of severe measures. Toleration is the principle which has been accepted as the guide in all religious matters, and experience shows that no other principle can with any prospect of success be adopted in a mixed community. It is argued that polygamy is a breach of the civil law, and so it is, but this fact cannot affect the situation materially. We find in Utah precisely the same kind of difficulties which have confronted us at the South. In the latter section the failure of all attempts to enforce laws which are contrary to the prevailing sentiments of the people has been abundantly demonstrated, and a similar passive repudiation of all measures directed against polygamy baffles the Government in Utah.

And it must be recognized further that the support which was formerly derived from anti-polygamous sentiment, from the fact that it was in some way opposed to divine ordinances, has been almost entirely withdrawn of late. It may be doubted whether any earnest or genuine opposition to the practice could now be established upon such grounds, and this being so, the tendency is inevitably toward a philosophical consideration of the social significance of the Mormon system. A further cause of embarrassment consists in the fact that whereas all the old theories assume that polygamy is opposed to the progress of the kind, the Mormons have succeeded in achieving remarkable industrial results despite this drawback, or as they might say, partly in consequence of it. And though there may be no doubt as to the comparative misery of polygamous relations so far as the women are concerned, it is difficult to insist with profitable emphasis upon this doctrine so long as the women appear determined to uphold the practice even more strenuously than the men. If, therefore, polygamy is indeed a twin evil with slavery, it is a far more difficult evil to deal with, and neither a review of past efforts against it, nor a careful examination of the existing situation, appears to justify sanguine anticipations. Congress has notoriously failed in every attempt to suppress plural marriages, and there is no ground for supposing that a plank just inserted in the Chicago platform will facilitate the disposition of the question. Of course there are plenty of schemes ready to hand to maintain that the right way to deal with the matter would be to declare martial law in Utah, and send every polygamist to the penitentiary for life, but Congress has already tried drastic remedies, and there remains no doubt as to their failure. In fact cautious and thoughtful observers have long since come to regard the Mormon problem as one of the most perplexing in the whole range of national issues, and whenever statesmen have tried their hands at it they have been roundly rebuffed. It is a question which has been strongly disposed to give it as wide a berth as possible. We confess that we do not see our way to any practical solution of it, for we believe everything that is said to be a good subject for those who think they possess political genius to test their powers upon."

This is a very temperate and thoughtful presentation of the case, and is therefore worthy of consideration. The usual method of handling the subject is to load it down with vituperation and obscure it by reckless and incorrect assertion. There are several candid admissions in the article which, however opposed to the statements of the advocates of force, express the views of a large number of thoughtful people who have paid attention to the subject of "Mormonism."

The religious aspect of the polygamy question is indeed the central point of the matter. In spite of the arguments of lawyers and the decisions of courts, the doctrine of celestial marriage, in which plurality of wives is embodied, forms an essential part of the creed of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The members of that Church firmly believe in that tenet, and repudiate the pretensions of any secular power, legislative, executive or judicial, to declare what is, or what is not a part of their religion. The root of the matter is in the convictions of the Latter-day Saints. Laws cannot change them; legal legal opinions do not affect them; fines, imprisonment, persecution, violence, however bloody and malignant, will not drive them out of the soul. There they remain, and the fruits thereof will naturally crop out in practical life as opportunities offer.

It is useless to say that polygamy—we use the word because it is generally, though improperly, applied to our system—is not a religious question. The whole subject of marriage is, and has been from the remotest ages, a matter of religion. The degradation of matrimony to the level of a common civil contract is a modern idea, born of irreligion and begotten by philosophy. Marriage has always been connected with and regulated by the Church, and the attempt to control it entirely by the State, is in violation of one of the great principles of the theory of our Government.

made for the suppression of that part of our religion, our religion was not framed in violation of defiance of the law; and as the Record-Union admits, the fact that our system and the civil law are at variance "does not affect the situation materially." Our faith is a fact, and our practice a religious reality.

