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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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FRUITS OF THEIR SOWING.

The seed which is being sowed again by the "Christian" associations in the East and scattered broadcast throughout the land, is already bringing forth similar fruit to that which it has produced in times past, particularly in the South. A society of "pious and patriotic" women in New York are sending out anti-Mormon literature, devoted particularly to the denunciation of "polygamy," and inflaming the public mind against the Latter-day Saints. They are urged on by professedly Christian ministers, some of whom having made a miserable failure of their preaching efforts in Utah, are full of vindictiveness against its people and find a lucrative employment by working against them in the East.

We are in possession of copies of all this literature which is being circulated, and find it of the same mendacious character as most of the stuff which has been published for many years, with a view to closing the eyes and ears of the public against the truths presented by the missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. However, we do not fear the effects of those publications, wherever the Elders can obtain an opportunity of presenting the real principles of the Church and the facts in relation to its history. But the purpose in view of the chief movers in the present crusade is to shut up all doors, and stop investigation by erecting barriers of prejudice and anger.

Among the excitable people of the South, these efforts have more than a negative effect. They serve to arouse uninformed zealots into positive hostility. The old mobocratic spirit has been invoked, and some of our Elders have been maltreated, much to the disgrace of the communities where these outrages are tolerated. The Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution gives particulars of the recent mobbing of two Elders in Hart county in that State. The details of the attack we summarize as follows:

Elder B. F. Stewart and L. F. Zundel, whose headquarters are in Houston street, Atlanta, were visiting the Saints on Church business at Bowersville, Hart county, and stopped at the residence of O. T. Shirley, expecting to return in the morning at Atlanta. A band of masked men armed with shot-guns and pistols, surrounded the Shirley house and called out the two Elders. On being asked by Elder Stewart what they wanted, one of the band responded "We want you. We have had enough of your Mormon teachings around here and you must get out." As the brethren did not desire to make any disturbance to the inconvenience of the people where they were staying, they left the house and went with the mob, who took them off to some distance into the woods and, with a buggy train, gave Elder Stewart twenty-five lashes and Elder Zundel fifteen lashes. After consultation the mob decided to let them off with this whipping, but ordered them out of the county at once. After walking several miles to a railway station they returned by train to Atlanta.

The Elders at once addressed a communication to the governor of the state, relating the circumstances and concluding with this appeal: "Now, as peaceable American citizens of this free republic, we ask your careful and earnest consideration of this matter at your earliest convenience." Governor Candler stated that he could take no action in the matter, but recommended the Elders to go before the grand jury and ask for indictments against their assailants. It appears that the Elders are able to identify two members of the mob and know their names. What action they will take in the matter, if any, has not yet been announced.

We do not find in the Atlanta Constitution any comments on this lawless treatment of peaceable citizens, who were attending to the duties of their calling and interfering in no way with the peace or rights or privileges of anybody else. We think it is the duty of the press in the South, as well as in all parts of our common country, to lift its potent voice against mobocracy and lawlessness wherever it is exhibited and no matter against whom it is directed. The spirit that prompts it is the same as that which leads to lynching and other similar atrocities. It is a curse of this country. It is a disgrace to every community where it is permitted to prevail. It ought to be suppressed by the strong arm of the law, and every executive officer in the land ought to use all the force at his command to stamp it out, until the majesty of the law shall be made paramount.

We understand that Governor Candler has endeavored to use his influence for the protection of the Elders of the Church in common with other citizens. Also that he has incurred the displeasure of the rough anti-Mormon elements and has been threatened with violence if he takes any steps in favor of the "Mormons." His advice to the Elders is probably all that he could do at present, all things considered, but it is a question to be well considered, whether anything can be gained by en-

deavors to prosecute the cowardly mobocrats who assaulted our brethren. When the sentiment of the community is opposed to the Elders and their ministrations, it is probably better to follow the injunction of the Savior to His disciples, than to attempt to proselyte among a people who are filled with animosity and wrath. His advice was, "If they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another." Of course different circumstances require different proceedings, and the Elders will, no doubt, follow the counsel of their presiding officers in relation to this matter.

