

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE ELECTIONS.

TUESDAY, November 2d, will be a red-letter day throughout the United States, as the entire lower branch of the national legislature, and indirectly a few of the members of the upper branch, will be chosen. The interest in the contest is therefore widespread, but each locality has a special interest in the result at home, as for example, in New York City the factions are not only struggling for supremacy in the matter of the Congressional delegation, but of the Mayoralty of the city also, the coming being the most important municipal contest, in most respects, ever held there. In Utah, there is not that intense interest in regard to the election that doubtless obtains elsewhere, for the reason that here the organized majority are so much above and beyond the disorganized minority that there is no question as to the result. But we divide our attention to some extent with our northern neighbor, Idaho, that which we bestow upon Utah being of the affirmative and that upon our sister Territory of a negative character—that is, we want some one to win here and some one to lose there. The man in each instance is well known and all our readers know whom we mean. In John T. Caine, the people here have a representative of ability and experience, a man whose every interest is thoroughly identified with those of his constituents, and he will be chosen on that account; whereas, the one we would like to see defeated is a nondescript sojourner and political adventurer; a man whose only claim to the support of even the handful of malcontents who follow him is that he is a "Mormon" oppressor and fire-eater, that being in his limited judgment the popular wave upon which to ride to be wafted to Washington. That man is Fred. T. Dubois. He is the man through whose trickery and deceit a few weak-kneed Democrats were induced to attend his patched-up Republican convention in order to give the gathering the appearance of being a union of the two parties as against "Mormonism" and the "Mormoons;" the man who, when the Idaho crusade was at its height, blasphemously proclaimed that none of our people would escape, as he had a "jury that would convict Jesus Christ;" a man whose possessions are his carpet-bag and its contents, and whose stock in trade is his superabundant cheek. As we said before, we would like to hear of this person being defeated, and believe he will be; as to who the victor may be, or to what political faith he may belong, is a matter of slight consequence the way things stand there now. If Dubois can be buried under an avalanche of ballots, it will be a grand thing, a lasting benefit, for Idaho.

OUR POSITION.

SOME people continually give it out to the world that they are incapable of understanding or comprehending anything. This is the result of one of three causes—either that that is exactly their condition, and they can't help it, or their deliberate and malicious desire to falsify and do wrong is superior to all moral considerations, or they are too ignorant and obtuse to comprehend anything as intelligent people do. It is useless to argue, to reason or to expostulate with such a class; it is a case of love's labor lost to do so. Like the owl, they are most blind when other animals see most plainly, and make the time when others seek repose hideous by their weird and dismal hooting.

The News has been repeatedly charged with favoring the election of this man and that man in one place and another; and those who make of misrepresentation their calling in life make haste to place the enforced imputation before the world that the "Mormons" as a body want those particular persons to win. Nothing could be further from the truth, and nothing is more foreign to the conclusions plainly drawn by us at all times.

The News is not a political paper, any further than espousing the political cause of our people and publishing political events as so much information make it one. It has no set choice except it be that sometimes invisible person—the best man—for any political office, nor does it especially advocate the claims of one o

deprecate those of another because he is a Democrat, Republican, or what not. Our calling is somewhat different to that. We do advocate the election of the People's candidate in Utah because he represents the people whom we endeavor to represent in another way, and because he is the best qualified man of any yet mentioned for the place; we also oppose the aspirations of the Republican candidate in Idaho because he has shown himself utterly unworthy of so high an honor and entirely unfit for any position in which influence can be wielded and patronage distributed. The fact that he is a Republican does not matter so much, even viewing the situation in a partisan light; for Dubois has shown that the party to which he owes the greatest if not his only fealty is the party of the first part. If his past career is any index to his future conduct and his present character, he would sell the Savior of mankind for gold as did his ancient prototype, would be a deceiver of his race for position, and a slanderer of his superiors for notoriety. We might overlook these little traits were it not that he himself places them conspicuously before us and compels us to see. He is a totally unfit person to occupy a seat in Congress, or anywhere else, except it be behind the desk of a country school as pedagogue, a position for which he would be well qualified were it not for the fact that his blasphemous language and irregular habits make him an unsafe person to implant ideas in the tender minds of childhood.

We hope Dubois will be ingloriously defeated, not that we love any one else more but that we like him less.

THE HOME GOSPEL DEPARTMENT.

RECENTLY we drew the attention of the Priesthood and Saints to the important character of their duties in relation to tithes, offerings and certain matters pertaining to Ladies' Relief Societies. There are many other practical matters that are largely, and some of them almost totally, neglected. As they are at the root of spiritual life, they cannot be ignored with impunity.

