

EDITORIALS.

RELIGIOUS RUSSIA.

RUSSIA is a land where sectarianism and false prophets flourish. It is stated as a fact that the year that passes there without bringing into being a new development of faith with its retinue of clergy, is counted as lost, and that none have been lost for twenty years. But now something in that line amounting to more than a mere ebullition of zeal has started up; it is a sect of but a few years' existence, but has lain dormant till recently, and is represented as being more comprehensive, measured with strict orthodoxy and devotional Christianity, than any of its predecessors or cotemporaries, its object being to unite Hebrew faith with theology in general. Its primeval origin is said to date from the latter part of the Second Alexander's reign. A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle has ascertained that it was started by four poor Jews of Elizabethgrad, who held their first meeting on January 2, 1880. This is the hegira of the new religion. Its first apostles were a tailor, a corn merchant, a common school teacher and a notary's clerk. Their first converts were the members of their own families and a few friends. They called themselves the Biblical Brotherhood. Although Jews are notoriously averse to hard labor and husbandry, these Hebrews of Elizabethgrad organized a little agricultural colony, a sort of Utopia, after the manner of the Quakers of New York, and announced that the ends they aimed at were union and fraternity. For a while it made converts rapidly and great success was promised, but on the breaking out of the anti-Semitic agitation these religionists, being classed by the peasantry with the Hebrews, were persecuted and dispersed, some going to Paris and a great many coming to America. The new faith was subsequently and is now recognized by the State.

A curious feature of their doctrine is the rejection of both the Bible and the Talmud, yet they call themselves the Biblical Brotherhood, and incline largely to the faith taught in the latter book. Their principal tenet, as they claim, is the acceptance of moral teachings and the refusal of all historical traditions. A more confused or confusing creed than this, judging it at this distance, could scarcely be conceived, but it seems to satisfy the Muscovite intellect, or a large portion of it. It is perhaps as beneficial and consistent in its teachings and works as are most of the modern sectarian divisions of society, all being more or less absurd and impractical.

TAKING WITHOUT CREDIT.

AND now comes the *Home Sentinel*, of Manti, with a charge of literary petty larceny against the News. This is an indictment upon which a case cannot be made out, for the reason that there is no guilt; these columns are not receptacles for stolen plunder of any kind, and when we borrow it is our invariable rule to pay back in credit—not half-concealed, badly conveyed credit—but full-blown and positive announcements of the source whence such intelligence comes. This our cotemporary would know if the editor paid a little more attention to his own columns as well as to ours, but he evidently prefers to jump at conclusions and take chances on success. The *Sentinel* relieves itself thus:

The DESERET NEWS takes our article "A Sad Accident" and prints it as an original correspondence to that journal under the heading of "That Sanpete Homicide." We have seen Plagiarists purloin the ideas of others, but never before have we seen a whole article copied verbatim et literatim without some vestige of credit.

Of course we do not know positively whether the editor of the *News* clipped the article, or whether it was actually sent in as a correspondence; but in either case it is an act of plagiarism wholly unworthy the part of true journalism, or honorable correspondence.

We want to say a word in reference to this abstracting business, and what we have to say to our Sanpete critic will answer the purpose for all. It is not very honorable to use the fruits of others' labors as though we ourselves had produced them, unless a fair equivalent be rendered; but piracy may be committed in more ways than one, since it is the obtaining of unrequited benefits and not entirely the possession without leave of other's goods, that constitutes it. For example: If matters of interest which originally appear in the *News* are substantially reproduced in its city cotemporaries the following morning as though the matter thus obtained were original with them, and other papers at a distance copy from them and give them credit, the act of crediting in this instance is a double wrong, since the author of the items is unrecognized from first to last, and the one who is not

the author but himself the borrower receives credit which does not belong to him. Still, there is no good purpose subserved by watching closely for every little transaction of this kind and making it conspicuous by calling public attention thereto; it looks very much as if the paper which does so is too short of pabulum to admit of its losing a trifling point. Nor should one be too sensitive or self-asserting in such matters; the one is apt to be mistaken for, if it is not, weakness, the other for egotism—something like a hen we have heard of, that laid but one egg in a year and it a very small one; but when her gallinaceous product arrived she made the welkin ring with her cackling, just as though she were the most prolific producer in the barnyard. Straight stealing and crooked stealing are not the same thing exactly, the latter being the more contemptible; but either is bad enough, and respectable, first-class journals will have none of it.

Now as to the *Sentinel*: The *News* not only did not beg, borrow or steal anything from you on the date referred to, but it rarely has occasion to use anything from your columns at any time, and gives full credit when it does so. The same as to all other papers. We look to the corps of men paid by the *News* every week to edit it, and if they fail to do so, their places would very soon be filled by others who would make the paper at all times what the corporation which owns it intends it to be—not a waste-basket for the reception of stale clippings and hackneyed discussions, but a vehicle for the dissemination of the latest and best news that can be procured, the frank, free and unrestrained discussion of all subjects of public importance, and the publication of such matters of defense or explanation of the faith we follow as the occasion may demand. Thus situated, we can afford to be honest and fair with our neighbors, even if personal qualities did not prompt to such a course.