The Record-Union seems to be in a dilemma. It has no policy to recommend. But stating that "The Mormon question is one which does not tend to solution if let alone," it acknowledges that of "drastic remedies there remains no doubt as to their failure." The truth is that the passage of the law of '93 was a blunder. Urged on by fanatics and fomented and defeated polemical anti-polygamists, Congress trampled on a constitutional provision in an attempt to please the Puritans. The plank in the Republican platform, which put this obligation on the party, was rotten and placed there by sectarian prejudice. Every movement upon it has been a false step and has resulted neither in satisfaction nor success.

It being admitted that the former ideas, that "polygamy was opposed to divine ordinances," and that it was "opposed to progress" were wrong and had to be abandoned, is it not quite possible that, in view of the fact that "the women are determined to uphold the practice even more strenuously than the men," the assumed "misery of polygamous relations," and its alleged friendship with slavery may also be erroneous? And since this "Mormon problem" is so perplexing, not only to statesmen and theologians but to editors and social scientists, may it not be better to look for a solution in the light of the "Christian" age?

There is only one efficient way to meet this hitherto unsolvable and vexatious "problem." That is, convince these "Mormons" that their religion, of which celestial marriage is only a part though an integral feature, is the fabrication of man and that God has nothing to do with it. For no matter how absurd this may seem to others, the Latter-day Saints, leaders and people, are as firmly convinced that Almighty God is the author and revealer of their Church and its doctrines and ordinances, as they are that life animates their bodies and that light radiates from the sun.

Their practice of an unpopular system, which requires the exercise in a remarkable degree of all the Christian virtues, including self-restraint, patience, endurance and pre-eminence charity, springs from an abiding faith in the divinity of its origin. What can change that except change of conviction? And how can force, abuse, misrepresentation or ridicule produce that change of faith which alone will affect the practice? Before its opponents can reasonably hope to accomplish anything in this direction, they will have to understand the "Mormons," their sincerity, devotion, firmness and trust; and give due attention to principles, which are more than assumptions, and to facts, which are stronger than theories. Then, if they don't succeed in converting us, perhaps we may succeed in converting them; in which case something will be accomplished, while at present the status is as forcibly described by the Sacramento Record-Union.

TWO FINE POEMS.

Two poems in a neat sixteen page pamphlet have just been published at the Deseret News Office. They are from the fruitful pen of Bishop O. F. Whitney. The first is on the "Women of the Everlasting Covenant," and is dedicated to Mrs. Helen M. Whitney, and other true-hearted ladies of the Church who have laid their all upon the altar of religious devotion. It is a poem of considerable merit and breathes the true spirit of poetry and of Gospel truth. It will be appreciated by those in whose praise it was written. The other, is entitled "The Land of Shiloh," and is already known to some of our readers. In our opinion it excels the first as a literary production and proves the author's inspiration by the sacred muse. The object of printing not being to speculate, the price of the pamphlet is placed at 15 cents per copy, two for 25 cents. They will be for sale next week, at the office of the Woman's Exposition. We commend it to all who admire poetry composed in the interest of true principle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WIRELESS UNION TELEGRAPH LIFE.

AMERICAN.

Thurman sounding the bell.

COLUMBUS, O., 19.—Thurman and Hendon to-day held a conference here with the Ohio delegates to Cincinnati, one-third of whom were present. It was agreed that the delegation should support Thurman in a unit to long as there was any reasonable show for his nomination. Among those present were Steedman and Wade, delegates at large, and Congressman Hill and Neil. Last evening Thurman told a correspondent: "It was simply a pleasant chat between democratic friends. You can say that it was eminently satisfactory to myself." Thurman's son said about Thurman taking the second place on the ticket: "I never heard father speak about such a thing."

THE STATUS OF THE RESPECTIVE CANDIDATES.