The Lord, when He organized the Church, instituted a complete system, which has attracted the wonder of those even who are opposed to it. It is to be presumed that He instituted no superfluity in connection with the religious body. It is not only absurd but sacrilegious to suppose such a thing. Yet as a Church we largely denote by our actions that we entertain such a conception of His doings. He has provided for every branch of labor necessary to carry the work of establishing the truth on the earth to a successful issue. Through the active operation of the Higher Priesthood the Gospel is carried to the nations afar and the people who accept the divine message are gathered to the place appointed as the present central location of the Church. Equal provision has been made by divine wisdom and appointment to convey the Gospel to the people after they come here, not only through the agency of public meetings, but to take it to letter and spirit, to their firesides. If one half the zeal were manifested in the latter department of the labor that is exhibited in the former, the general condition of the people would be incomparably in advance of what it is. Not only is the home department of evangelization curiously neglected, but some of the means by which it can be successfully prosecuted are practically set aside. The right to thus ignore an instrumentality which has been divinely instituted, is to put it mildly, decidedly questionable.

In connection with this subject it may be consistently asked: Where is the Priest? Has he, so far as his practical duties are concerned, been shamed as effectively as some people dispose of the books containing the revelations of the Lord to the people in this last dispensation? If he has been thus laid away, we will lift him from the obscure corner into which he has been thrust and see whether the dust-marks can be wiped from his garments, which have certainly not been worn threadbare by hard work. If he is left to rust or be covered over with cob-webs, how much better is the situation of his superiors in office than that of the anti-revelation sectarian preacher, who exclaims in relation to the glorious gifts of the Gospel enjoyed anciently—"These things are all done away, being no longer needed?" Not much better, if any, so far as the setting aside of any one thing which the Lord has established for a purpose is concerned.

An application to the Book of Doctrine and Covenants (page 125) shows that—"The Priest's duty is to preach, teach, expound, exhort, and baptize, and administer the sacrament, and visit the house of each member, and exhort them to pray vocally and in secret and attend to all family duties." He is empowered, by virtue of his calling, and by appointment—which latter, however, in these days, is seldom received—to carry the Gospel into the houses of Saints.

It may be urged that there are so few Priests—pure and simple—that to use them for a labor so extensive is scarcely practicable. This scarcity is caused by so many of the brethren having been ordained to the higher offices of the Priesthood. But this is

no practical reason at all; otherwise it would apply with equal force to the Teacher. It is safe to say that comparatively few of those who officiate in the latter capacity hold the office, being merely authorized to act in it by appointment, on the rule that the higher officer can legally perform the functions of the lesser. If this rule is good in reference to the Teacher it has equal weight with regard to the Priest.

This carrying of the Gospel, with its benediction and blessings into the homes of the Saints must be attended to. If it is not, there will continue to be, as there is, to a large extent, a spiritual sickness that needs dispelling. It is necessary to meet every class of cases. None should be denied the bread of life—not one. If it is necessary to keep spiritual life glowing in the bosoms of those who are situated so they can attend the public gatherings of the Saints, how much more powerfully does this have application with regard to those who cannot? There are hundreds, and we might not be far out of the way in saying thousands, of people more especially our sisters, people who are sick, and those whose circumstances detain them, who do not have opportunities of meeting in public gatherings, and they are therefore denied the privilege of partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper and other blessings refreshing to the soul. And they are thus permitted to languish in spiritual obscurity. This is all wrong, especially as the Lord has provided for these blessings to be conveyed to those who are unable to go to the places where they are ordinarily dispensed.

Why cannot the Priest be employed in this legitimate channel of his duty? An empty echo comes back as an unsatisfactory reply:

Let each Bishop look about him and see whether the necessity for adopting these suggestions exists in his jurisdiction. The investigation will render him more familiar with the condition of his flock, with whose status, individually and collectively, he should be thoroughly acquainted. He will find as a rule, that there is ample work for the Priest as well as the Teacher. He holds the keys, by virtue of his office, of presidency over the Lesser Priesthood, and it is his duty to point out and direct the labors of those who officiate in its capacities. In the language of revelation on the subject—"Let every man learn his duty, and to act in the office in which he is appointed, in all diligence. He that is slothful shall not be counted worthy to stand, and he that learns not his duty and shows himself not approved, shall not be counted worthy to stand."

WHICH OF THE HORNS?