If the *Sentinel* editor will take the pains to examine the date of his issue in which appeared the article referred to, and then look at that of the *News* containing the same matter, he will see at a glance how absurd his charge is and how unjust he is himself. The article appeared simultaneously in the two papers; that is, on Friday, the 16th instant. It takes that paper three days to reach us, from some cause or other, so it is hardly possible for us to rely largely upon it for fresh news from that part of the Territory; and on this particular occasion we could not print on Friday matter provided for us from whatever source the following Monday—hardly. Our friend below should not be so hasty.

We have taken up more space in replying to the charge made against the *News* than the importance of the subject or the nature of the case demands. It is at best one of those things in which the public at large are not greatly interested, and the only excuse we have to offer is that we seldom transgress in this way, and take in the whole subject in one effort while we are at it.

MR. GURLEY AND LAWFUL MEASURES.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a communication from Z. H. Gurley, who, by the way, if we are correctly informed, used to be one of the officials among the Josephites, and who is the son of the originator of the "Reorganized church." He evidently does not "see eye to eye" with the leader of that organization now, as he takes him to task for some of his sayings and quotations in regard to the people of this Territory. He is probably able to see, as every intelligent, impartial observer ought to, that neither of the editors from whom he quotes is prompted by a desire to reform or benefit the "Utah Mormons," but quite the reverse, and when they publish predictions concerning the downfall or "smashing" of all that is good and bad among this people: the wish with them is father to the thought. Some of Mr. Gurley's own expressions remind us of a familiar story. A man was thrust into prison for some trifling offense and sent for an attorney with whom to consult about his case. After learning the details of the charge against his client, the disciple of Blackstone emphatically exclaimed, "Why, they can't imprison you for that!" "But they have," said the prisoner. "I tell you," said the pettifogger, warmly, "it is contrary to law and practice to imprison a man for such a thing and no judge can do it!" "Well," said the other, doggedly, "I don't know anything about law and practice, but the fact is the judge has done it—I am here!" Mr. Gurley says "Crime in Utah must be punished by law," and intimates that the people of this nation would not permit even the Latter-day Saints to be proceeded against in any other than a lawful manner, but the fact is they do permit it! The truth is as plain as daylight that crime is not punished, but the Latter-day Saints for no crime at all are punished, and that too, contrary to law; in fact, almost every provision of the Constitution and every rule in law that obtains elsewhere for the protection of the innocent have here been violated in the prosecution of the "Mormons," and the nation thus far has not manifested much of a

disposition to interfere. On the contrary, the general expressions of public sentiment have rather tended to sanction the outrages committed and to convey the impression that the people of this nation generally are not such sticklers for lawful methods in practice as in theory, especially when the "Mormons" happen to be the victims. In view of what has been suffered, it can hardly be considered unreasonable for the crusaders to imagine that the nation will sanction their resorting to mob violence or almost anything else for the suppression of "Mormonism." It is, however, to the credit of Mr. Gurley that he is in favor of lawful measures, whether his faith in the people of the nation be well or ill founded.

THE PROVO DANIEL.

"WHEN the grand jury temporarily adjourned the other day, his honor either undeservedly complimented that body or, last night, did them an injustice. When they left for their homes he said, 'Gentlemen, you have done well; I approve of everything you have done.'"—*Provo Enquirer*.

This does not sound like Mr. Dickson's famous reproof of our noted and altogether lovely grand jury some months ago: "Gentlemen, you have done very wrong;" and yet, if both exclamations were set to music, the difference in the tunes would not be noticeable to the cultivated ear. By straining the imaginative faculty ever so slightly we can turn from Dante's picture and hear such words as the above proceeding from the sulphur-tipped lips of Lucifer as he welcomes the return of his emissaries with a fresh lot of fallen souls in captivity. "You have done well; I approve of everything you have done." But, however appropriate to the occasion, such approval was singularly inappropriate coming from Judge Powers, for he certainly objected decidedly to one position taken by his grand jury; they had found several indictments against the Watts brothers for grand larceny, and when the trial jury failed to convict on the first one, he wanted the complaining witness—Mr. Samuel McIntyre—to pay the costs of the prosecution, and incidentally, as the *Inquirer* states, remarked that he was opposed to grand juries "piling up indictments mountain high" against one man "for any offense." How strangely this sounds when placed alongside the Judge's charge to that same grand jury, when he instructed them that if the charge investigated was unlawful cohabitation, they could indict for every month, every week or every day the accused had so cohabited! Just look at it: He first says, in substance—"You can bring a hundred or more indictments for an offense. If you are convinced the accused committed it;" then, "You should not do this, I am opposed to a multitude of indictments for an offense;" and finally, "You have done well, I approve of it all." The only excuse we can see for such tergiversation as this is the fact that one of the offenses named is aimed entirely at the "Mormons," the other is not, and his honor has permitted himself, from what motive we know not, to become so thoroughly imbued with the virus of the present crusade that to rain a point against the Latter-day Saints he is willing to tear the bandage from the eyes of justice and with it bind her hands. His work fits in the programme with a nicety which could only come of preconcerted arrangement, coupled with a disposition to carry it out, law or no law.