CINCINNATI, 19.—Trains have poured politicians into the hotels by sections to-day, and the preliminary campaign is in progress. The desire to nominate Steedman is the desire to nominate Steedman. Nearly all the States that have no candidates are lined up for him. The cry is one of "uniting" rather than "intending" for the great decision is really believed to be in earnest. Some of his friends who have been with him within a few days declare he would not in fear of his life accept the nomination. The Steedman movement is a serious factor in the mass of weaker than it was. Every one concedes Tilden's strength will exceed that of any other candidate.

The present conditions are almost precisely what they were at Chicago two weeks ago, and Tilden's status is very much like Grant's. The opposition appear incapable of concentrating upon any one of the field of candidates. Something significant was the very great kindness with which the stalwart champions of Tilden received every mention of Payne. The Ohio move pushing Payne with confident boldness. He bids fair to be Tilden's residuary legatee. There is a freely expressed fear that Garfield, unless opposed by home material, will carry Ohio, all cliques in New York. The first line of battle has been formed by the Indiana delegation for Hendricks. The argument is Indiana must be carried by the democracy in October, and Hendricks has twice carried the State in presidential years. For the second place they have chosen Clarkson N. Potter, Hendricks and Potter are offered as an whom all can unite without any sacrifice of self-respect. The Delaware delegation has arrived and consists of the Hon. J. B. and boom. The New Jersey democratic association, a private club, is for Johnson, on the ground of his eligibility and fitness. His management of the Erie railroad demonstrates his powers. He could carry Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Vanderbilt, Gould and Scott would back him with influence and money. Two weeks ago Randall was for Tilden, now he supports Payne, while his brother Robert says the whole Randall influence will be thrown for Tilden. John Kelly, with an enormous following just arrived, says: "Anything but Tilden. It is expected that all the delegates will be in to-morrow, and that Sunday night will be one long caucus."

Tilden to Withdraw.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Tribune says: Tilden is about to withdraw as a candidate for the democratic nomination for President. A letter from him to that effect is to be read at a meeting of the New York delegation in Cincinnati, to-night. Tilden will state he withdraws on account of ill health. His purpose has been confided to a few intimate friends, and is subject to change. Henry B. Payne is his candidate for President and will be supported by most of his associates. The withdrawal would be himself a candidate to the last. The friends of Hendricks, Field and Hancock, are going to work actively for Tilden. The decision making Indiana an October State is regarded as favorable to the democrats.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 18.—At a meeting of French Senators and Deputies to discuss the amnesty question, some senators expressed the opinion that the amnesty bill would fail in the Senate. De Freycinet said: "You place the cabinet in an unprecedented position. If we do not accept the amnesty the Chamber of Deputies will overturn us, and if we do accept it the Senate will overturn us. It would be simpler to resign at once." Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, said: "I do not find the dilemma so great. The Senate neither makes nor unmake cabinets, hence we can sometimes take different views from our colleagues of the majority, even on questions of importance, without overturning them."

On this point, which was approved by the senators present, De Freycinet declared the government would propose amnesty.

The Republican Deputies of the Left decided by a vote of 48 to 18 to favor amnesty. The senators of the same party have taken similar action.

L'Union, replying to an article in the *Figaro*, acknowledges that the Republic are collecting funds, but claims that the collections are only such as every political party requires, and denies the existence of any conspiracy.

Huntley, the pardoned Communist, before the parliamentary committee, confirmed with the most important details, dates and names, a list which succeeded in minister of marine indignantly denied the existence of such a list, and declared that he had habitually inflicted on an invitee.

The Athens Government is quite alive to the fact that it will have to fight for whatever territory the conference gives it, and is trying hard to get military assistance from France.

The Irish Rifle Association last night considered the decision of the American Rifle Association, to exclude Irish teams from future matches for the Centennial trophy. A resolution was passed condemning this action, declaring that it would not recognize the power of an association to exclude teams from Ireland, Scotland and Australia, all of which nationalities participated in the first match and thereby earned the right to enter subsequent ones.

