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CONCERNING EVILDOERS.

"Wherefore I say unto you, that yought to forgive one another, for he that forgiveth not his brother his trespasses, standeth condemned before the Lord, for there remaineth in him the greater sin.
"I the Lord, will forgive whom I will

forgive, but of you it is required to forgive all men:

"And ye ought to say in your hearts,
let God judge between ye and me, and
reward thee according to thy deeds,

"And he that repeateth not of his sins, and confessath them not, then ye shall bring him before the Church, and to you, either by commandment or revelation.—Doc. and Cov. Sec. 64:

The foregoing is the law of God to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints in reference to offenders. The spirit of charity is inculcated in the Church, and that of compassion toward the weak and erring. As to individual offenses between members, the former part of the instructions referred to is to govern their course. When the Church as a body has a case against a member, the latter part is to be enforced.

This word of the Lord is not always carried into full effect, for human nature in its fallen condition suggests either retaliation for injuries received, or causes animosity to rankle in the heart to the prevention of that forgiveness which is required. Also, the sins of individuals which would justify their trial and condemnation by the Church as an organization, are permitted frequently to pass without action by the Church courts. In order that a case may be successfully carried through in those courts, a charge must be preferred, and sustained by evidence, and decided according to that evidence by the Bishop's court. It is subject to appeal to the High Council of the Stake in which the accused resides, and the whole proceedings must be conducted according to the rules of the Church.

It sometimes happens that members of the Church have the reputation of wrongdoing of a kind that cannot be proven by proper witnesses, who must be members of the Church in order to have a standing before the courts of the Church. If the offender is an unrepentant sinner, covering up his iniquities in order to escape investigation and exclusion from the Church, he is permitted for lack of proof to pursue his evil ways without a formal trial and its consequences. But it is the duty of the Teachers who visit the Saints to give them home instruction, to labor with such persons in a general way, pointing out the evils of the course they are understood to be pursuing, with a view to their repentance and reclamation.

There are persons, however, who be come so steeped in sin and corruption that the very leniency extended towards them, instead of softening their hearts and influencing them to confession and reformation, renders them defiant and hateful, and they become the servants of Satan and slaves to their own lusts and excesses. They may, at first, when appealed to, shed copious tears and make promises that they do not keep and assume a virtue that their acts belie. They finally fall into the condition here described,

It is the dealer of the servants of God who are in authority in the Church, to lead transgressors into compliance with the commandments of the Lord and into lives of righteousness and truth. But there comes a time when forbearance and compassion and charity cease to be a virtue, and means have to be employed to execute the rules of the Church and rid the body of the utterly corrupt and wicked member. Actual sin invariably leads to neglect of duty and to utter rebellion against rules which all Christians are required to observe. Brought before the proper Church tribunals on such charges as can be fully substantiated, the evidence being sufficient to prove them guilty, they are excommunicated and left to wallow in the mire of their chosen injoulty.

Once in a while such a sinner will truly repent, turn from his wrongdoing and seek forgiveness and a return of fellowship. If he appears to be sincere, he is welcomed like the prodigat He is encouraged and assisted in every possible way to regain his lost status and become worthy of the confidence and esteem of his fellows. In rare cases this becomes successful, and the past is measurably forgotten. But there are cases in which the forgiving spirit exhibited toward the wretchel creature who loves sh and revels in intouity, is ridiculed and he will turn round upon those who forgave him and helped him to reform, hurl at them the reproach that, after knowing of his wickedness, they aided him temporally as well as spiritually, and will use their very charity and kindness as a

wedpon against them. What can be thought of such a being as that? Is there any word in ordinary language strong enough to depict his character correctly? Is there any common criminal as vile as he? Is there any depth of degradation into which

he lies? He has no sense of shame. He is lost to every proper feeling of humanity, and becomes a prey to influences that proceed from and lead to the lowest hell. Thank God such instancés are few and far between. But they exist and can evoke nothing but utter contempt and detestation. even in the breasts of the most

compassionate and forgiving. The Church has reached its full length of penalty which it can enforce when it pronounces the edict of excommunication. It has no more to do with the creature of whom it is well delivered. He may continue his downward course, and from the mire in which he wallows, hurl filthy missiles against the Church and people who bore with his transgressions and tried to save him from destruction. But in doing so he only bespatters himself and renders himself still more hideous in the sight of all just, decent and fairminded peo-The Latter-day Saints should endea-

vor to live according to instructions quoted at the head of this article. They should forgive one another in their hearts for personal offenses, whether the transgressor repents and makes amends to them or not. But the Church, as the body of Christ, should carry out the commandment concerning evil doers, and after it is evident that they will not turn from the error of their ways but are bent on doing wickedly in spite of every effort to reclaim them, action should be instituted so far as evidence can be obtained, and they should be cut off from the Church that it may not be truthfully accused of harboring and encouraging evil do-

Warming, comforting and shielding a viper is dangerous compassion. When its strength is revived and the opportunity opens, it will sting the hand that fed it and exhibit its real nature as sure as it is a deadly reptile. The experience of the Church has demonstrated this sufficiently to form a warning for all time to come. Let the word of the Lord concerning transgressors be observed according to the spirit and meaning thereof!