The religious enthusiasts who are stirring up this spirit of strife against the Latter-day Saints no doubt imagine they are doing God's service. In their ignorance of the true situation in Utah and of the principles and doctrines of our Church, they imagine they are warring against evils that threaten society, when in reality they are only attacking phantoms of their own imagination, or a frightful bugaboo manufactured by their manipulators, who are pulling the strings and who are gaining a living by their nefarious work. We pity the one class and have profound contempt for the other; but both will have a reckoning to pay, in the day when all shall give an account for their works, and it is found that they are spotted and stained with the blood of innocence. At all events, we have the consolation of knowing that the truth will prevail, and the light that has been kindled in the earth by the hand of Omnipotence will not and cannot be quenched, but will shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

SUPPRESS LAWLESSNESS!

In these days of general talk about Anarchism and the proper remedy for that evil, it may be as well to remind those conversant about the welfare of the public, that such outbreaks of violence as that reported from Bowersville, Ga., are a sad evidence of the existence, among the people in some states, of that ignorance and that moral depravity which form the proper soil for Anarchism. Those masked bandits evidently argued that the "Mormon" Elders were dangerous for some reason or other. But instead of applying to the courts for protection, they acted as if they had never heard of law or courts, or the rights of citizens. Or, if they had heard of them, they presumed that they themselves were far above such adjuncts of civilization. They constituted themselves courts, jurors, judges, sheriffs and everything. They made their own law and executed it in harmony with their own brutal instincts. What else are Anarchists doing? In what, except the degree of the crime, did the outrage of the Georgia mob differ from that of the wretch that murdered the President? Let it be understood, throughout this land, that murderous Anarchism cannot be suppressed, until the mobs are taught to respect the laws of the land, and the legally constituted authorities.

But we are disposed to judge charitably the acts of mobs, moved by drink and ignorant passion to violence against unoffending messengers of the Gospel of peace. They know not what they do. If asked to state whether a "Mormon" Elder ever harmed them, or if their teachings, public or private, to their own knowledge, ever were of a nature to cause trouble, they would be compelled to say no, if they had any regard for truth. But they have heard that "Mormonism" is polygamy; that "Mormons" are traitors and "slaves" to the Priesthood. They have heard a great amount of falsehood, so persistently told that they believe it. No doubt some of them actually think they are serving the Almighty, when they persecute His servants. But the responsibility rests with the multitude that has made it the mission of their lives to defame, vilify, and spread scandalous stories about the Latter-day Saints. And many of these know better. They know they are perverters of the truth. The word "liar" is branded indelibly on their own consciences, as in pulp and press they conjure up, from the abyss of hell, the evil spirits of persecution. They are the real breeders of Anarchism in some of its hideous forms.

It is a great mistake to suppose that religious persecution, no matter what form it takes, can be carried on without injury to the institutions of the country that tolerates it. Russia furnishes an example. There persecution of the Jews was for a long time the order of the day. But the spirit of persecution has spread. Now it embraces not only Jews and the unpopular sects, such as Standists and others, but also Catholics and Protestants, and the result is said to be general unrest throughout the empire, an unrest that has spread to all classes. And this is natural. Poison taken into the body politic is sure to injure the entire organism. The Roman empire, drunk with the spirit of intolerance, finally expired in agony. Let the people of the United States take warning from the history of the nations now decayed!

QUESTIONABLE, BUT NECESSARY

British papers take the view regarding the Miss Stone affair, that the payment of a ransom is a very "questionable proceeding," and that the Turkish government can easily stamp out brigandage. The London Daily News remarks that "an army of brigands endowed by American subscriptions will not add to the tranquility of eastern Europe."

There is really no difference of opinion on this point. It is not believed that the payment of the exorbitant sum demanded is anything but a questionable proceeding, but is there any other way of saving the life of the women in captivity? These Balkan brigands are not known to be scrupulous about their methods. It would be hazardous to risk the lives of the victims on the supposition that the outlaws will not dare to do them any harm. Five of the party, it is claimed, have been murdered, and there is no guarantee that the sanguinary work will not be completed.

A Mrs. Conan of Pasadena, Cal., tells of her own experience among Bulgarian brigands many years ago. Her father, Rev. W. W. Merriam, was sent to Bulgaria as a missionary. He was accompanied by his wife and two-year-old daughter, who is now Mrs. Conan. It was about three years after-

ward that Bulgarian brigands pounced upon the family when they were riding in a stage near Philippopolis. Rev. Merriam jumped out of the stage when the bandits fired on it and endeavored to defend his family. The brigands shot him dead and mutilated his body while his wife and infant child looked on. Mrs. Merriam and the child watched over the body for two days before assistance came to carry them to their temporary home. The bereaved wife shortly afterward died as a result of her terrible experience. The child was sent home to America and was brought up by relatives. When the question is of rescuing a couple of ladies from a murderous crowd like that, the expediency of the means employed must necessarily be a secondary consideration.

