

my right to resign, is always open. But if I choose to fear my conscience rather than to surrender my official position, or the money there may be it, then let me before that higher court meet the responsibility.

JUSTICE TO THE LINE.

ELDER'S REPORT FROM OKLAHOMA.

COLUMBIA, O. T., Feb. 15, 1894.

The heaviest snowstorm of the season visited this part of Oklahoma on the 13th inst., accompanied by a blizzard from the north, which acquired a velocity of over thirty miles an hour, and brought the temperature down to 10 above zero. The storm commenced before day break and the fall of snow and temperature and the increase of wind became more emphatic as the day advanced. From 4 a.m. until night there has been no cessation. Great suffering is feared, as few of the settlers, whether new or old, are prepared for storms of this magnitude, while many have scarcely protection against moderate weather. Railroad traffic was suspended and the snow drifted in places six feet deep. The blizzard came up very suddenly and many are suffering from exposure in the Cherokee Strip, the report is that there have been over twenty-five poor settlers frozen to death. The thermometer stands two below zero, and the wind is blowing sixty miles per hour.

Brother R. M. Harper and I left our good headquarters at Brother David Holt's on the 8th of this month, traveling southwest, holding meetings in every schoolhouse we came to. Brother G. S. Ashton left for Orlando to meet Elder McArthur of St. George, who was to be there on the 4th inst. Brother Harper and I will return to Marshall on the 22nd and commence our Oklahoma conference on the 24th.

This letter leaves the mission in a prosperous condition and all the Saints and Elders feeling well.

ARTHUR W. WALLACE.

CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class held its regular session at the Assembly Hall, Sunday, commencing at 12:30 p. m. The students were all provided with leaflets containing an outline of the work in hand. After prayer by Elder Crawford, Dr. J. E. Talmage, instructor of the class, first answered several written questions, bearing upon subjects discussed at the previous session. The seventh article of faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was then taken up for study. It reads: "We believe in the gift of tongues, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc."

The lecturer stated that spiritual gifts, which are characteristics of the work of God, were possessed by the Church to show forth the power of God among His children and to testify of the divine commission under which the servants of God operate. Unless withdrawn through their unbelief, these gifts will ever remain among men. Through many passages it was shown that promises of these blessings were made in former days as well as in our own time. The signs were not given to gratify sinful curiosity or morbid cravings for wonders but to

benefit those who obey the commandments of the Lord.

Regarding miracles it was said that while they do not take place contrary to laws of nature they were wrought through powers superior to those most common to men. Miracles are performed through faith, not to induce faith. Reference was made to instances where the powers of evil made use of wonders imitating the power of God.

The diversity of gifts as enumerated by Paul, by Moroni and through modern revelation then received attention. Although special gifts, such as wisdom, knowledge, faith, power to heal, etc., were enjoyed by many, some gift was bestowed on every man, each one being responsible what use he made of the talent thus placed in his charge.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The following interview of Senator Allen was given in answer to questions which have been furnished to a number of members of Congress, all of whom have promised to respond at their earliest convenience.

Question—"What is the outlook in politics, the trend of party doctrine and organization? Will the coming century work over the issues of the past hundred years, or will a new field of political, social and economical effort be occupied? What is the coming issue?"

Answer—"The political outlook from a Populist standpoint is very flattering indeed. The old parties are becoming disorganized, and will become more so as time advances, and the people learn that they have been and are being deceived by the attitude of these parties on the money question. The antagonism of the old parties to silver is not because silver is not adapted to money purposes, but because it is becoming so plentiful that a few men and corporations can no longer corner it, and by that means control the prices of property and labor. These men and corporations have been able to control the action of every branch of the government heretofore in their own interest. The time is speedily coming when the people will realize fully that the master question of the hour is the money question, and when they do so the Populist party will come into power. The issues of the past one hundred years will be valuable and referred to principally as showing the possibilities of the race and the obstacles that organized society can successfully meet and overcome, and retain its organization. An entirely new field in political, social and economic life will be occupied in the future; greater attention will be given to the fitness and patriotism of men chosen for public positions; greater jealousy will be exhibited by the people of a recreant performance of public duty; higher and better social conditions will be demanded for all classes; special privileges, incompatible with public safety and the general welfare, will be taken away; and there will be a general upward movement of the people for a better and higher life.

The coming issue is the money question, its issuance and control, its use and abuse. The people will not cease to agitate this question, until it is finally and justly settled in the interests of all.

Q.—"What is to be the outcome of tariff agitation? Will it be protection, free trade, or a compromise and a drawn

battle? Is there any probability that the question will be lifted out of politics, and put into the hands of a non-partisan commission?"

A.—"It is hard to tell what will be the outcome of the tariff agitation. The old parties have been fighting the tariff battle for years. The Republican party stands for what it is pleased to call a protective, but what is in fact, a prohibitory tariff, destroying the competitive market. The Democratic party stands for what is commonly known as free trade. I do not look for any compromise or drawn battle between these parties so long as they can keep the question before the people to deceive and mislead them by making them believe that it is the main issue. As long as they can they will do this. The tariff is thrown, every four years to the people, as a string is thrown to a kitten, simply to engage their attention and induce them to believe that it is a blessing on the one hand, and a serious evil on the other. Of course the tariff is an important question, but it is subordinate in every conceivable point to the money question. A scientific and just settlement of the latter question will dissipate nine-tenths of the evils afflicting society. It would set industry in motion and put every man to work. There is no probability that the tariff question will be taken out of politics, or be placed in the hands of a non-partisan commission, as long as politicians can keep it in politics, and make it the subject of repeated sham battles.

Q.—"What is the outlook in politics, the coming political creed, and what is the result of tariff agitation?"

A.—"I have given you my answer to the question on tariff agitation. The outlook in politics in my judgment, is hopeful. The American people move very slowly; they are loath to believe their public servants recreant to duty, and they are not too heavy than to make a change in their political action, but when they do become convinced that things are going from bad to worse and that there is no remedy but by a change in political parties, they do not hesitate to move quickly and effectually. In my judgment a political party counts for nothing when it ceases to act in the interest of the people. A political party at best is a means to an end, the end being good government; and whenever it ceases to serve this useful end, it should be thrown aside as we cast aside a worn out garment that has served its day of usefulness. Patriotism and loyalty to one's country, to the people and their institutions, and a sincere desire to see every one amply protected, in person, property and other rights, by the laws of the country, in my judgment constitute the highest ideals of a true statesman.

The Populist party is in the line of promotion; it may be subjected to much criticism, and ridiculed by a partisan or venal press before it succeeds; it may be scoffed at and spit upon by those who least understand its lofty purposes, or by those who are interested in special legal privileges, and who can only retain their unjust power by the success of a political party under their control; but the people will sooner or later give us power. They are bound sooner or later to learn that the old parties are wedded to the monetary and corporation interests of the country, and have not the slightest concern for the welfare of the humble and poor.

C. R.