In the event of the consummation of foreshadowed attempts to divert a congressional appropriation of \$40,000 from the purpose for which it was expressly set apart, we deem it important to keep track of certain operations. The leading incentive to this course is the character of the plea made to Congress for the monetary aid, the facts connected therewith being in our possession, and properly "salted down" to keep. The following statement appeared this morning in the chief anti-"Mormon" organ, under the head of "What Mrs. Newman has been Paid:"

As erroneous representations have been made in regard to the payment of the expenses of Mrs. Angie F. Newman, and of money received by her while in Washington in the interest of the Women's Christian Industrial Home, it is due to her as well as the association that a statement of facts be given to the public. Mrs. Newman was elected a delegate by the association to go to Washington to secure an appropriation, if possible, for the "Home." Thirty days was considered ample time for this work. Mrs. Newman had previously made a lucrative engagement with the Lecture Bureau which she postponed until May, that she might accept the appointment to act as delegate for the association. But the appropriation not being secured until the very closing hours of the session, Mrs. Newman stood firm at her post, abandoning her engagements with the Bureau, not only for May and June, but for September, October and November. It was understood that Mrs. Newman's expenses were to be paid by the association, but there was delay in raising the funds, and Mrs. Newman assumed the risk and went to Washington at her own expense. Up to the time of the passage of the bill in August, giving the association \$40,000, Mrs. Newman had received just \$165, as shown by the treasurer's book. The entire amount paid by this association to Mrs. Newman up to this date is but \$311, a large amount of which was contributed by a generous public. This, for a woman's expenses, five months in Washington, single handed and alone fighting a powerful lobby. The entire amount paid from the time she came to Utah, early in March, to the time of the passage of the bill in August, little more than covered the loss of engagements contracted for with the Lecture Bureau in March. The association does not feel that Mrs. Newman has yet been fully reimbursed for actual expenses incurred, but the amount paid, \$311, is the amount brought in by her as expenses.

If the foregoing is a pointer at all to the financial status of the "Industrial Home Association," organized for the benefit of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists and others, it indicates that the appropriation—obtained on the plea that it was needed for the relief of "Mormon women who renounce polygamy and their children of tender age"—is all or nearly all the money upon which the institution expects to operate. It appears to a person up a tree and looking down that there are three horns to the dilemma by which the association and its principal agent find themselves confronted: (1) To use the money obtained from the national treasury in conformity with the law. (2) To use it for people of their own classes and denominations, and thus perpetrate a fraud. (3) Go to Congress at its next session and ask for a special act on the subject, on the plea that the appropriation was obtained on false representations made before a Congressional committee, in the public prints and otherwise.

MYSTERIOUS PHENOMENA.

ALMOST if not quite simultaneously with the occurrence of the first shocks of the great earthquake at Charleston, some extraordinary phenomena occurred, on a large scale, in the arctic regions, of which it seems difficult if not impossible to give any plausible explanation on a scientific basis. Concerning the remarkable occurrences and sights in the region and at the time referred to, an exchange has the following:

"The officers of the government steamer *Alert*, report that on their recent exploring expedition to Hudson's bay during the night of August 30th while at Diggs it got unusually dark, the air being filled with dense smoke, which smelled like burning pitch. The sea seemed literally on fire, while the smoke was so thick on the deck that one could not see his hand before him. A furious gale was blowing at the time, and the lead was the only guide. Capt. Gordon, commander of the expedition, is of the opinion that great fires were raging in the center of Labrador, and that the dense smoke and heat which about that time was experienced along the coast from the gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Breton was due to this cause."

A Chicago paper, commenting upon Captain Gordon's theory of the cause of the phenomena, shows that it is not plausible, as Labrador is a sparsely timbered country, producing but little vegetation of any kind, and from what is known of it, there is not sufficient combustible material on the entire peninsula to produce such results as those described by the officers of the *Alert*. The fact seems to be that the causes of the phenomena are shrouded in mystery; making them appear all the more wonderful, but the report regarding them, coming from government officers who have had a scientific training and a discipline in the naval service, and who could have no possible object in fabricating such a description, is doubtless correct.

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

THE ceremony of unveiling Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World took place on Bedloe's Island, off New York City, yesterday, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, civic and military, high and low, rich and poor. The details almost in their entirety were printed in these columns shortly after the event, and to elaborate upon them now would be so much supererogation.