The United States government has taken the correct position in the matter. It will hold the Turkish authorities responsible for every cent paid out in behalf of the captives. Turkey, it is true, disclaims responsibility in the acts of the Bulgarians, whenever any unpleasantness occurs, but it claims suzerainty when the yearly tribute is gathered for the Sultan's capacious coffers. We fancy, if the matter is not permitted to drop with the release of Miss Stone, but is vigorously followed up, there will be little danger of brigandage for years to come, at least with foreign citizens as victims. If it is true that Turkey has it in her power to stop such outrages, she will do it, as soon as it becomes clear that failure to perform this duty means a considerable expense.

AMONGST ICE AND SNOW.

The recent departure of Captain Scott on the British ship *The Discovery*, from Cape Town to Australia, is a reminder to the world that extensive researches will be made in the near future in the Antarctic regions. Captain Scott is bound for those inhospitable parts of the earth and will enter the ice pack about the 1st of January next year. His vessel is equipped at a cost of \$500,000, and is prepared for a three years' absence.

The first explorers of those waters formed the conclusion that a great Antarctic continent existed, but later travelers admit that nothing certain is known as to that. A few stretches of coast have been explored, but the question remains whether these are the boundaries of a continent or only of islands. That there are volcanoes is known, but no particular volcano has been definitely located. The opinion has been expressed that beyond the ice barrier there is perhaps a congenial land, kept at tropical temperature by subterranean fire, is, at most, a pleasant picture painted by imagination. It is a terra incognita in the fullest sense of that term. From rocks brought from the region that has been visited, it is concluded that part at least of the land area has a history going back to the earliest geological periods. It remains to ascertain whether the strata are similar in character and connected in origin with those of South America, New Zealand or South Australia. If fossil remains are found they will give a valuable clue.

There are many lines of investigation that scientists with the expedition will pursue during their stay in the Antarctic regions. Meteorological observations will be taken every day. Sounding and dredging will be carried on with the most excellent apparatus. The fauna and flora will be carefully studied.

The Antarctic regions are pictured as the most lonesome and forsaken on the face of the earth. The coast land, as far as known, rises abruptly out of the water, and the thick ice sheet that covers it comes down nearly to the water, making it perilous, or impossible, to land. The snows are heavy and the winds fierce and penetrating. Very few animals are found.

Such conditions have prevented hitherto a closer study of the geography, meteorology and geology of that part of the world. But now an expedition of which *The Discovery* forms one part is about to enter upon extensive researches there, and as a result it is believed the world will be enriched with much knowledge concerning that part of the globe. Discoveries where man cannot live, except with great difficulty, are necessarily slow. It is a thousand years since the south part of Greenland was discovered by the hardy northerners that came westward in their frail crafts, and now our Lieutenant Peary has mapped out the northern coast of that island. In a scientific age, research will not proceed at such a slow rate; still the difficulties to overcome are enormous, and even with the enthusiasm of science animating explorers, and notwithstanding the best of equipment, their labors will be crowned with complete success only after much patience and repeated efforts.

If people didn't speak until they had something worth saying, it would be a pretty silent world.

Maud Gonne has eluded the vigilance of the British authorities and is believed to have sailed for South Africa. In any event Maud is Gonne.

General Malvar has changed his base of operations in the Philippines, but he can no more change his nature than the leopard can change its spots.

Pat Crowe dictates terms to the Omaha police regarding his return. The police act cowed, and Crowe crows. A modern instance of three black crows.

The Servant Girls' Union of Chicago is engaged in an endeavor to elevate their calling. And the mistress still finds it necessary to elevate her voice when calling.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has appointed a commission to investigate the workings of the Holland submarine boat. This is the kind of an investigation that beats the Dutch.

This time the Bulgarian atrocities are enacted upon a defenseless woman who was engaged in the noble work of a missionary. Where is the Gladstone to denounce these and set all Europe afire with indignation at their mere recital?

Those good people in New York who have been demanding reform on Tammany's part and who are now so loudly

decrying and condemning Mr. Shepard's candidacy, are in much the same position as the Irishman who was told by the judge that he should have justice. "And that's exactly what I'm afraid of, yer honor."