SIGNS OF EARLY SPRING.

A gentleman, the other day, observed in a little company of friends, that he felt sure we are going to have an early spring this year. He is observant, and he had noticed that some sparrows had already commenced building their nests, and from this fact he drew his conclusion with a great deal of con-

There are many "signs" by which prognostications are made, but whether any of them is infallible is doubtful. The most common is the weather on "groundhog" day. But, as everyone knows, the sign as often falls as it comes true. An early spring comes after a bright and sunny 2nd of February, as often as after one that is cloudy and stormy.

There are many other "signs" of an early spring. Some observers of na-ture have come to the conclusion that the interior heat of the earth advances toward the surface, at the close of the winter, in obedience to some natural law not perfectly undertsood. To them the rising of the sap in the trees, and a swelling of the buds is a notice of the rising heat in the interior of the earth, and therefore of the rapid approach of spring. The roots and sap of trees, they think, are more to be relied on as giving an inkling of the real advance of the seasons than are things directly influenced by prevalent winds and frosts. Springs of water are supposed to be especially susceptible to the action of the approaching heat.

Some animals are relied on as true weather prophets. When, for instance, a red squirrel is seen lying on a slender branch, with his nose close to the bark, it is supposed that he has made a cut into the sapwood of the tree, and that he is sucking out the sweet sap which has sprung from the roots. The same little animals may be trusted to detect the symptoms of the swelling of the terminal buds before anyone else, and the fragments scattered by them on the snow, as they seek out the embryonic vegetable life just developing, are joyfully noted by the men who are anxious to see the last of winter.

There are many similar "signs," but none is, as everyone knows, infallible, But, perhaps they are as much so as the strictly scientific deductions, which also sometimes fail.

TO ATTRACT TOURISTS.

The San Francisco Chronicle does not believe that much will be accomplished in the interest of seeing America. first, by depicting our wonderful scenery, or dwelling on the patriotic duty of studying our country. The Chronicle holds that what we have to show in the way of great and odd human doings will prove more attractive. Our contemporary, speaking of the con-

gress here this week, says: "Doubtless many excellent reasons will be presented in favor of this section of the Union as the proper place for Americans to take their outings. We have scenery west of the Rocky mountains that beats anything out-doors, but it is a mistake to suppose that any considerable number of per-sons who visit Europe will be influ-enced by information of that character. Only a modest proportion of the world's tourists make their pligrimges in search of natural beauties; the ulk of them are seeking something The human interest side appeals to them most strongly. They wish to see what their fellow man has done or is doing in other lands. They are seek-ing novelty; something different from

what they see at home. It will do no harm to bear this in mind. But many Eastern tourists cross the Atlantic, because they can take a trip to Europe cheaper and more comfortably than they can to our west coast. They have but a limited sum to spend on their vacation trip, and they naturally seek to obtain the most for it. Many just follow the crowds. They go to the places that are best advertised and therefore most generally known. Extensive advertising and cheap excursion rates will make the movement a grand success. There is no lack of desire among the American people to see their country, and to become familiar with it in every nook

the American places of interest are as well advertised as European tourist resorts, and as easily reached, comparatively speaking, there will be no lack of tourist travel in this country.

DOWIE'S TROUBLES.

As near as can be judged from the telegraphic accounts of the affairs in Dr. Dowie's community near Chicago his followers are in difficulties of both a financial and religious character, The "overseer," who claimed to be an incarnation, or perhaps a successor, of Elijah, has been sick for some time. He appointed a committee to have charge during his absence, and now, it appears, if the dispatches are not mistaken, that this committee has concluded to continue in control, though Dowle has ordered them to step out. One of the "rebels" is quoted as having said that a brand new system of business management had been adopt-

We do not know just what the conditions are in the community founded by Dowle, beyond the statements made by the Chicago reports. But there is little doubt in our minds that a religious system contrived for no other purpose than the financial benefit of the founder, must soon fall, as a wall of sand on the tide-swept beach.

If converts could be made by spec tacular displays. Dowle would have converted most of New York in October, 1903, when he invaded that city with a numerous host. There were thousands of them, well organized and diligent in their work. They went from house to house and were kindly treated for New York was curious to learn something about Dowleism. But the attempt at gaining converts in New York was a complete failure. Dowie was condemned out of his own mouth, and his own actions. From his first appearance in Madison Square Garden, he was set down for what he is, by the public, and soon his meetings were attended more as a sort of variety show than religious gatherings. He left New York a dissappointed man, and since then he seems to have met with many reverses Dowle, no doubt, has many good qualities. His followers are described as earnest and conscientious. Their "Zion" is said to be a model city in many respects. If, as stated, there are serious differences between Dowie and those in present control of affairs, interesting developments may be expected, provided the "overseer" has re-

The dry-dock Dewey is making haste slowly.