It was a grand, albeit a purely sentimental occasion. As a tribute from an ally in the time when the colonies which formed the nucleus of what is now the most advanced if not the most powerful of all the nations were struggling to strike off their shackles and contending against mighty odds, the figure is enshrined in the hearts of all lovers of liberty who possess the instinct of gratitude; as an ornament to the shore line of our country which is lavied by the billowy avenue of commerce, it is matchless in its towering bulk and majestic outlines; and as a reminder of the stern fact that mortal rulers have forever disappeared from the American continent, with its fixed gaze immovably set toward the European nations, it will seem to say to those of hostile intent with all the expressiveness and emphasis that its cold and rigid lips can, "Thus far but no further."

Bartholdi has executed a great work. The unselfishness and lack of any apparent ambitious or vainglorious purpose, mark the man as one whose friendship is not and cannot be bought, as one who loves his fellow men and glories in the strides which they make in the direction of their own disenfranchisement. With the mind of a statesman, the heart of a philanthropist, the culture of a Christian and the touch of an inspired artist, he brings to our shores a tribute which properly represents himself and our own institutions.

The speeches made were not too long, as is generally the case on such occasions, and were very apt and appropriate. We quote particularly a part of that of President Cleveland, which deserves to be enshrined in the hearts of all true patriots:

"Instead of grasping in her hand the thunderbolts of terror and of death, she holds aloft the light which illuminates the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that liberty has here made her home, nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. Willing votaries will constantly keep alive its fire, and these shall gleam upon the shores of our sister Republic in the East; reflected thence and joined with answering rays, the stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression, until liberty enlightens the world."

The Gospel itself could say but little more so far as our temporal affairs are concerned, and yet how much less would any one have said who has the welfare of his race at heart? "Liberty has here made her home," very truly; but the "willing votaries" need sometimes a reminder that the liberty which our revered fathers bought so dearly does not mean liberty to oppress because of differences of opinion, nor license to enslave because those who are opposed are in the minority. The President's utterances throughout—and we might as well include those of the other speakers—breathe forth that spirit which is supposed to be the actuating power of the American fabric; these properly construed and rightly carried out, we would soon have no North, no South, no East, no West; no political Territories in which politicians who are such for gain only can be quartered, and the colonists who made them what they are be subjected to treatment strangely and strongly resembling that of those who formed the vanguard of liberty and carried the flag of freedom upon this soil.

May the rays of the torch which the Goddess of Liberty holds in her iron grasp in the East, soon permeate the West, and the glorious sheen of freedom be reflected back from the rugged crags and peaks of the Rocky Mountains!

RATHER TRANSPARENT.

THE chief anti-"Mormon" organ was much racked over the comments of the News about its re-vamped report, a fortnight old, of the reception to Mrs. Newman. Its explanation is to the effect that as the first report was a synopsis, a desire had been expressed to have it in full, and it had not received the copy until a late date. This simply means that the cold collation of stale taffy was in the nature of a secondary puff, intended also, in all probability, to throw a mantle over the \$40,000 appropriation subterfuge, which is the kernel of the nut. The same paper emits the following fumes regarding the News:

"Cowed into temporary silence by the consciousness of its own shame, which the presence of Mrs. Newman and her work gave, it rallies now that she has gone away, and re-awakens its abuse of her, and seeks to insinuate that, after all, there is something essentially wicked in the proposition to establish an Industrial Home here; that there is evidently a desire to misappropriate the appropriation, and sneakily insinuates that the appropriation was obtained under false pretenses. It is clear what the matter is. The News is stung because Mrs. Newman showed clearly the beastliness of Mormonism to Congressmen, and did it, too, in such a way that the News itself can only answer by abuse."

"Cowed into temporary silence" is rather rich in view of the fact that we freely expressed our opinion regarding the representations upon which the setting apart of the appropriation was based, and in relation to the use to which it could alone be put, to the little lady herself. Besides, we were not aware that she had departed, and we are not personally familiar with the feeling which "cowed" defines. We have not abused anybody, but the record of the representations that caused Congress to make the appropriation, and the purpose for which it was set apart, is clear. We insist that any use of the money for any other than the purpose indicated would be necessarily fraudulent. We are aware of efforts to have such a thing done. As to who the parties are makes not a particle of difference to us. It may be set down as a fact that we are unalterably and forever opposed to any individual, class, or combination of classes making the Latter-day Saints a cat paw for any such scheme.

The News is not opposed to the establishment of an Industrial Home here or anywhere else on earth. But if it is for the benefit of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists and others, the money to run it may not, without the most complete exposure, be taken out of the national treasury on the pretext that it is for the benefit of "Mormon women who renounce polygamy and their children of tender age," and to "aid in the suppression of polygamy."

As to the News "sneakily" insinuating anything is grotesquely absurd, in view of the plain, unequivocal nature of our statements upon the subject.

So far as the exposure of the "beast-