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MISSIONARIES' FAMILIES.

A number of young men are in the mission field laboring for the benefit of mankind. In the spirit of self-sacrifice and unselfishness, many of them traveling "without purse or scrip" and all of them unpaid for their services and the time they are spending in that work. As a rule, they are examples of faith, fortitude, heroism, personal purity and unswerving devotion. It is rare that one of them strays from the straight path of virtue and integrity, and such an exception occasions the deepest sorrow and regret.

The joy that fills their hearts in the midst of trials that test the patience, forbearance and perseverance of the strongest minds, and the conviction of the truth of their mission which possesses their souls, are strong evidence of the divine authority under which they act, and their universal testimony on returning home is that the best part of their lives has been that which has been spent in missionary labors.

Some of them are men of family, and it would be advisable, in our opinion, for more of the experienced men, even if they have already served terms in the mission field, to accompany younger missionaries in opening up new fields and in taking charge of branches and conferences when they are organized. This might be done with great profit, if sufficient aid was rendered to the wives and children left at home. We believe there is a general disposition to watch over the families of the Elders sent abroad and to see that they are not left in want. But there are exceptions to this rule.

It is the duty of the local authorities in the wards and stakes of Zion to see that such persons are provided for, and that they are recognized in the social events and recreations and entertainments arranged for others. They ought not to be neglected at any time. The quorums of the Priesthood to which the absent Elders belong, and the Teachers and Relief societies in their respective spheres should be careful to find out and supply the needs of such families left at home. This involves some care and expenditure of means, and provision should be made by the presiding authorities to meet such requirements. No member of a missionary's family should be allowed to suffer for the necessities and comforts of life or such encouragement as their condition suggests.

This, however, requires a degree of caution. When continuous attention is paid to the wives of missionaries by the same individuals, the tongue of scandal is sometimes set in motion and undesired reflections are the result, occasioning pain and distress, both to those who are at home and those who are away. This may be avoided by proper circumspection and a wise course and the suppression of slander at its inception. The wives of missionaries should conduct themselves in such a manner that there shall be no ground for idle tales nor the sneers of senseless gossip, and chatters and evil speakers should be rebuked when they attempt to pass remarks which they may consider good jokes, but which bear the seeds of libel and falsehood.

The families of missionaries should be held in high regard, for frequently they bear the brunt of the trials that come from separation and the added cares of the household when the head of the home is away. If they stand the test in patience and with fortitude and remain true and steadfast in all the conditions that surround them, they will undoubtedly share in the glory that will come as the reward for the work performed. We throw out these few hints in behalf of a class of our people who should claim the sympathy and support of all who love the truth and desire the promotion of missionary work.

SECRETARY ROOT IN THE SOUTH

Secretary Root is doing a good work on his South American trip, explaining the world-policy of the United States and allaying prejudices imbibed by the peoples of the American republics from their respective mother countries. At Montevideo the secretary said:

"I think it may safely be said that those nations which planted their feeble colonies on these shores and from which we have spread so widely, have profited far more from the independence of the American republics than they would have profited if their unwise system of colonial government had been continued. In the establishment of these free and independent nations of this continent they have obtained a profitable outlet for their trade, employment for their commerce, food for their people, and refuge for their poor and their surplus population. We have done more than that. We have tried here their experience in government for them. The reflex action of American experiments in government has been felt in every country in Europe without exception, and has been far more effective in its influence than any good quality of the old colonial system could have been."

This is genuine American sentiment. It is borne out by facts. Spain never had anything but trouble with her American colonies, as long as they were managed in the interest of greedy and grasping adventurers. Cuba was a constant source of worry and financial loss. Spain, is better off both politically and financially. As for the United States it can have no desire for expansion by annexation. This country has enough territory to take care of now. A more intimate co-operation between the American republics, is certainly desirable, but that does not

mean annexation. Our influence is of a moral nature, not imperialistic. And to exercise that influence in all the world is a mission this country cannot shirk without betraying a sacred trust.

THE CRUSADE.

The leaders of the anti-"Mormon" crusade are, as a rule, exceedingly anxious to make it appear that they are not waging war upon a church. This is a recognition of the fact that religious liberty is one of the fundamental principles of American government. Not that principles are anything to them, but since the great majority of the American people hold that religious liberty is one of the rights and privileges of American citizenship, they deem it necessary to conceal their true motives and plots under various false pretenses. But the true inwardness of the opposition is manifest, when the facts are considered.

