DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ITEM.

The city is getting on very well indeed without the electric street lights, and the municipal treasury is being enriched at the rate of nearly $3,000 a month by saving that money. The getting on is due, however, to the fact that we now have the benefit of moonlight and the prospect of a season of this is the case there will not arise the agitation of the street lighting question to-day. Hence we may expect that something will be said or done on the subject at the evening's session of the City Council.

It is freely asserted by some that there is a prospective weakening of some members of the City Council who voted last week against what they then considered an outrage; it is also asserted that the cause of this weakening in certain quarters is because of a pressure not altogether honorable in its character. As to this part of the business, we will wait and watch developments before giving too much credence to such an insinuation, particularly since the statement is given by several members of the Council that the alleged weakening does not extend to so many back votes as is claimed.

There is no question that the sympathy of the great body of taxpayers is with the Council so far as it resists exorbitant charges. There are some persons who express the view that those who do not want to pay the increased figures ought to "move out;" but the talk of the people think otherwise. The most of the talking and hedging now is on the part of those who want the Council to back down. This indicates the greater measure of their anxiety on the subject. The rest of the people generally are "keeping quiet and saving word," waiting to see how closely the various conditions will follow the good old maxim, "do what is right, let the consequences follow."

We understand that this evening the Chamber of Commerce directors will meet to consider, among other things, the indifference of the community to responding to the call made by the president of the board. Of course we regret this indifference, but we want to suggest right here that if the Chamber will now move a word and do something for the people, the latter will do their share for it. It has its golden opportunity in this electric light dispute. Let it help the people now against oppression. If need be, let there be called a mass meeting, that the protest of the people may be heard against exorbitant charges for street lighting. The Chamber of Commerce should move in the right direction, and move quickly, as its opportunity is good indeed. As to the increased burden sought to be placed on the taxpayers, the News resents that it is to be for the city to be without street lights for a whole year, that the representatives should submit to the payment of such debt of extortionate trouble.

A REPINIANT CLERGYMAN.

Rev. J. P. Allison of Omaha, Neb., has had a curious experience, in which he is desirous of getting wide publicity. A few years ago he was stationed in this city as a missionary agent of the Lutheran church and he has many friends here by whom he is well remembered. While here he mingled freely with members of the Mormon Church, and had an opportunity to learn much of the trials and destinies of this people. Now it seems that in an unguarded moment he yielded to an impulse prompting him to assist Mormon persecution in Denmark, his native country, but from that time he has had no peace in life and he is desirous of seeking the peace enjoyed by forgive him.

In a letter to the editor of Mormon he explains the matter. "Some time ago," he says in substance, "I wrote an article in Danish Amtidende, published in Kogeby, Denmark, and quite adverse to Mormon. I made the inconsistent and foolish remark that the authorities in Germany ought to prohibit the propagation of Mormonism in that country. When I had sent this article, I relented in the statement made and found that, viewed from a Christian and liberal point of view, no civil authority in any country has a right to prohibit a work of this kind. Time and again the question came into my mind, What would the Author of our religion say to prohibitions and expulsions? And the reply invariably was: 'Do to others as ye would be done by.' I therefore sent another letter to the editor of the paper mentioned, expressing my regrets at my remarks about the Mormon missionaries in Denmark and asking him to publish my retraction of what I had formerly written." In this second letter the writer has the following:

The only remedy is to send in a retractation which is the opposite from the first one. May we learn to act that as the right method, both as to ourselves and others. Let us not be brutal or in any way cruel toward Mormon missionaries.

Rev. Allison closes his letter by stating that he feels he owes an apology to those of his fellowmen he may have offended by his first unfortunate remarks and for the injury their publication in Denmark possibly may have done.

It would be well if every clergyman who comes in contact with Mormonism could take a similar view of the spirituality of the gospel. It would be well for themselves and their cause. Pastor Allison has set a good example for his brethren of the clerical profession.

THE NEW LAWS.

In today's issue we print six of the amendments of the late Legislature, for the information of the public generally, and those who are directly affected by the laws. Some of the statutes passed have no particular general interest such as to call for their publication in a newspaper, but from time to time we will give those of a more important character, until all such are published, for the information of our readers. In these we give to-day is provided for: 1—The custody of papers and records of U. S. supreme court commissioners by county clerks; 2—Time of assessment of property for purposes of taxation; 3—Legal holidays; 4—Seals of county and district courts, to be provided by the county commissioners; 5—Extending the time of redemption from tax sales from two to four years; and 6—The certifying of warrants by certain officers; this latter law was modified later in respect to certain officials, when the county commissioners assumed the burden in cases where excess warrants were being issued.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

By the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday, April 20th, the cases involving the Mormon Church property which was confiscated under the anti-polygamy acts are now sent back to the Territorial Court of Utah for final disposal, in conformity with the joint resolutions of Congress approved March 25th last, restoring this property to the Church. The decision of the court below was reversed for this purpose, says the Associated Press dispatch on the subject.

HIS GOOD SENSE.

There is in the thriving town of Mound, Idaho, a paper known as the Enterprise, which often has some sound editorial advice for its readers. On several occasions we have been pleased to give some of its suggestions greater publicity by republishing them in the News, with due credit. On a subject which has evoked much discussion in Utah, Idaho and elsewhere, and still is a topic of many comments, Editor Davis says in the last issue of his paper:

We have been asked why we did not explain our action last week on the Mormon business. To state it plain, our principal reason was that it concerned none but a few some of our business, and being a member of the Mormon Church. We presume that the majority of the Church know what they were doing, and we are unwilling to question the wisdom of Mr. Roberts. Without doubt the members of the organization would be highly complimented at some of strong remarks made about people's business. We have had our sentiments, and we do not care to waste space on them. We are nothing paid editorially to be subject those outside of the Church.

The editor of the Enterprise thus goes on to say that "the only thing we can see in the whole business is a desire on the part of the minorities to retaliate into their disciplines among those members of the Church who have an equal position of trust." To which we add that if some people who have indulged in a lot of needless worry would that "disciplines", but dispense the contrary and common sense of the Enterprise (the times would have been much less distract and a wider feeling regarding Utah, both within and without, than there is now. The meddlesome, carping disposition of necessitous people is working a great wrong to our new State that healing influence of all parties and creeds should yet both a, stimulated effort to study, by bowing down the common Bible book.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

Just now there is little doing in the Utah sugar beet sugar manufactory, the factory are busy at the work of preparing for a run, and the factory management anticipate a run this week which has not been equalled in the past. By dint of rigorous effort, the best sugar industry in Utah is growing by step toward success, although there are a few steps yet to take ere this is achieved. Meanwhile all industries. In the meantime Colorado's sugar beet manufacture affairs here and with the beet sugar factories in California and Nebraska and the sentiment in the southwestern part of the Centennial state is being worked up to a point, where it is highly probable that a beet

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