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IN MEMORIAM.

Twenty-nine years ago, on August 15 in the year 1877, President Brigham Young departed this life in the 76th year of his mortal age. He was regarded by many thousands of people as a Prophet of the living God, raised up in the latter days to carry on the work introduced by Joseph Smith the Seer, and recognized by hosts of others as one of the foremost men of the marvelous nineteenth century. He was a remarkable character viewed from any standpoint, and he figured in the history of his time prominently among the great ones of the period. Upon him fell the mantle of his predecessor in the Presidency of the Church of Christ restored to earth, and he lived and worked to carry into effect the plans and purposes of that wonderful revealer of truth, who was slain by wicked hands and was a martyr to mobocracy and religious hatred.

Brigham Young was indeed the man for the hour when mourning reigned in Nauvoo, the City of the Saints, over the murdered Prophet Joseph and his loved brother Hyrum. As President of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, upon which devolved the authority to lead the Church when the First Presidency was dissolved, he rose to the occasion and at once exhibited the intelligence and force of character required by the exigencies of the situation. By right of succession in the Priesthood and by the vote and faith and confidence of the body of the Church, he stood at the head in all the power and spirit of his calling, led the expelled Saints on their march toward the west and, under divine inspiration, regulated and kept intact all the quorums and institutions of the great organization which has become a wonder of the world.

He rallied the ranks of the driven people, established order, supplied the mission fields, gave counsel to all who needed it, responded to the call of the government for five hundred able men, the very strength of the camps of Israel, to aid in the war with Mexico, formed the company of pioneers to cross the great plains to the region of the Rocky Mountains which was to become the home of his people, traveled at the front along the untrodden path over prairie and sandhill, crossing river and lofty height, pressing forward until the Great Salt Lake spread out before his gaze and he declared that this was the place designed for their abode and which he had seen in vision before they left the banks of the muddy Missouri.

Here the great leader planned for the building of a splendid city and the bringing forth of a mighty commonwealth to be a strength to the nation, a Mecca for the scattered Saints, a home for lovers of liberty and a place for the Temple of God, seen by ancient prophets and devoted to the work of salvation for the living and the dead. Leaving directions for the furtherance of these purposes he made the return march to Iowa, thence back again to this point with another company, and full of vigor, determination and zeal as well as wisdom, integrity and love for his people, he labored unceasingly for their welfare. As President of the Church and as Governor of the Territory of Utah by appointment of the Chief Executive of the United States, he displayed those qualities, spiritual, intellectual and practical that won for him the renown which attended his name throughout the land and across the sea.

Under his counsels cities were built; new regions were opened; industries were established; the desert was subdued; streams were utilized for irrigation; grain and fruits and flowers graced the wondrous wilderness; missions abroad were opened; members of the Church were gathered from the States, from Europe and from the islands of the sea; music, the drama, the arts of all kinds were encouraged; education was urged and aided; the weary pilgrims toward the west and the hunter for gold who halted here found a home or resting place; the Indians were fed when docile and punished when hostile and treacherous; prosperity dawned upon the valleys, and the way was opened for the settlement of surrounding regions that before were silent and vacant and apparently worthless. Thousands of toilers in the Old World were brought here to work their way into property and plenty and freedom.

Brigham Young defended his people fearlessly against their detractors who came here to lord it over them as government officials, and he denounced them as they deserved. But he taught loyalty to the nation and its flag and obedience to the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. He was firm in character and unyielding against wrong as he understood it. He was imperative when necessary, yet full of compassion and tenderness to the weak and erring who showed signs of repentance and willingness to do right. He had the unbounded confidence of those who knew him, and he was feared by the corrupt and vicious, the debaucher of virtue, the political trickster and the craven hypocrite.

When through malice and falsehood Utah affairs were shamefully misrepresented at the seat of government, troops were dispatched to Utah before any investigation had been instituted. Governor Young resisted their hostile entry, and then advised the movement of the people from this city southward. The inhabitants responded and preserved everything necessary to destroy

their homes and leave the place desolate. They had firm faith in his judgment and guidance, and the sequel proved that "the move" was wise and effectual. Proper inquiry demonstrated the falsity of the official reports, and harmony was restored. The "invasion" resulted in financial benefit to the Saints and the fiasco terminated, without the shedding of human blood, which Brigham Young had declared must not be permitted or countenanced. This was an episode in his history that should never be forgotten.