The Americans to-day fired the full complement of shots at each range. The wind was light, but variable, and somewhat impeded the progress of the marksmen as they had no flags to indicate its direction or force. Their practice, however, was the whole, and the scores at 800 and 900 yards were as follows: Scott, 78; Laird, 70; 63; Fisher, 67; 69; Rockwell, 69; Jackson, 72; 67; Clarke, 65; Brown, 67; Farrow, 73; 68; Laird, 67.

The Irishmen did not fire the full complement at each range. At 800 yards Milner and Coghlan scored 69 and 72 respectively.

Following were the scores at 1,000 yards: American: Scott 61, Laird 54, Fisher and Rockwell each 61, Jackson 60, Clark 62, Brown 63, Farrow 63, and Rathbone 54.

Irishmen: Milner did not shoot. John Rigby 66, Wm. Rigby 55, Davis 67, Joynt, Murphy and Coghlan each fired 20 shots and made 84, 92, 90 respectively. Flags will be placed on the range.

Betting is in favor of the American rifle team.

The Lower House of the German Diet to-day commenced debate upon the second reading of the church bill. In the discussion of clause 1, Herr Reichensperger, member of the clerical party, said the Catholic hierarchy had no objection to the mitigation of the May laws, but was suspicious concerning State dictatorship, which compelled them to vote against it.

Herr Gruehls, national liberal, said he and his friends would favor the bill, except clauses 4 and 9, which they would like to see expunged.

Herr Von Pulkmann, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, said the will of the government in introducing it was to restore peace.

After a long debate, clause one was rejected by a vote of 306 to 158.

The Turkish reply to the Greek declaration of the Greek question, said the Porte has not replied to Lord Salisbury's dispatch in regard to the international commission because it is not the principle of such commission. The Porte admitting the impossibility of agreement between Turkey and Greece, desired a mediation of the Powers, as provided by article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin, as the only proper means of solving the question.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the Secretary of the House, gave the right of determining whether licenses to public houses shall be renewed or not and

which has been rejected in several successive sessions, was adopted by a vote of 229 to 203. Gladstone and Lord Hartington voted against the bill, and Sir W. Harcourt, Forster, Chamberlain and some other members of the government voted for it.

A motion will be introduced in the House of Commons to the effect that the erection of a Napoleon memorial in Westminster Abbey would be inconsistent with the national character, and opposed to the sentiments of the English people, and therefore calculated to impair friendly relations with France.

Abdurrahman Khan, advancing with troops and 16 mountain guns, The tribes are gathering south of Chaplain and in other quarters, and it is reported that they look for the proclamation of a holy war.

The provincial government of Argentine Republic has abolished import duties in consequence of closing the port of Buenos Ayres by the Federal government. In consequence of closing of the port of Buenos Ayres, steamers are unloading cargoes intended for the Argentine Republic at Montevideo.

Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will enter the Royal Military Academy, and when qualified will receive active commission.

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Monday Ev'g, June 21,
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LANCASHIRE LASS

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Grand Orchestral Selections
BY THE
CARELESS ORCHESTRA.

The performance to conclude with the beautiful high comedy, first time in this city,
Orange Blossom!

Admission usual Theatre rates. Secs. extra for Reserved Seats.

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All the above Goods are Genuine Imported, and precisely what they claim to be. Toffer also a splendid line of Domestic Goods. Please call and examine.

Respectfully,
George A. Mearns.

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WE DEFY COMPETITION!

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the tax payers of the 10th School District will be held on Monday, June 26, 1899, at 12:30 p. m., in the District School House, for the purpose of voting upon the question as to whether a tax shall be assessed for the purpose of erecting and equipping said school-house, also to pay off the indebtedness of the school district.

THOS. TAYLOR,
JOSEPH HODGINS,
GEO. CRONIN,
Trustees.

Salt Lake City, June 14, 1899.

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HOLDS REGULAR MEETINGS EVERY Monday Evening, at the Emporium Hall, at 8 o'clock. The Ladies Temperance Union hold Monthly Meetings on the Fourth Tuesday in each month at 8 p. m. Weekly Meetings every Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

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