

stage where it is enacted, the better. It is not to use too strong language to say that Dr. Campbell has torn a bomb in the religious camp, the explosion of which is likely to result in consequences more far-reaching than can at present be fully appreciated. She will from the start obtain many followers.

Incidentally the observation may be made that most of the great questions that now agitate the world are long ago settled in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or their true answer is suggested in the institutions and practices with which the Church members are familiar. There is therefore not the slightest cause for that excitement which leads people to extremes one way or another. The world is rapidly ripening for a condition in which nothing but the Gospel can untangle its meshes.

### THE BOOK OF MORMON THE KEY.

The discovery of an ancient copper mine in Montana, announced a few days ago in a dispatch from Butte, is likely to interest students of American archaeology and perhaps furnish some clue to the solution of problems with which they at present are grappling. Who are the people that worked these mines in ages past?

The report had it that two reliable prospectors found evidences of a copper ledge in the mountains about sixty miles southeast of Butte, and that they, while searching for the ledge, discovered a tunnel that led into a well developed mine. The tunnel was walled with huge blocks of rock while the roof was supported by flat stones. At the mouth of the tunnel was a pine tree, grown evidently after the works had been abandoned. The implements found were all of stone similar to those discovered in the mounds of the Mississippi valley, indicating, it would seem, that the civilization attained by the race occupying the northern continent in those remote times was very much on a level, and certainly far superior to that of the Indians found in the new world by Europeans in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The discovery of such evidences of an early civilization in the western hemisphere, hardly inferior to that of the earliest known nations of Asia and Europe, may not be considered remarkable any longer, because they are strewn all over Mexico, Central and North America, but the questions of their origin and the causes that led to the decay of that civilization and to the all but total extinction of the whole race, while the human family in the Old world steadily progressed and multiplied, remain topics of supreme interest.

In the case of the Old world, students of ethnology have found in the earliest sacred records the first hints as to the origin of nations and their distribution on a large area of the globe, and researchers in the various branches of science bearing on this subject have affirmed the authenticity of the sacred writers. With regard to the New World the result will finally be similar. After all resources have been exhausted, the account in

the Book of Mormon, a synopsis of records of the ancient inhabitants of America, will be found to offer the only true and rational guide into these dark mysteries of the past. According to this authority, three different colonies at different times came over from the Old World. One left Asia at the time of the confusion of tongues, as related in Genesis; another party left Palestine about six hundred years before Christ, at the time that country was threatened with invasion and desolation; and a few years later another party, also from Palestine, crossed the ocean and landed safely on this continent. If to these facts be added another, which undoubtedly will be recognized when science has penetrated far enough into the depths of antiquity, that man first appeared and developed upon this continent, before the flood, there is no great difficulty in accounting for the various evidences of very ancient and somewhat diversified civilizations, although similar in some features, still found all over America. It is just what may be expected.

The Book of Mormon is equally plain on the question of the retrogression of the descendants of these ancient peoples. As far as their history is outlined, it accounts satisfactorily for the causes that led to it and the results wrought. That record is undoubtedly the key to American archaeology, and that science bears testimony to the genuineness and authenticity of the record.

### BREED UP FOR BEEF.

There used to be a time when Utah beef was the favorite in any market to which it had access, just as Utah potatoes were famous from the Father of waters to the Golden Gate, and Utah dried peaches filled the whole nation with enthusiasm. The decadence of the potato and the peach has been dwelt upon in these columns many times, and the causes thereof explained. But what is the matter with the home-raised breed of beef?

Experts in the business of buying and selling cattle assert that in all markets where the Utah product comes in competition with that from other parts, ours is almost invariably quoted at a lower figure. Utah steers have a black eye in all the quotations and are materially discriminated against in all orders either for purchase or sale. The anomaly of this condition is rendered more striking by the fact that Utah mutton are in an exactly opposite column. Our sheep are prime favorites everywhere; they command the highest prices, and their quality is no superior that a late shipment was actually sent alive clear to England—an unusual proceeding when the extra expense over that of the cold storage of the slaughtered animals is considered.

There should be no reason for this unhappy degradation into which local beef has fallen. No ranges offer sweeter grasses than our mountain sides and high valleys, while for winter-feeding, nothing out thought, attention and proper provender of the sort readily at hand, can be needed. The trouble undoubtedly lies in the breeding of the stock. Inferior grades and varieties are per-

mitted to multiply, and the herds are not properly graded up by the frequent introduction of new and good blood. The invaluable service the late William Jennings and others like him gave the Territory in their example and interest in this department ought to be better appreciated today, and more of our citizens should take pattern from them. There is no reason why Utah cattle should not be as popular as Utah sheep, nor why both of them should need to feel afraid of competition in any market in the world.

### ONE OF THEM.

An eastern newspaper contains a paragraph to the effect that "Damian Hauser, who died at Denver on June 24th at the age of 92, was a lieutenant in the Illinois militia at the time the Mormons were driven out of that state in 1843, and took part in the attack on the barn near Nauvoo when Joseph Smith, the first Prophet of Mormonism, was shot dead by a body of Illinois militia. Mr. Hauser was a warm personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, who was a frequent guest at his home in Quincy, Ill. He was a native of Constance, Germany."

There seems to be a popular impression that a man named Hauser was connected with the mob that slew the Prophet and Patriarch in June, 1844; but other statements in the foregoing quotation are exceedingly inaccurate. The Mormons were not driven out of Illinois in 1843; the place where Joseph and Hyrum Smith and their companions were confined, under the pledge of the protection of the state, was not a barn, but a jail at Carthage; and it was not a body of Illinois militia as such, but a mob (containing no doubt disguised members of the militia) that did the cruel and atrocious deed. If Mr. Hauser was one of them, history is the richer from his having confessed it; but it is an act that any man may have been excused for wishing to keep quiet about; and it is hard to see how anyone could feel to boast over it or have it prominently mentioned in his epitaph.

### OUR OARSMEN ABROAD.

One feature of the International boat races just beginning at Henley on the Thames, in which American brawn is represented by a stout crew from Cornell university, is thoroughly unpalatable and oddish to the western democratic taste. A condition to participation was insisted upon by the English oarsmen to the effect that no member of the American competing crew should have ever engaged in manual labor for a living; they wished it understood that these were to be "gentlemen's races," doubtless know. We should have been more gratified with our colleagues if with true, native pluck they had insisted that to be a gentleman in this country does not necessarily mean to be an heir or an idler. They ought to have said bluntly to the Britishers that neither wealth nor birth or itself constitutes a true and typical American gentleman; that an American boy who works and saves enough to go to col-