His public discourses were full of divine philosophy and sound practical advice. When he scored the mailer and defamer he was vigorous in language and manner, but when he portrayed the beauties of the latter-day gospel he rose to lofty heights of spirit and of speech and he was master of his audience. From north to south throughout the vales of the mountains his coming was hailed with delight and his words were received as those of one who spoke in the name of the Lord. Success followed compliance with his counsels, chagrin, regret and discomfiture their rejection or neglect.

He founded schools and colleges, tabernacles and temples, commercial and manufacturing enterprises, social organizations and improvement societies. He was approachable to the poorest and had a word of cheer for the most lowly. His broad mind grasped great problems and condensed to the simplest things that were brought to his attention. He was quick to perceive, ready to respond, steadfast in purpose and determined in action. The marks of his greatness are seen throughout this State, and the monument at the head of the main business street of this city is but one sign of the sentiments of a grateful people who appreciate his worth and cherish his memory. Now he is gone, even his enemies praise him and acknowledge the greatness of his character and the value of his achievements.

This brief reference to the chief builder of the State of Utah touches only a few points in his remarkable career and does not pretend to do justice to his worth. The writer knew him and loved him in life and mourned him in death. He believes in his prophetic mission and is assured of his union with the mighty ones who have departed and of their continuance in another sphere of the labors they performed while in the body and of the crown of glory which will shine upon Brigham's brow, when he takes his place in the foremost ranks of God's royal sons who were faithful in all things and will inherit all things in His Eternal presence. Honor be to his name forevermore!

STAGE AND PRESS.

The newspaper men in session at Denver have called attention to a subject that is of general public interest. On motion of Mr. James R. Noland of Denver, a resolution was introduced condemning the portrayal, on the stage, of the newspaper reporter as "a silly, assinine personage, without brains," on the ground that such misrepresentations have a decided tendency to cheapen the craft in the eye of the public. The condemnation might also have been pronounced on the even stronger ground, that such representations are barefaced falsehoods, the newspaper reporters as a rule being among the most intelligent and useful class of citizens.

Protests of this kind should not be limited to one class. It is customary with some playwrights to represent foreign nationalities in as absurd a light as possible. Sometimes it is the Irishman that is made ridiculous, sometimes the German, the Hebrew, or the Scandinavian. That such stage creations are monstrous and convey false ideas, to the detriment of the classes ridiculed, is self-evident. It is high time to protest against the abuse that has assumed the dramatic form and pretends to be art. Satire is legitimate when the purpose of it is correction, or instruction. But the evil complained of is neither instructive nor corrective; it is not even amusing except to those whose taste has become corrupt.

Some time ago a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly attacked the so-called comic supplement that has become part of a number of Sunday newspapers. He showed how the creations of the alleged artists of those publications are calculated to destroy respect for property, for parents, for law, for decency, for truth, for beauty, for kindness, for dignity, and for honor. "The paucity of invention," he says, "is hardly less remarkable than the willingness of the inventors to sign their products, or the willingness of editors to publish them. But the age is notoriously one in which editors under-rate and insult the public intelligence." This is equally true of the inventors of objectionable stage caricatures. They are morally dangerous, and their productions are an insult to the public. May we not hope that the newspaper men, after having reformed the stage, will turn their attention to the sins of which the press is guilty?

THE CONFLICT IN FRANCE.

According to a Paris dispatch, ex-Premier Combes is of the opinion that the stand taken by the pope in his encyclical on ecclesiastical conditions in France, "has rung the death-knell of French Catholicism." The reason alleged for this is that the state will be forced to suppress ecclesiastical pensions. As a result, M. Combes argues, "the recruiting of the clergy will diminish rapidly and at once when no sufficient living is open to them. Protestantism, which has accepted the law and formed associations, will therefore stand almost alone in offering religious consolation to those religiously inclined."