Throughout the entire history of the Church two different hosts are seen to co-operate in the warfare upon that divine institution. One is composed of a religious element, the leaders of which take for granted that the Prophet Joseph was a deceiver and that the Book of Mormon is fiction. These good people certainly desire, and pray, and labor diligently for the overthrow of the Church. They may protest as loudly as they can, that their crusade is not against a denomination, and not in the nature of persecution, but the fact remains that they would rejoice exceedingly if, as a result of their efforts, the "Mormon" Church were dissolved, the Temples destroyed and the missions abandoned. Their shouts of joy would ring from shore to shore. There would be a mighty Hallelujah chorus in the land. As far as they are concerned, their sentiments are those that inspired the crusades against Albigenses and Waldenses, Huguenots and others. To deny that is rank hypocrisy on their part. When they cry out against the enjoyment by "Mormons" of the political rights that every citizen has, or should have, they do so because they secretly hope that if the citizens who are Latter-day Saints in their Church affiliations can be deprived of political rights, that will deflect from their ranks. They secretly hope by such means to drive timid souls away from a denomination that, thanks to their efforts, is more or less unpopular. If they would speak the true sentiments of their hearts, they would say, yes, we want the Church crushed. We want the good "Mormons" in our own folds.

No fault is to be found with that sentiment, per se. It is natural that each church member who believes that his creed is true, should desire his fellowmen to worship with him under that creed. But, the question is of methods. If, in order to gain their object, they join hands with the element that is the inveterate enemy of both religion and morality, they are wrong, and must not complain if their integrity is questioned. If, they, in order to "down" the "Mormon" citizens as far as their influence upon public affairs goes, unite themselves with a crowd that is indifferent to soul-destroying Sunday amusements, Sunday saloons, "street walking" and graft, they must expect to be considered in the light of that unholy alliance, and they naturally take the risk of losing their spiritual influence for good in the community. It cannot be otherwise. If they descend to vilification and agitation of the most contemptible kind, as has been done ever since the Prophet Joseph and his beloved brother Hyrum were murdered, they might at least cease pretending to do so for the glory of the Master, or the spiritual welfare of their fellowmen.

Another host of anti-"Mormon" crusaders is made up of aspirants to political honors and the power that enables them to help themselves to public funds, under one pretext or another. They are, of course, as loud in their denunciations as that class always is, when dealing with real or imaginary adversaries, and utterly unscrupulous. They care nothing for the religious side of the controversy, except as it may help them to obtain allies and supporters among the religiously inclined citizens. But they, too, would gladly see the Church crushed, if for no other reason, for the sake of revenge. Many of those professed champions of the separation of Church and state have, in fact, secretly conspired to obtain "Church influence" for themselves. Falling in this because the Church does not meddle with politics, they have sworn revenge, and they are fulfilling their vows by conducting to the best of their ability, aided by inspiration from below, an anti-"Mormon" crusade, under the pretense of warfare for American principles, which nobody but they themselves have violated.

Such is the anti-"Mormon" crusade. And we speak not of the present features of it alone, but of anti-"Mormonism" in general, as manifested from the beginning. It is inspired by bigotry and hatred. It is conducted on the plan of deception on the most elaborate scale ever attempted in this country. Vilification, slander and falsehood are its weapons. This will be the verdict of impartial history, because it is the plain, incontrovertible fact. And it should be stated plainly, so that all who are induced to engage in it may know just what they are doing, and whose lead they are following.

FLYING NOT POPULAR.

Mr. Maxim, the celebrated inventor, is of the opinion that flying machines will never become popular. Such machines, he says, are now an actual fact, and before long they will be employed for military purposes, but the tourist will hesitate before he entrusts his life to such a contrivance. Mr. Maxim explains that the flying machine is far more dangerous than the balloon. Perfect though it may be in construction, there is no getting away from the fact that it is impossible to absolutely control its descent, which at any moment is liable to become dangerously rapid. "Men will be found," Mr. Maxim adds, "to take the risk of utilizing a flying machine for military purposes when the object to be gained by so doing is of enormous importance, but the average mortal, unless human nature changes a good deal, would not be disposed to

take a like risk for the sake of, say, a pleasure trip across the channel in a machine that might at any moment be merged in the waves."