Consistency, thy name is not Powers, nor is it that of any of the other Federal judges in Utah.

WYOMING'S LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

OUR neighboring Territory, Wyoming, is in a muddle over its legislative affairs. It is said that the last election for members of the legislature was irregular and illegal, owing to the former assembly having failed to make the proper apportionment as required by law, some of the older counties having a larger representation than they are entitled to and the younger ones less; in fact, one of them—that of Cook—being overlooked entirely. The Utah *Chieftain* calls for Governor Warren to issue a proclamation requiring the eighth legislative assembly—that which met in 1884, and which it claims is still the legislature of Wyoming—to hold a special session immediately, to make the proper apportionment of representation for all the counties and fix a time for holding an election.

The Cheyenne *Sum*, which is a republican paper, considers it both impracticable and unwise to attempt to hold the legislature as at present organized, and, while it does not actually advocate, as the democratic organ does, a special session of the old body, seems to assent to it, as it sees no other way out of the muddle.

Ex-delegate Post is opposed to the new legislature attempting to act, and during the last session of Congress tried to get a law passed authorizing a new apportionment.

On the other hand the present delegate, Hon. J. M. Cary, is determined to make an effort at the coming ses-

sion of Congress to get a bill through which will legalize the legislature elect.

In the meantime the Secretary of the Territory, Hon. E. S. N. Morgan, who is the custodian and disbursing officer of the \$20,000 appropriated by Congress for the legislative expenses, has applied for instructions to the Comptroller of the Treasury as to whether he will be authorized to pay the newly elected law-makers, in case they insist upon acting. The Cheyenne *Leader* says of this, "If the Secretary is not authorized to pay the members, there will be no legislature. Our law-makers do not propose to labor for the fun of the thing."

They would not be so self-sacrificing as were the Utah legislators a few years since when, rather than make an unjust appropriation of the Territorial funds, they served without pay.

If the secret organizations of socialistic and agrarian proclivities—which, by the way, seem to have a pretty firm footing in Wyoming, if we may judge by the Rock Springs tragedy and the more recent action of the grand jury in ignoring if not actually screening the guilty parties connected with it—can be allowed to have their way, they will relieve that Territory and other portions of the Union as well of the necessity of the legislature by substituting anarchy for law, chaos for government and individual scramble for the general spoils in the place of respect for vested rights, a condition of things that every right feeling person must certainly protest against and ought to use all his influence to prevent. It is to be hoped that nothing serious will result from the present confusion in Wyoming over the subject in question.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The New York *Daily Telegraph* calls attention to the fact that it is a week old. We should have taken it to be much older, as one of its editorials is entitled "The Twin Relic."

The population of Europe has increased in a century from 145,000,000 to 350,000,000. Englishmen have multiplied fivefold, the Russians fourfold, and the Germans less than threefold, while Frenchmen and Spaniards have added only about 50 per cent.

"The king of Denmark has a wart on his chin, and will pay, so it is said, \$10,000 to anyone who will remove it."—*Ex.* If all accounts are correct, his subjects are beginning to look upon him in much the same light that he does upon the other excrecence, only they would give more than \$10,000 for a removal.

"The next State Convention of California vinticulturalists will be held in this city sometime next February. Heretofore it has usually been held in November, but a delay of a couple of months is considered advisable in order that the new wine may have time to become thoroughly clear before being inspected."—*Record-Union*. In other words, they prefer to look upon the wine when it is red.

"Bartholdi leaves France next Saturday for New York to place his 'Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World' upon its pedestal. It is to be hoped the necessary funds for erecting it will be secured before his arrival, so that he may not have to contribute for that purpose."—*Ex.* It is also to be hoped that he will bring enough money to pay his expenses while here, and to pay his passage back home. As a nation we are very sentimental, but as individuals we don't want it to cost us much.

"Through the generosity of Mrs. Leland Stanford, a fine mortuary chapel has been placed in one of the rooms of Trinity Episcopal Church, at Post and Powell streets. The idea of building a mortuary chapel in this city occurred to Mrs. Stanford during the sad journey homeward from Florence with the remains of her only son."—*S. F. Post*. If Judge Powers were on the bench in San Francisco, and had a prisoner before him to sentence, he would probably call attention to the above as a waste of money, and want to know why Mrs. Stanford squanders her means on churches instead of building houses of correction.