'Contraband arms and the man we sing," say the Moroccans,

tained his old-time fighting ability.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Secretary Taft's loss of weight is his gain.

The observance of Red Sunday in Russia was as quiet as a Quaker Sunday.

New York is having spring weather and Wall street is enjoying spring

The power to fix railway rates, like the power to tax, is the power to de-Nicholas is the Czar of all the Rus-

slas, but who is the czar of all the Russian revolutionists? The electoral slaughter of the Eng-

Msh Unionists proceeds apace. But it isn't the slaughter of the innocents. The playwright who wants to make a drama out of John D. Rockefeller's life probably wants to make an "angel"

out of him. Camille Flammarion says that life on Mars is extremely pleasant. Is it possible that it can be so pleasant as in Paris?

And now, it is said, Persia is to have a constitutional government. Shades of Xerxes and Chosroes! what's the world coming to?

"There is no political office in the United States for which I would resign the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America to accept," says John Mitchell. What office does he aspire to?

The President realizes that of the making of books there is no end, but he is determined that, so far as in his power lies, the government printing office shall not unnecessarily add to the output.

To the labor problem on the Isthmus Chairman Shonts would apply economic laws and not political ones. That should be the practice not only on the canal but elsewhere,

"It is an established fact that corporations are the chief corrupters of public life. The creatures of the state have thus become the most dangerous enemies of the state," said Governor Folk in his address before the Merchants' association of Boston. In other words, he hints that corporations are to the state what Frankenstein's monster was to him.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

National Review. With the advent to power of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the control of the United Kingdom and to a limited extent the fortunes of the empire pas into the hands of a man whose intellecis not remarkable, whose political achievements will not bear examina-tion, and who has associated with himself in office, apart from a handful of Liberal Imperialists, the most extraordinary collection of enemies of their country ever assembled in a Cabinet. Well may the pro-Boers, pro-Lamas, pro-Germans and anti-Britons to whom the political system of this country has made over the destiness of England for five or perhaps ten years "walk with a more elastic step." The chance for which they have been longing has come at last; they now have free scope to wreck that empire which they se

Chicago Record-Herald The home rule issue, as all remember, caused Chamberlain to abandon Gladstone and liberalism. He entered the tory-unionist coalition cabinet and be came colonial minister. He proposed he can sink jower than that in which and corner, as far as possible. When universal old-age pensions, with the ap-

proval of Salisbury. Two years ago he declared that he regarded fiscal reform as a means to an end—the end being, aside from imperial unity, the comfort and prosperity of labor, high wages and old age pensions. His great victory in his own city shows that his neighbors believe in him and admire neighbors believe in him and admire his courage, independence and aggressiveness. His part is not over yet,

New York American. To be put in power is not always a great advantage. It means also that the party in power is put on trial. But every part which has the courage of its convictions should be willing to be put on trial. If the English Liberals are on trial. If the English Liberals are not able to conduct the government, they should be turned out, and they will be. That is one of the points in which England has the better of us.

Pittsburg Times. The defeat of Baifour and the return of Chamberlain carry with them a plain lesson in politics. The latter never hesitated to define his position or to stand by it. The former was over-cautious in everything he did. and the very natural consequence was that he inspired uncertainty and doubt where the other inspired. where the other inspired confidence and loyal support. Had the one been more like the other, or had their post-tions been reversed, England might not now be witnessing a sweep of Liberalism. In the critical times that are coming for the nation it can hardly be that this will not become even more strikingly apparent, for Chamberlain is a bigger man than ever before.

Boston Heraid. Mr. Balfour's resignation came rather sconer than was expected. He had a safe working majority in the commons so long as he avoided tariff question, and the legal limit duration of Parliament was a long off. Still, it was thought best to knowledge that the ministry had lost the support of the people—as it un-doubtedly had—and therefore an ap-peal was taken to the voters so that they could declare their preference. Mr they could declare their preference. Mr. chamberlain had given the Liberals, his solitical opponents, what they had long waited for, an issue that could be counted on to win over the control of Farliament, that had been held by the Conservatives or Unionists since 1895. the longest term in power enjoyed by either party for half a century.

New York World. May we not hope that a better era is May we not hope that a better mow dawning, and that in England the cure of unemployment, in Germany wider self-government for the people, in Russia the downfall of absolutism of high and in America the reformation of high finance and the cleansing of home politics may seem objects better worth while than dreaming dreams of ry" won by senseless wars abroad and exhausting the very life of the nations with military preparations?

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