If the London story that this government will demand that Turkey make up the deficit in the Stone ransom case be true, and Turkey is as dilatory as usual in making payments, Miss Stone will be a very much older lady when liberated than she is now. If Uncle Sam really intends to hold Turkey responsible, he should promptly pay the ransom and then bring Turkey to time.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, the great English positivist, is paid in his condemnation of the war in South Africa. Addressing a meeting in London Sunday night, he said: "The declaration of martial law at Capetown, miles distant from any actual hostilities, is utterly illegal and monstrous and deserves the odium of the empire. If soldiers may become absolutists at Capetown, why may they not also become absolutists at Dublin, Glasgow or London?"

Dr. Mann, who was one of President McKinley's attending physicians after he was shot, says, speaking of his death: "If you ask me what caused the President's death, I could not tell you. I doubt if it ever will be discovered." Surely this is a frank and honest statement and no doubt true. It goes to show that the practice of medicine is very largely empirical rather than scientific. Yet who, as a rule, are so cock sure and positive as the Knights of the Postle, and yet how they differ among themselves. Men of the frankness of Dr. Mann are entirely too few.

General Buller has lost his reputation (an irreparable loss to a soldier) and he is very, very losing his head. He is not exactly charging the London Times, the Standard and the Spectator with being "yellow journals" but he is charging them with something so very like it that it is hard to distinguish them. This something is conspiracy. The charge is absolutely absurd. How very soon public and prominent men get the idea that criticism of them is conspiracy against them! And from this how short is the distance to an attack on the "very foundations of our system of government."

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Springfield Republican.
A new isthmian canal treaty, according to current reports, has been framed by Mr. Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote, but as yet only general statements as to its provisions have been published with any marks of authority. It appears that Great Britain has now substantially conceded everything that was demanded by the Senate when it amended the ill-fated treaty of last winter, although to be sure of this one must await the publication of the full text of the new convention. It is our notion that Lord Lansdowne has yielded all the points which he stuck fast over a few months ago. Great Britain's international position and the necessity to her of America's friendship led us to think that the Senate's amendments to the first treaty would be accepted; it now looks as if the concessions had really been made, but with a considerable saving of British dignity, which was perhaps Lord Lansdowne's chief concern.

Boston Herald.
It is by no means improbable that one of the reasons why Lord Salisbury has been willing to humor the sentimental objections made by the United States senators is that he realizes that we are getting ourselves by degrees so involved in the protection of distant possessions that England's strength upon the seas is something of which we will be more than willing to avail ourselves in time of peril and hence, instead of weakening the English influence on the American continent by the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, its cancellation under the proposed conditions tends to strengthen that influence.

Los Angeles Express.
The hateful idea of governmental partnership in the canal done away with, the rest should be easy of accomplishment. Neutrality is the word and the principle. The great waterway is to be constructed by the United States, but in time of peace it is to be open to the commerce of all nations, and upon equal terms to all. Who is to guarantee this neutrality? Not, as prospectively was provided by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by the United States and Great Britain, but by the United States alone. The canal may not be built with a view to its possible utility to this country, if ever again it is engaged in war, but the right is expressly reserved to the United States to take such steps in time of war as it may deem proper for its own protection.

San Francisco Chronicle.
If Great Britain has conceded that we may do as we please with our own canal, we on our part have conceded far more in consenting to negotiate at all on such a subject with an outsider. Honors are easy so far as "concessions" are concerned, and if a treaty has been arranged substantially as outlined in the earlier dispatches, with a provision for free coast trade if we so desire, it will do more to cement the friendship of the two peoples than any transaction in which they have ever before engaged. The masses of the people are outspoken and straightforward. The diplomats are mysterious and wily—and, being such, are sometimes great nuisances.

Boston Journal.
A canal treaty which the Senate can accept will give canal legislation next winter right of way just after the shipping bill. If these two measures can both be enacted before next spring, it will be the very best thing that the Republican party can have to show for next year's congressional elections.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
In its new form there is little fear of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty being rejected by the Senate. Indeed it has been intimated from time to time that the objecting senators have been consulted as to the changes necessary to secure ratification and the present treaty is the result of these conferences. There will be general satisfaction at the disappearance of the antiquated and obnoxious Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which has had no practical result except to cause irritation.

New York Evening Post.
The new treaty will have the prestige of both the late President McKinley, under whose eyes the negotiation was conducted, and of President Roosevelt, who has adopted it and made it the first essay of foreign policy in his administration; there is, the first in point of time. An additional source of strength may probably be found in the support of Senator Lodge, who, next to the late Senator Davis, was the most active member in pushing the amendments to the former treaty. It may be assumed that he will be moved, both by the feeling of parentage of those fea-

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