Undoubtedly, the situation in France is grave, but it is to be supposed that the pope duly weighed the consequences before he declared the policy of the church. The inference of M. Combes, that the Catholic church depends for its existence upon the salaries of the clergy is less logical than it would be if applied to Protestant churches. There is such a thing as laboring without hire, and the Catholic clergy are in a position to do that, better than the Protestant clergy with families to support. The pope has carefully considered every contingency, and he is quoted as follows: "The pope cannot yield beyond a cer-

tain limit. If I yielded to the French cabinet, all the concordat countries could insist on the same concessions, and the church in its length and breadth would receive such a blow that it is better to accept a situation that the French clergy can support, however hard. Its acceptance here would open a breach through which everything could pass."

No fear is expressed that the clergy will be starved into submission or apostasy, though the pope expressly declares that those who framed the law "have made atrocious war against religion."

To understand the controversy between the state and church in France, the following facts may be recalled. Until the first of January, this year, the French state recognized the Catholic church, the Reformed and the Lutheran churches, and the Jews, but after that date no official recognition has been given to any religious denomination. With state recognition the ministers were paid salaries from the government funds. Under the new law the followers of all creeds are authorized to form associations for public worship, composed of laymen, and the state withdraws gradually all financial support from public funds, except that certain old clergymen are to receive a pension for life, buildings used for worship and parsonages are to be made over to the associations, after an inventory is taken, but there are certain limitations as to the houses of bishops and archbishops that indicate but little generosity on the part of the legislators.

The pope refuses to approve the provisions of the law that require the church members to form associations of laymen, to own and control the churches. What he fears is that such associations would be at the mercy of a council of state dominated, perhaps, at times, by infidels. He is willing to accept any arrangement that does not deprive the church of the right to govern the ecclesiastical affairs of the body, but he will rather submit to persecution than relinquish that right. That is the situation. The French government has already closed thousands of religious establishments and caused the dissolution of many monastic associations, because they refused to comply with laws enacted to embarrass them. There is war between state and church in France, and there is some ground for anxiety as to the future. Unless wise counsels prevail, the religious conflict may lead to bitter social strife, and political divisions on new lines. Those are the usual concomitants of political attacks upon religious denominations.

The coming of Arthur was a small affair compared with the coming of William.

The great reception to Mr. Bryan proves that he is at least a receptive candidate.

Some of the members of the City Council do not use language to conceal thought.

When a bank's doors are closed the gates of mercy are shut on a great many of mankind.

Senator Tillman is losing his hold on South Carolina but he retains his grip on the pitchfork.

On his return from abroad Mr. Bryan's face was described as bronzed. Formerly it was silvered.

The Democrats have a fighting chance in Massachusetts, and Moran and Quincy are improving it.

When he has busted his bank, it looks more honorable for its president to commit suicide than to skip with the funds.

If the President really wants to be a benefactor to mankind, he will reform the spelling of those Russian proper names.

Palma's troops are in "hot pursuit" of Guerra's insurgents. When the one overtakes the other there should be a hot engagement.

The Czar will not meet revolutionary terrorism with governmental terrorism. He does not believe in the theory that "like cures like."

Walter Wellman has abandoned his search for the North Pole this year. Mr. Victor Lawson will have to look for something else in his stocking at Christmas time.

So far there have been no applications for specifications for bids to furnish Chinese coolie labor for the Panama canal. It is not to be wondered at. The specifications are ironical and give bidders little or no chance while imposing upon them most onerous obligations. They probably will have to be modified.

"So great was the confidence reposed in Frank K. Hipple, late president of the Real Estate Trust company, which was forced to the wall because of the secret business transactions of Mr. Hipple, that the institution was virtually the bank of the Presbyterian church," says an A. P. dispatch. Which simply shows that you cannot bank on the Presbyterian church.

Speaking of the spelling reform movement, Thomas Hardy, the novelist, gets ironical. He says, "I am struck with the advantage of having reform of English spelling taken in hand by an eminent American of Dutch extraction." But Professor Goldwin Smith is downright savage. "If it is to be done," said the professor, "let it be done by experts and by common agreement, not by Mr. Roosevelt's ipse dixit."

