

STILL AT ITS VILE WORK.

SINCE we have devoted some space today in showing up the atrocious falsehoods of the "Liberal" organ, we will give another sample of its infamous style of journalism.

In a garbled and ribald report of the discourse of President George Q. Cannon in the Tabernacle on Sunday, the *Tribune* states he said:

"One of the greatest revelations of modern times was that received by Joseph Smith. According to that revelation the most wicked murderer who ever stood upon the gallows would be immediately ushered into the realms of God if he only confessed, before the fatal drop, his repentance, and expressed a belief in the divine mercy of the Lord."

Everybody who was present knows that this statement is entirely false. A synopsis of President Cannon's remarks will be found in another part of this paper. All who are acquainted with the doctrines of this Church know that one of its fundamental teachings is that "a murderer hath not eternal life abiding in him," and that one of the direct commandments to the Church is:

"Thou shalt not kill, and he that killeth shall not have forgiveness in this world nor in the world to come."

President Cannon taught the exact reverse of what is attributed to him by the *Tribune*, and this is one more instance of that disreputable paper's course in regard to public speakers. In all probability it will have the impudence and mendacity in a few months to bring forward its misrepresentation of today, as the veritable teaching of President Cannon, and use it for some vile purpose of its own, as it has done with other speakers, time and again.

There are other parts of the report which show either the inability of the reporter to grasp the meaning of simple language, or a despicable intent to distort and misrepresent the speaker's words. Judging from the paragraph we have quoted and from other evidences, we are of the opinion that the garblings and perversions were entirely intentional. Further comment is needless.

CAUSE OF KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS.

APROPOS of the numerous coal oil explosions that have been reported during the past week, a few points on the subject from a scientific point of view ought to be profitable reading. It is a fact that to ignorance more than carelessness is due nine out of ten of the fatal explosions that attend the free use of coal oil.

In the first place it should be borne in mind that the vapor of the oil which occupies the empty space in the can, likewise the coal oil lamp, and which always fills the stove and pipe whenever oil is used in a hot stove, is many times more combustible than the oil itself. In fact it is the vapor and not the oil that explodes. The oil itself will burn like hot tallow and with no more violence. But a flame coming in contact with the vapor always causes an explosion, and if the vapor thus exploded is in the top of a can or lamp it bursts it into a thousand pieces, throwing the oil in every direction and setting it on fire.

If oil is put into a hot stove the heat

transforms it into vapor, and when a match is then applied an explosion follows which sometimes throws down the pipe and blows the flames into the person's face who lights it, frequently with serious results. If oil is poured from a can into the stove and there is a particle of fire there the vapor in the stove is ignited and communicates the fire to the vapor in the can, and so an explosion follows which in nearly every case costs the life of the person who through ignorance or recklessness ignores this principle of science.

Lamps are almost invariably caused to explode through the burner becoming hot, thus causing the vapor from the heated oil to force its way through the openings of the burner. With this result the lamp flares and fills the chimney with the burning vapor and the fire sooner or later follows the vapor down the small openings into the lamp, and the whole affair is blown to pieces. No lamp is therefore safe when the burner gets hot enough to cause it to flare, for, as already explained, the flaring is the vapor pouring in the streams through the burner into the chimney.

WHY THE "TRIBUNE" WAS NOT IN IT.

ALL the New York papers, that published the particulars of the late executions at Sing Sing have been indicted except the *Tribune*. The district attorney when pressed for an explanation on this point "made this singular confession:

"The *Tribune* was not indicted for the reason that it has not shown any disposition to go into the matter. It would be impracticable to get these indictments without the concurrence of the newspapers, because any one connected with a newspaper would be excused from testifying; and for the further reason that in these cases the prosecution is compelled to prove the truth of the published accounts, which is almost impossible without the concession of the newspapers."

Either there is a missing link in the attorney's language here, or else the papers that are fighting the law are taking upon themselves a large amount of unnecessary trouble. Why they should have any concern about the constitutionality of a law which can be executed only when the accused is willing, we do not exactly understand. The prosecutor's confession makes of the law a sort of burlesque entertainment in which the newspapers may take a hand or let it alone, as they please. If perchance they show no "disposition to go into the matter," that ends it so far as they are concerned.

It looks very much as though the *Tribune* editor had been waited on by a representative of the law's majesty and had sent him packing after the fashion of "firing a bore," on whose foolishness the editor had no "disposition" to waste precious time.

In the meantime here is the clause in the State constitution upon which the *Sun*, *World* and others that have consented to "go into the matter" excuse their deliberate and repeated violation of the law:

"Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all

subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

THE PAN-REPUBLIC CONGRESS.

ACTION is being taken both in this country and in Europe, to bring together representatives from the various republics of the whole world, in a congress to be held in Chicago, in 1893, the year of the World's Fair. The committee on organization of this projected Pan-Republic Congress has issued an address to the friends of human liberty all over the world, requesting suggestions so as to enable it to draft the final report more perfectly and more fully.

The next meeting of this committee will take place at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, October 11th, 12th and 13th next. Meetings will also be held on two of these dates in the Academy of Music, to which the general public will be invited. The date, October 12, is selected because it is the 399th anniversary of the discovery of America, and also the beginning of the 400th anniversary year during which the work was done that resulted in the discovery of America. The report to be adopted by the full committee on the occasion will be issued as a "New Declaration of Independence" to the people of the whole world.

Addresses relating to the proposed Congress have been issued by Colonel Ethan Allen of New York, Dr. Edward Hale of Boston, Prof. J. M. Burgess of Columbia college, New York City, and John Clark Redpath of Greencastle, Ind. There is also an address in the way of a suggested amendment to some already published, issued by Count Peter Wodzicki of Poland.

In Col. Allen's address there is a terrible arraignment of monarchy. It has he says strewn the earth with the bones of men sacrificed to gratify the pique or pride of kings. It has wasted millions of the products of others' toil, that it might riot in debauchery. It claims a political ownership in men that once was serfdom to the subject. It holds the sons of Almighty God as chattels. It creates standing armies, eats the substance of the people, stunts the growth of intellectual manhood, demoralizes humanity, maintains privileged classes and represses enterprise.

The address goes on to recapitulate what advances have been made in political science during the present century. It traverses the countries of Europe, Asia, and even Africa. It warmly exhorts the people of all races and nations to interest themselves in the Pan-Republic Congress. It says that the representatives of foreign countries will behold with their own eyes in 1893 the advantages of our American Republic. Here they will see our continent one vast farm, our towns and cities one vast workshop and our whole nation one great school or university. Here they will be received with brotherly warmth and the benefits of freedom practically illustrated.

The addresses are very lengthy and embrace much good reading, but the following extract will give some idea of the business which the Congress proposes to perform.