

change—In Labor We Trust, by Labor We Live—Central Office, Independence, Mo.—Branch 290, Duluth, Minn.—Depositor — Value — Deposited — Date

lines for the signatures of the president and accountant, and on either end are figures to be punched so as to show the units and hundredths, or dollars and cents, as we take it.

This certificate is issued in payment for some product of labor deposited with, or perhaps more strictly speaking, sold to the Exchange, to be by it sold to the general public. The certificate, as we understand, is redeemable in such products of labor as the Exchange may have on hand. The other sample of currency is lithographed somewhat in the form and appearance of a ten dollar bill, is issued by "Branch 171, Leechburr, Pa., 1897," and bears the legend: "Balance due Bearer in Labor or the Products of Labor by Labor Exchange." It appears to be designed for general circulation, but some of its features are not clear without a fuller explanation than has been furnished to the "News."

It is fully apparent that the Labor Exchange is operating along beneficent lines, and if labor agitators and organizations would devote more attention to those lines, and fight capital by practicing the principle of commercial co-operation instead of by fomenting strikes, their efforts could be made vastly more effective in improving the condition of the working classes. This subject is a deep one and the "News" cannot at this time enter upon its philosophy; but many of our readers have made a study of the principle of co-operation, are interested in noting its development in any part of the world, and look forward to the time when the Latter-day Saints will carry it out to perfection.

#### LOOKING DARK AGAIN.

Like the ebbing and flowing of the mighty deep, is the changing character of the Americo-Spanish controversy. One day war is to all appearance inevitable and imminent; the next, things are quieting down somewhat and there is less belligerency in the atmosphere; while on the third day, white-throated peace has perched upon our battlements and the engines of war point only at empty space. Up to yesterday afternoon, when the last dispatches were coming into the "News" office, absolute tranquility reigned throughout the land; then presto! the rumblings from afar became louder and more distinct than ever, while at home excitement breaks out afresh.

The Spanish government has anticipated the action of our own by refusing in the most flat-footed manner imaginable to pay an indemnity for the destruction of the Maine. The impetuosity of the dons could not be restrained until the demand was formulated and delivered, and their hasty action can only be construed as a bid of defiance. We all know the meaning of this. By herself, Spain would no more challenge the wrath of the United States than a crippled cur would make an assault upon a royal Bengal tiger, and that covert assistance has been secured if indeed something in that line has not already been given, is almost as plain as though the transaction had been spread before the world. This makes the situation a very serious one. If our country does make a formal demand on the Spanish government for indemnity, it will carry the determination to enforce the claim along with it and have the necessary moral and bellicose backing behind it. The demand will be refused, and immediately Uncle Sam will proceed to take possession of the Spanish custom houses other than that of Havana, while the city will be

besieged from the rear and carried within a short time by the United States and Cuban forces. This would undoubtedly cause Spain to declare war. Minister Woodford would be peacefully escorted out of that nation, while Benabe would receive similar treatment here—and then what?

At this point it is perhaps as well for us to consider a few things before it is eternally too late. They should be considered carefully and by all the people, because after the first hostile gun is fired there will be no time for temporizing and, right or wrong, we will all be for our country and against its enemies. What has Spain done to us to justify intervention? That she has conducted and is conducting a barbarous and brutal war in the Cuban island is but too true, but no part of the conflict is leveled at us or our interests except in the most incidental manner, and even the Maine tragedy is not traceable to any official action or sanction of the Madrid government. Where, then, is our justification? Cuba belongs to Spain, and while the people of the island have the natural right of revolution, the nation itself has the legal right to subdue the uprising without being assisted or opposed by any other power. If it does not conduct its campaign on strict military lines, if it resorts to practices against which the civilized nations revolt, it is the right, the duty of such nations to protest, to oppose by argument and representation, to present conclusions and even in emergencies to demand, but not to interfere by force of arms or permit it to be done by any of their subjects. Is it not so? And then, since we acquit the Spanish government of complicity before the fact and endorsement after it, where does our claim for compensation because of the deplorable loss of one of our battleships come in?