EDUCATIONAL.

The end of education is character. Character is the sum of one's habits—both of mind and of body. The repetition of acts forms habits. As acts are good, habits are good; as habits are good, character is good. True education leads to true character. A man can not be truly educated unless his acts are all good.

All that influences the mind or the body educates. Parents educate, schools educate, society educates. The child enters school at six years of age. He has been six years forming habits under parental care. That period is the most important of the child's life.

A trustee was heard to remark, "It doesn't need a good teacher for the little ones, almost anyone will do for them; but we must have a qualified teacher for the large pupils." What a serious mistake! Trustees, do you know our most skillful teachers should be employed for the little ones? If the first few years of the child's education is right, we have little fear of its success in after life. If the early

part of the child's training is wrong, the evil results are likely to remain throughout his whole life.

EVIDENCES OF A GOOD TEACHER:

- 1st.—The teacher loves his work.
- 2nd.—He makes his business exclusively professional.
- 3rd.—His whole time both in and out of school is spent for the best good of his pupils.
- 4th.—He attends every teachers' association and studies educational books and journals.
- 5th.—His teaching is practical. He is working to secure a school-cabinet, and if the trustees cannot buy school apparatus, he is ingenious enough to make his own means of illustration.

EVIDENCES OF A POOR TEACHER:

- 1st.—He does not love his work, but it is the best job that has "turned up," by which he can make a livelihood.
- 2nd.—If he doesn't succeed in one district he tries another.
- 3d.—He merely keeps school—watches the pupils and hears recitations. To him there is no money in school teaching, so he must carry on some other business out of school hours.
- 4th.—He has neither time nor means to spend for educational books and papers; and examinations and teachers' institutes to him are unnecessary; they compel him to keep up with the educational progress of to-day. He feasts upon conceit, for he knows all there is to be learned in the art and science of teaching. W. M. S.

"MORMON WORK."

NOTHING is more touching, elevating, christianizing and noble than genuine philanthropy. To even hear of it touches a tender cord, to see it kindles feelings of admiration for our race, and to be the recipients of it gives rise to sensations of real love—or disgust, everything depending upon how it is done, by whom and what for. Ostentatious charity may be a blessing to him that takes, but it is a disgrace to him that gives; and those who parade evangelism before an unwilling audience at so much for each parade, are but little if anything less than a detestable nuisance. But it is when some alliance, or society, or fashionable church in conclave assembled gets into the appropriation business and determines to start out on a salary—a lot of long-haired consumptive looking graduates of a theological seminary in Utah to dispense a patent gospel, preach a hollow mockery, sing meaningless hymns and teach a small schism between times, that we become nauseated, disgusted, tired. This industry has been going on in the East for some time, and nearly every year a little money is appropriated and one or two more sycophantic dispensers with the Scriptures called to "go west" with it, take root in this Territory, grow up with it, and teach us the beauties of a revised Word of God, the mercies of a passionless Deity, and the glories of a chaotic eternity. The communicants are expected to haul over when the plate is passed around, the more wealthy giving the more freely, but the widow's mite is never refused nor returned. A fund being raised, so much is devoted to this work and so much to that; then a Pilgrim is selected, but his pack is not strapped on his back and he made to climb the Rocky Mountains of Tribulation. He has a valise filled with a complete change of underwear, a few little articles of personal comfort, a Testament and some tracts; a Pullman car ticket, donated because asked for, is placed in his hand, he bids the folks good bye and comes spinning along to the land of the benighted "Mormon," filled with a realization of his own consequence and engaged in ambitious dreams of conquest. After he has been here a few months, it begins to dawn on him that he isn't accomplishing as much as he expected, in fact nothing at all. But something must be done; and if the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go the mountain. He can write letters—he learned that at the seminary—and the town he left behind him has a local paper; he can show to the world through that paper now utterly inert is the "Mormon" conscience and how very, very difficult it is to make an impression on their flinty hearts; persecutions are numerous, but the silent yet awful glare of the government restrains actual violence, etc. By dint of hard work, strict attention to business and holding the fort generally, however, something may be accomplished, but preachers must eat and wear clothes as well as disseminate evangelism; and besides, there are plenty of naked and uncared for waifs here who with attention might be made useful citizens, and so on; and then comes the refrain of the song—we must have money. The plea is generally successful, the appropriation is made, and the zood souls down east rest sweetly in their beds with the thought that the good work in Utah is going steadfastly and serenely along.

We learn, through a telegraphic dispatch, that the Quaker City is up and doing in the glorious cause of our disenfranchisement. We are told that in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, the board of managers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appropriated \$30,000