These are weighty reasons against the crude craft that now is called a flying machine. But if, in time, these machines are perfected so that they can rise like birds, soar at will, and descend gracefully without danger to life and limb, they will, undoubtedly, become popular. And why should it not be possible to construct a craft on this model of birds? Possibly, in a combination of the balloon and the aeroplane principles, some future inventor will find the solution of the problem that now confronts aeronauts. It is to be sincerely hoped, however, that the perfect aeroplane will not be made until the danger of using it as an engine of war is past because wars are abolished, since the existing engines of destruction are already diabolical enough. They do not need any additional terrors, such as a perfect flying machine would be.

Union Pacific is more rampant than pacific.

More people lead the simpleton than the simple life.

Mr. Bryan is without a parallel in that he lacks a running mate.

One shake of nature makes, San Francisco and Valparaiso twins.

Harry Shaw feels that he could not go further and prison fare worse.

Even the muzzle of a gun isn't fully effective to muzzle the Russian press.

It would pay the Czar to hire a few bands of terrorists to fight the terrorists.

The rain descended and the floods came and the streets were filled with mud.

Medical authorities now agree that a man over forty should never run for a street car.

To future generations the present time may be known as the era of public opinion.

The Shah of Persia is in very poor health. His trouble at present is "constitutional."

One reason why laws are not enforced is that public officials often don't like work.

Next time he holds a military review, Grand Duke Nicholas would prefer to draw a "blank."

A man in New York was so frightened by a savage bulldog that he died. A man might as well be killed as scared to death.

Travelers to Coney Island are still having trouble with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The company says that all is fare in love and war.

An association of British scientists says, "Don't cut your sleep short!" "Kids" have always been contending for that principle.

It is said that a child can be identified by its thumb mark from the cradle to the grave. It may be but old fashioned people still cling to the strawberry mark.

People do not care much whether the man shadowed by the Canadian police is Stensland or not, but they are deeply interested in knowing who the handsome brunette accompanying him is.

Lillian Mook of New York and her friends believe that her heart has jumped over from the left to the right side. There is nothing strange in that. She has simply experienced a change of heart, a common occurrence.

Mr. Hearst is not a person to warm to and his methods have more or less suggestion of the charlatan in them, but he speaks good common sense when he says: "I maintain that blind party allegiance tends to conflict with the aims and objects of our government and is responsible for most of the political evils under which we suffer today. I maintain that these evils will never be remedied until the people vote carefully and discriminately for good men and good measures irrespective of party prejudice or political bias of any kind."

HOW SEABIRDS DRINK.

Scrap Book.
The means by which seabirds quench their thirst when far out at sea is described by an old skipper, who tells how he has seen birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a storm cloud, chattering like ducks on a hot day in a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They still smell a rain cloud two miles distant, or even farther off, and sound for it with almost inconceivable swiftness.

NEITHER LOGICAL NOR CLEAR

Pueblo Chieftain.
It is unfortunate that a man of such prominence in national affairs, as the present secretary of the navy, should have contributed in so public a manner, to the confusion now existing in the public mind concerning matters of highest importance to the people of the United States. Secretary Bonaparte's address at the Allegheny Chautauqua last Sunday evening was neither logical, well tempered, nor clear. It was an example of careless analysis and loose thinking that does credit neither to the author, nor to the ability of American public men, as a class, to see clearly and to act with discretion in meeting and solving the problems that are presented to them.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The mass of the American people is habitually opposed to the doctrine of anarchism, recognizing their absurdities and perils. The real remedies are to be found in what are simply practical police methods, the arrest of avowed anarchists and their deportation or imprisonment. Anarchism cannot be stamped out in a day or a year, but there are the best of reasons for believing that it will not endure many years longer in this country.

Chicago Record-Herald.

At bottom Secretary Bonaparte's suggestions show sound sense that is, so far as he would punish the anarchist severely for any crimes in which he may participate, but would not encroach on his right of free speech. His feeling that by the infliction of cruel punishment society can get some revenge on the anarchist, once he is con-

victed, must be regarded only as an unfortunate incident of his plan to which he has been led by a rather overwrought rage at anarchism in general. The best way to treat the anarchist is with the minimum of excitement or hurry-hurry and with the maximum of matter-of-fact, routine common sense. Forget his talk-talk, and pay attention to his deeds; cease making a bugaboo of him, and cart him off to a forgotten punishment among all the other cheap malcontents, and the joy of his life will disappear.