It is well to consider these matters while yet we may, for, as previously set out, when hostilities begin there is but one thing to be done—a great army must at once take the field and the water while all others who are capable must place themselves in readiness. It will be a magnificent and an invincible host that will spring to arms at the first call, and the manner in which all demands of the government will be conceded will be beautiful to behold and long to be remembered. But let our hope be as it was when the immortal hymn was penned and not an exclusive reliance upon numbers; when our cause is just God is with us and we are then truly conquerers going forth to conquer.

#### A DUTY SOMETIMES—BUT TIRESOME.

In the absence of a real and tangible news item with sensational features with which to render their columns readable, there is a class of pen-drivers in and around the community who have the habit of sitting down and cudgelling out of their poor brains wholly imaginary conditions and occurrences—these generally being, we need hardly say, covert allusions to, or direct assertions concerning, the Mormon Church or its leaders. Of course it is seldom deemed necessary to notice such stuff—frequently it cannot be touched at all without loss of dignity on the part of those assailed. In occasional instances, however, duty requires that the honest but unwary reader be warned against falsehood, and that denials or contradictions be given publicly. All sorts of stories are started and put in circulation, and idle rumors grow into great things. It therefore happens that while many of these sensations are allowed to pass by uncontradicted, once in a while a

statement by way of denial or explanation is printed.

A recent instance is the publication of a story to the effect that President Woodruff, as trustee-in-trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, had officially endorsed and guaranteed some four and a half millions of bonds of the Union Electric Light & Power Co., and therefore to that extent had "jeopardized" the property of the Church. Both the Salt Lake morning papers today reproduced the story, but with it they both also publish emphatic denials. This appears to the "News" to be a sufficient allusion to the matter in these columns, except the assurance—quite needless, unless some anxious soul may perhaps have been losing sleep over the fear of "jeopardy" to Church interests and property—that there is not the slightest occasion for any such fear whatever.

#### A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

The word success implies the idea of an end, an objective point, or an achievement. It also implies effort, an endeavor to accomplish something. The effort may be a single impulse, or it may extend over a long period of time; it may even consume all the years of a man's life. We often speak of a man's success in life. Biographers dilate upon this phrase, and obituary writers delight to make use of it; but it is a rare thing indeed to see it correctly defined, or its true significance aptly illustrated in the career of any individual, the record of whose life is placed within reach of the general public.

The most famous men and women are not the ones whose success in life has been greatest. On the contrary the most perfect examples of true success following a life of effort are found among the ranks of the humble and obscure. The discussion of this subject, if it is to be either logical or comprehensive, involves a succinct statement of the object of life, the purpose set out to be achieved by an immortal soul when it makes its entry upon the sphere of action embraced within this world. Until the object of life is known, success in life cannot be measured.

The highest object of an existence here is to fit the soul for an exalted state to be enjoyed hereafter. This preparatory process involves the cultivation of love for all that is good and true, and for our fellow-beings; and such an elimination of selfishness as will cause the individual to rejoice in the blessings received by others as he does in those he himself receives. It involves a discipline that causes the individual to choose spiritual above carnal pleasures and treasures, and weans him away from that which is gross or perishable, causing him to place his affections upon that which is pure and eternal.

The "News" of yesterday (Thursday) contained an obituary a perusal of which has suggested these reflections. The subject was born in a foreign country, but when a boy of eight years his parents removed to America settling in Illinois not far from Nauvoo, shortly before the Church located there. The family embraced the Gospel and were among the Saints that were expelled from Nauvoo. The boy offered to enlist in the Mormon Battalion but was rejected because he was too young. He came on to Utah where he was a pioneer. Repeatedly at the call of authority, he sacrificed his home to go forth into the wilderness and build a new one, that the desert refuge of the people of God might be redeemed and transformed. "He always paid a full and honest tithing, and contributed thousands of dollars to charitable purposes. He was honest and upright in