DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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The News has a regular and permanent Eastern Business Office and no advertising should be sent to any other office.

For the benefit of Utah patrons and friends of the Deseret News who may visit Chicago, the News will have a branch office at the Auditorium throughout the time of that city's World's Fair.

Correspondence for the News is at Walla Walla, Portland and Tacoma, Wash., and Boise City, Idaho.

All communications should be addressed to

Deseret News Publishing Co.

Telephone No.

SILVER IS DEFEATED.

The business for which Congress was called together in extraordinary session on the 7th of August has at last been accomplished. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law has been decided upon by both branches of the national legislature.

In some respects this session has been the most notable and interesting in all our legislative history. The Senate particularly has distinguished itself for abundance of speech, obstinacy of action, vacillation in leadership, pertinacity in filibustering, and obstinacy against reason. The House, by comparison, has fairly carried off the honors of promptness, sobriety and dignity over the upper branch. The President comes out of the struggle with all the credit that belongs to unfaltering purpose and uncompromising firmness in a cause right or wrong; for to all appeals to recede from his demands for unconditional repeal—appeals that must have been surely the greatest temptation ever party chief was assailed with—he returned an emphatic and unswerving refusal. All in all, we are bound to regard the question at issue and the session itself as having developed high sincerity associated with patience, and determined courage coupled with conviction.

The sympathies of this paper have been with the minority, and so long as the latter gallantly contested their ground within the legitimate limits of debate we applauded them. When they went beyond those limits and fought, not in the hope of converting any one or changing the inevitable, but simply to retard and confuse the will of the majority, we criticised them. Legislative contests are not settled that way. Reason is the only legitimate weapon in such warfare. If that fails once, it must wait for another opportunity. In America the majority rules, and he who would thwart the honest will of the majority, must be deemed an enemy to our institutions. Not that the majority is always right; far from it. The minority of to-day may be put in power to-morrow. Our history is full of such changes almost as rapid as the passing of two days. The people are not long in finding out what they want and in doing their part toward getting it. "You cannot fool all the people all the time."

Our confidence is that the people, a majority of them not at an instant side a majority of their representatives, will come to the side of the present minority in this matter of silver. We believe, furthermore, that their conversion will be hastened by the action now taken; in other words, that the quickest way to lift silver up is to strive it ruthlessly down. There never has been an attention for us in the proposition to compromise—to resort to that would be but to postpone the issue. Now we know where we stand. The majority think the country can travel better on the gold path. They have elected to try it. If the result does prove that they were right, we were properly defeated. If not, our triumph will be the sooner, our justification the more complete. If there is any merit in our cause, it will not be lost through being delayed.

An analysis of the vote on the question of repeal gives little ground for rejoicing on the dismissal of any party. Nation, rather than party, determined the result. Generally speaking, the East was for it, the West against it; but there are exceptions to this division. The South made an intense position by sustaining the administration policy to which it had formerly attended, then, however, without abandoning a hostility to the white metal. The leaders of the democratic party in the Senate who clung to the Sherman law clung to it because they believed it was the only means of keeping the party together. Their motive was not unworthy, but their judgment was at fault. The Republicans who voted for repeal did so because they believed it was the only means of preventing the party from going to pieces. Their motive was not unworthy, but their judgment was at fault. Both parties have suffered severely and closed that locality to the missionaries. As it was, when the excitement had subsided they were permitted peacefully to visit the place again, and the testimony they left was a means of raising up new and staunch friends.

Care and circumspection on the part of missionaries are also beneficial in other ways than in the particular class of instances cited. It is noteworthy that the Elders, by their prudence and forbearance, gain the confidence of those whose acquaintance they make, even where the Gospel message is not given full obedience to. Elder N. P. Lee, who also labored in the North Carolina conference, and returned with Elder Winder, had an experience—one among many that are common in the Elders—which illustrates this idea. At a place called Chanel Hill he was called upon, in company with Elder Jas. C. Robinson, by a man who demanded that they leave the county under pain of death. They were known in the place, and the school boys, about 150 in number, came to their aid. They informed the mob hundred motherly that they did not propose to allow the Mormons to be driven out. With their teacher they decided that they would combat armed force by armed force if necessary. This had the desired effect. The basis of the action of the schoolboys was that the Elders had gained by their conduct and watchfulness, the confidence of the youth.

How it may be whatsoever the Elders go. Wherever the qualities which characterize prudent, unexceptionable conduct will gain for them access to the people to preach the Gospel, there their labors will be profitable to the cause, and consequently to them. Where those qualities cannot make their way, the introduction of different forces should be left to other powers.

WHO'S INCONSISTENT?

We have to exercise a great deal of amusement at some of the tactics employed by the opponents of the Citizens' Independent ticket. There is, for instance, the attempt to discredit Mayor Baskin with some of the voters of today, by quoting what this, that or some other paper said about him ten years ago. This strikes us as positively ludicrous; and so much because there are Hop Van Winkles in the Liberal party, but principally because they of all others should venture to raise their croaking voices at a time like this, when their party's whole tactics are concentrated into "progression, all improvement, no backsliding," etc., etc., etc.

If the News hasn't learned anything and made any improvement in the two years past, it has worse than lived in vain. If Mayor Baskin hasn't, he must be regarded as a failure. If the people of Salt Lake City haven't, it is not our fault nor his, but theirs, and they deserve a continuance of all the evils the opposition party would thrust upon them. For in its present attitude, and under the dictation of its present managers, that party signifies its unwillingness to learn anything, correct anything, or improve anything. Even for its campaign material it must go back two years, or twenty, if that suits its purpose better. True, it shows shrewdness in evading the record made by its chosen officials during the last two years. There is some method in that evasion; but where does the honor come in, where the basis for belief in future pledges, where the "opening with pride," with which we have all become more or less familiar?