IMMIGRANTS FROM CHALDEA.

Boston Post.
Four Chaldean immigrants, speaking what is said to be the oldest living language in the world, and coming from the valley of the Euphrates, the traditional cradle of the human race, arrived here Monday aboard the Allen River Parian. They were bound for Chicago. Their soft rhythmic language baffled the attempts of the interpreters and the men were in consequence held until an interpreter can be secured from New York to examine them properly. Their speech is a dialect of the ancient Assyrian, but so different from the classic Chaldean that Harvard professors would be lost in blue fog if they attempted to converse with them. According to the ship's manifest, their names are Jonan Alexi, Porus Odissu, Pauls Hansina and Unta Hiwaju. They were bound to a brother of the latter, a killer in a Chicago slaughter house. They were dressed in English clothes and appeared very alert and intelligent, with deep black sparkling eyes, broad foreheads and finely modulated voices.

ONLY A DREAM.

San Francisco Chronicle.
A Russian journalist has had a dream in which he saw the Japanese descending on the United States and treating them pretty much as the Russians were dealt with in eastern Asia. No doubt our Slavie contemporary would like to see his vision realized, but we assure him that what he hopes for is not likely to come to pass. The same sagacity which enabled the Japanese to divine the rottenness of the Russian army and navy, and act upon their discovery, will keep them from blundering in the case of the United States, which, by the way, has no arms likely to conflict with the plans of the island empire.

JUST FOR FUN.

Her Pre-Butterfly Career.

Now that the worship of baby, as a fad, has supplanted plain cooking and pearls in Newport, the rivalry among the matrons to tell amusing yarns in which their infants have the center of the stage is becoming keen. One can never be sure about the veraciousness of children's stories, of course, but unless one is overdeveloped as a truth-seeker, there is no need to worry over the tales. On a cottage veranda the other day several women were discussing the infancy of their children. One said: "Last Sunday my little girl and I were sitting in church together when she pulled at my sleeve. 'Mama,' she whispered, 'is this the church where I chrysalized?'"—New York Press.

"That fellow, leaning against the signpost over there," said a hypercritical guest, "is boasting that he is the most enterprising man in town. He has been drinking, I judge." "Yape!" mechanically replied the landlord of the Polkville (Ark.) tavern. "He most generally has. That's Roderick Dhu Swiggs. When a common, every-day man drinks too much too long, he is liable to see a few snakes and such tribes, but the last time Roderick Dhu Swiggs had the delirium tremens he beheld a procession of 1,000 red gasses and ganders parading past him, and every goose carried a parasol, and every gander was smokin' a cigarette; and if that ain't enterprise, I'd know what you call it."—Puck.

Making the Ends Meet.
Every day it becomes harder to understand where a "gentlemen's agreement" ends and a rogue's conspiracy begins.—Kansas City Star.

He Was Wise.

Teacher—"There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."
Tommy Wise—Den I guess dat's de reason dat so many people use straws, ain't it?

Mrs. Hertrai—Sometimes I wish my Millie wasn't so reserved.
Mrs. Jellers—Why, I haven't heard of her having been so reserved. Who is the young man?—Chicago Tribune.

The Tactful Barber.

"Do you shave yourself, sir?"
"None of your business."
"I was only going to say, sir, that it's done as well as any professional could do it."
(That nettled him an extra tip.)

"I suppose you are enjoying your vacation?"
"Yes," answered the member of Congress; "it is something of a relief to have a real excuse for not doing anything."—Washington Star.

Base Flattery.

First Barber—How did you ever get a tip out of that old head?

Second Barber—I asked him if he wanted his hair cut also.
An old gentleman of pronounced religious views wished to have cut over the door of a new house the text, "My house shall be called a house of prayer." He left the workmen to carry out his wishes during his absence, and on his return his horror was great to find the quotation completed, "but we have made it a den of thieves." "We had a wee thing mair room, ye see, so we just put in the end of the verse," was the explanation given by the Bible-loving Scot.—Ex.

Two women in the crowded car carried on an animated discussion. Suddenly the train slowed down and in the hush the voices became audible to everybody.
"Your parrot may be a better talker than mine, although I don't believe it," said one of the women, with an air of presenting the final argument. "But you'll have to admit that mine has the most beautiful foliage."—Ex.

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