GOLD DOLLARS.

Boston Herald.
According to the Providence Journal a jeweler of that city values the gold dollars at a premium of 50 cents, this price being given for coins which are to be worked up into pins and ornaments of one sort or another. The Journal quotes the jeweler as saying: "They're growing scarcer all the time, of course. The government stopped coining them some six years ago, but I believe that something like 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 of them had been put into circulation up to that time, so that there are still a good many tucked away in old pocketbooks and carried as pocket pieces." The last regular coining of gold dollars was in 1889, when the last year the \$2 gold pieces were struck in our mints.

Since then gold dollars have been coined specially for the Louisiana purchase exposition and for the Lewis and Clark exposition. The greatest number of gold dollars coined in one year was 3,658,520, in 1881, and in the four decades in which these coins were minted, from 1849 to 1889, the total number turned out was a little less than 19,500,000.

INTERVENTION.
N. Y. Evening Sun.
The Platt amendment empowers the United States to intervene in the affairs of Cuba for the "maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty." Of the "adequateness" our government would have to be the judge. Of course, it does not follow that an American executive would arrogate the right to assume beforehand that a particular Cuban party would prove in practice incompetent to enforce law and tranquility. On the contrary, the competence of every Cuban government, no matter how established, would have to be tested by experience. If it turned out that under a given regime, whether this were the outcome of a more or less fair election or of an insurrection, the lives and property of Americans or other foreigners were endangered, it would be our right, and it might be our duty, under the Platt amendment, to interpose.

QUEER DISCRIMINATION.
Troy Press.
The rottenness brought into publicity by the Thaw-White tragedy the New York newspapers treat with tolerable equanimity, but they are up in arms when Anthony Comstock would move against nastiness under the cloak of art. The Metropolitan press stoutly defends salaciousness in paintings and sculpture, and thinks it awful that Comstock should be insensible to the grace and charm of nudity and suggestiveness. If obscenity could parade unchallenged by debasing the name of art, it is true that Anthony Comstock's occupation would be gone. But society has not reached any such stage.

JUST FOR FUN.
And They Hadn't.
The reporter had been sent to get an interview out of the noted burglar who had been caught in the act and was behind the bars at the police station. "The boys say you put up a pretty stiff fight, Bill," said the reporter. "I'd like to have your version of the affair. It ought to make a good story." "I'll make a good story all right," sullenly answered Bill, "but I'll see you in Pittsburgh before I'll give it to your paper." It was in your society columns that I saw the item that the Thompsons had shut up their house and gone away for the summer—and they hadn't."—Chicago Tribune.

Youth Who'd Tarry.
"In times of peace prepare for war" Would seem to be a maxim for The lovelorn youth who'd tarry Eleven months to work and slave, To stint, deny himself and save, So next June he can marry. —Brooklyn Life.

A Cotton Statement.
Who ever hears tell of the boll weevil now?—Atlanta Constitution.

She Answered Yes.
He took her hand: "Oh! pray, be mine!" "Not much!" said Bess. "May I," he meekly asked, "be thine?" She answered: "Yes!" —Philadelphia Press.

Thoughts for Husbands.
Mrs. Adyl—Your husband is always buying you such lovely things! Now, mine isn't a bit thoughtful that way. Mrs. Wise—Neither is mine. I just remind him.—Detroit Free Press.

Bonnets in the Balloon Age.
Church—is that the latest-shaped bonnet your wife is wearing? Gotham—No, she was struck on the top of the head with a bag of sand on our way home from church.—Yonkers Statesman.

Lightning Calculator.
A woman always thinks that if a man would only give up smoking he could save money enough in six months to buy a seashore cottage and an automobile.—Somerville Journal.

Hearts Outrageous.
The summer girl who wears her heart Upon her sleeve in pleasure mute, What does she with it when she bathes In her scant, sleeveless bathing suit? —Puck.

Interstate Commerce Act.
"How on earth did you get into this awful state?" "Don't tell the railroad authorities, ma'am, but came on a freight train." —Judge.

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