The News was in favor of the reorganization and in advocating the re-election of Mayor Baskin for reasons which to us and to this community are excellent and sufficient. Chief among these is his record during his present term. We think he has made a good Mayor; and that this is an excellent year in which to believe he will make a good Mayor if chosen again. We are not ashamed to admit that as the chief official of this city he has proven an agreeable disappointment to us. When this paper opposed him two years ago he was united and we known as an executive officer, but above all we opposed him because of the friends who put him up for office, and with the unhappy features of whose policy we supposed him to be in full accord. When in the interest of the city's honor he stood between the gang and the strong box, we began to like him. To sum it up briefly, we have come to admire him for the enemies he has made. In office he declined to be a cringer or a figurehead; he assumed the responsibility that belonged to the position and acted unswervingly in accordance with his judgment. The News and he differ in many things—always have and probably always will. But we respect courage and honesty, and he has shown that he possesses both. Hence we support him, hence a remnant of his old enemies oppose him. We cannot whether our change of feeling toward him is not more reliable than theirs.

PRUDENCE IS PROFITABLE.

The experiences of the Elders of the Church of Christ who go forth to preach the Gospel are many and varied. In traveling without purse or scrip their wants are sometimes provided for by those among whom their lot is cast, and who are actuated heavenly riches by their hospitality to the servants of God; but frequently it is necessary for those who have received the Gospel and are gathered with the body of the Church to supply that which is required by the missionaries for coal, clothing and shelter, because the people to whom they raise the voice of testimony seem determined to reject the Gospel message. It is essential that under all circumstances the Elders should be prudent and consistent in their conversation and deeds. Their course should be marked with wisdom in order for them to be profitable servants to the Master whose cause they have espoused. As it is frequently in their conversation or conduct, or an indication to rashness in critical times, renders them to a measure useless and unprofitable as bearers of a divine message.

This suggestion is applicable to all fields of labor, whether in America, Europe, or the isles of the sea. Sometimes in especial fields is shown with regard to events in the Southern States, where violence has been occasionally resorted to against the Elders, and there have been with the most extreme results. But conditions there have reported that with ordinary caution there need be practically as much freedom from bodily harm as with any other land.

There are, however, instances where imprudence in word or deed on the part of the Elders might be productive of the most serious consequences, and the Elders should be ever mindful of the promptings of the Spirit, bearing in view at their departure the welfare of the work to which they are engaged. As such instances there are to point out the experiences of Elder Wm. G. Winder, who returned on October 27, from a mission to the Southern States. He was laboring at the time—July, 1893—with Elder Leonard Taylor. A sacrifice was bound for their arrest on the charge of "disturbing the peace by preaching false doctrine, etc." They were taken to custody by a number of armed men, who started with them to Abbeyville, Stanley county, N. C., for the trial. They had gone about two and a half miles, or half the distance, when the posse, which had increased to more than fifty armed persons, stopped and gave them an opportunity to leave the county unmolested. To have done so would have been an injury to the cause they were there to represent. Their duty was to prove their innocence of the charge, stated as it was, from the fact that in making that plea they could exhibit and bear witness to what they actually did teach.

The Elders therefore prudently declined to accept the offer of freedom, as they were conducted to prison. They voluntarily chose to remain in jail over night, to relieve their fellow friends there from any embarrassment, and next morning the profitable nature of their presence the day before was publicly exhibited. The news of the trial to be held was noised abroad, and people came from miles around to witness it. The court house was packed, and to this large audience the missionaries declared the principles of the Gospel, which were listened to with deep interest by scores of people who probably would not have been reached in any other way.

The charge against the Elders was dismissed, and those who accused them falsely had to pay the costs. After the missionaries were given their freedom they were ordered by a mob to depart from the county, under pain of serious injury. This time they left, and properly so. There was no principle at stake in going—no good to be done by remaining. They would not have been justified, by refusing to heed the warning, in giving the mob an opportunity to commit a crime. They had exhibited their fidelity to the cause, and then did what every Elder should do under similar circumstances—took their departure. Had they stayed and been the means of permitting unnecessary violence they might have suffered severely and closed that locality to the missionaries. As it was, when the excitement had subsided they were permitted peacefully to visit the place again, and the testimony they left was a means of raising up new and staunch friends.

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MOVING FORWARD.

New Zealand has taken a definite step to the enfranchisement of its people by granting to women the full right of suffrage. The bill for that purpose passed the local parliament in September, and now it has received the governor's signature and becomes law. The success of the measure was due to the efforts of the conservative party, who engineered it through the legislature body by a vote of 35 to 14, and it has since given the sanction of the government. By its provisions all women over 21 years of age are invested with the elective franchise upon complying with the same rules for putting their names on the electoral rolls that are applicable to male citizens.

Among the mass of the people there has been shown great interest in the matter, the terms of public opinion seeming to be favorable. The example in the United States, and particularly in Wyoming, of adopting female suffrage also pointed out as especially beneficial and in perfect harmony with the liberal and progressive spirit of the age.

New Zealand is in the front of the Australasian colonies in enfranchising women, and as the question has been debating the political development of the other colonies, the operations will be watched with great interest. If the [illegible] methods will prove satisfactory [illegible] the desire of the human [illegible] will be attained in the [illegible] of Australasia, and of humanity in every land.

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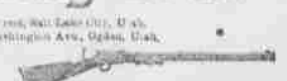

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