

of sense who had an acquaintance with human nature and the range of human possibilities would have known that industrially they could not have produced the results now manifest. The Register's statements on that point are as devoid of truth as its prediction is of the prophetic gift. Mormonism has not "endured" for fifty years, in the sense that our badly mistaken cotemporary puts it. It has advanced unfalteringly for near seventy years, since its revelation to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and there is not the loosening of a bolt or the shifting of a cog in its machinery. Its progress of the past decade alone should have shown the California writer that such predictions as he makes belong to the class so common in the past, which told of Mormonism dead while Mormonism was going on to greater accomplishments in the work it has been carrying on ever since the world began—the redemption of the human family. What the world knows as Mormonism is no new thing; it is the Christianity that has been taught by the inspired servants of God from the days of Father Adam, as the power of God unto salvation. Our Tulare cotemporary's writer seems to be sadly ignorant of that great truth, and in his ignorance certainly is not a true prophet, since he does not truly state the things of either the past, the present, or the future. He is about the most prominent subject for repentance that has appeared in the newspaper world for a long time.

GOLD NOT MOST VALUABLE.

In these days of gold fever, it is perhaps well to be reminded of the fact that the so-called precious metals by no means are the most important as a foundation for the material progress of a nation. Peru is not a great republic; nor have gold and silver made Mexico a mighty nation. California is a great state in the Union, but without its vast resources in other directions, it would perhaps not be much better off than Nevada.

The discovery of gold in Alaska and adjacent territory is important enough, even if but one half of the rumors now circulated are true; but of more interest still are the reported discovery in those regions of coal and oil. People will, of course, first turn to the gold fields, but it is not improbable, when these are about exhausted, that they will give attention to the other sources of natural wealth, and with more lasting benefit to the nation.

Few people reflect that although gold and silver are precious metals, their chief worth is the convenience with which they can be used as a medium of exchange. If there were no gold or silver, something else could be used instead, but what would civilization be without iron and coal, for instance? To a reflecting mind it will easily be seen that the greatest progress of the world is due to discovery and proper use of baser metals.

The United States has generally led the world in production of gold; yet the annual value of that production is far below that of coal, iron and coal oil. It gives employment to only comparatively few laborers, while it is

almost impossible to follow the many ways in which iron and coal supply work and wages. Even simple building rock gives employment to more laborers than do the precious metals. As of real value to a nation neither gold nor silver can be compared to the products of the earth or the yield of the mines without which the present stage of civilization would have been impossible.

OUR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The NEWS is strongly averse to boastfulness of its achievements, since its experience with the people is that the latter possess such discriminative power as to recognize a good thing in newspaperdom when they see it, and are not slow to appreciate enterprising, careful and conscientious work; hence we have not made it a custom to reproduce the many complimentary notices of us that appear in our cotemporaries from time to time, or are received from our patrons. But so many good words have come from our newspaper and other friends regarding the Jubilee edition of the NEWS that we feel it a duty to acknowledge the same in this public manner, and to express our grateful appreciation of the generous friendship manifested. Almost without exception the papers of city and country districts throughout the State have spoken words of praise, and similar expressions come from our cotemporaries in Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and other states; while many letters bring to us cordial congratulations. We will give to our readers just one of the host of newspaper notices we have received, this sample of the appreciation exhibited in all being clipped from the Bingham Bulletin:

One of the best things of the Jubilee was the Pioneer edition of the DESERET NEWS. It consisted of thirty-six pages, replete with interesting sketches and historical matter. It was a valuable paper to file away, and many copies of it will be preserved long after the transient features of the great celebration have been forgotten.

While returning our sincere thanks for such kindly expressions, we will also add that the NEWS now has in progress a number of important improvements in its newspaper service which it feels assured will be duly appreciated by the reading public.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Living Issues, a paper published here by Warren Foster, has in its last issue an article under the foregoing caption. So far as Mr. Foster's utterances are concerned, the NEWS recognizes many forcible presentations of truths that deserve thoughtful consideration. We cannot agree with him in all points in his criticisms, however, for the reason that sometimes he is unnecessarily severe and harsh, and to the extent that he goes to that extreme, unjust. But we do believe that he deserves censure and hypocrisy, whether it be in religion, politics, or anything else. That he is quite fearless in his con-

demnation of those who, pretending to be Christian, exhibit feelings the opposite to Christian truth and love, is shown in the article referred to, of which we publish a part:

The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal of last Thursday published a telegraphic report of the proceedings of children's day of the Jubilee, and the manner in which the children laid floral offerings at the base of Brigham Young's monument. The telegraphic editor did not miss the opportunity offered to say something smart, so he heads the account with a flash head, as follows:

"Poor Work for Children—Ten Thousand of Them Lay Flowers on an Immoral Old Reprobate's Statue."

Viewed from a religious standpoint (and that is, of course, the standpoint from which the bigoted editor wrote the above), we fail to see why Brigham Young, who was a disciple of Joseph Smith, is any more of a reprobate than is William McKimbley, who bends his knee every Sunday to John Wesley; or Wm. J. Bryan, who worships at the shrine of John Calvin. There is fully as much in both reason and history to cause us to believe that Joseph Smith was a true Prophet, as there is that either Wesley or Calvin were in any sense reformers. John Wesley was a poor, ignorant, superstitious bigot who believed in witches and goblins, while John Calvin was one of the cruelest men that ever disgraced the earth. Of course, the charge against Brigham Young, should any be made, would be that he was a reprobate because he was a polygamist. We shall not raise the question whether or not that makes a man a reprobate; but if it does, then nearly all the characters in the Holy Bible were reprobates; for if there is one thing that the Bible teaches more clearly than another, it is polygamy, and the editor of The Journal dare not deny it. It is all right for agnostics and infidels to cry out against Brigham Young's teachings, but the thing for semi-religious sheets like The Journal to do is to give the people nothing but silence.

Viewed from the standpoint of earthly usefulness, Brigham Young was worth more to the people than the whole craft. Brigham Young had practical sense. He knew enough to know that man is a land animal and entitled by nature to a part of the earth on which to live. He not only knew this but he taught it and, moreover, he practiced it. The results are patent to all today who visit Utah. Here, as a direct result of Brigham's teachings, we find more people living in their own homes than any other place in the Union. He taught his followers to be industrious and frugal and, above all things, to keep out of debt. So great was the confidence these people had for him that his advice was followed, with the result that Utah today has the most prosperous and happy people in it that the sun lights in his course across the continent.

This will not be construed as an endorsement of Mormon doctrines, for it is not. We believe no more in the doctrines of Mormonism than we do in Methodism or Presbyterianism; but this intolerance so often manifested by other denominations against the Mormons makes us stirred. We have not forgotten the treatment accorded the Kansas Endeavorers—readers of the Journal, no doubt—when they were here, by the Mormon people, nor the cold, thankless manner in which it was received by the swarthy, dyspeptic bigots of the Endeavorers. They would not and did not even show good manners by remaining quiet while in the very houses of their entertainers, but talked and even published in their papers here a lot of rubbish and rot, utterly regardless of founda-