

condition, without the power of muscular movement.

These manifestations are the opposite of those produced by the Holy Ghost, which is not a creator of excitement, turbulence and boisterous exhibitions. On the contrary, among the leading products of the presence of that influence are peace and pure intelligence, neither of which are characteristic of the gatherings described by our correspondent.

Another indication of the spurious nature of the claim of the promoters of this religious movement—who it seems are females—is the fact that they repudiate baptism, declaring it to be unnecessary. They believe in a “dry foundation.” Christ Himself, however, was baptized by immersion in water in order, as He said, to fulfil the law of righteousness, while His followers were required to obey that ordinance, that through faith and repentance preceding it they might obtain a remission of their sins.

The promulgators of the latest religious craze assert that Christ is about to come. It is not unlikely that, following this announcement, a claim will be set up that He has made His appearance, this being a day of false Christs as well as false prophets. As the signs precursory to the second advent of the Messiah multiply, false spirits will make their appearance and will doubtless have the effect of deceiving many. One cause of the powers of darkness having so much influence among men in these “perilous times” is that when the truth as revealed by Christ is presented to them they, as a rule, reject it. This repudiation of the message of heaven causes them to be more or less subject to “strong delusion.”

The proceedings described by the correspondent who furnishes the details referred to are of a most peculiar character, and the spirit of them is spreading among the religious denominations in the locality where the phenomenal craze exists, while the peace of private habitations is also broken by this wild spiritualistic phenomenon.

BETTER BE JUST.

It is stated that as the protestants against the new street sprinkling arrangement do not represent a majority of the owners of front foot measurement along the streets to be sprinkled, the City Council will not change the proposed assessment but will proceed to make collection. We hope this report will prove to be a mistake.

Surely the members of the Council do not want to add one more grievance to the list of complaints against them

from the distressed taxpayers. Surely they will not insist upon pushing a measure that must be obnoxious to a large majority of the citizens. Surely they do not want to be written down as perpetrators of undoubted injustice. Surely they have some respect for fairness and the rights of the public. Surely they do not want to cover themselves with everlasting obloquy.

The fact that when the protest was presented the signers did not represent the majority of values, is no evidence that only the minority object to the tax. The document was hastily drawn and circulated in a hurry. We are certain that the proposed scheme is favored only by occupants of the business part of the city, and by them solely on the ground that they will gain large benefits at small expense, while the burden will fall upon people who will get but little if any good from the service.

We hope the Council will not proceed to enforce the policy which is regarded by fair people throughout the city as a mistake. Better correct the error now, and do justice to the taxpayers, than to fasten upon the city a tax that is manifestly unfair and must render the men who pile it upon the shoulders of the people entirely distasteful and brand them as tyrannical and blind to reason.

A FINE ART COLLECTION.

A SHORT time ago we made some remarks upon the growth of the musical art in Utah. So marked is this development that it is becoming a subject of comment with strangers from abroad who visit this region. Although the fact is not so apparent as in relation to music, the art of painting is also advancing in this section with progressive strides and a fair prospect of bringing Utah shoulder to shoulder with many of the older states of the Union.

This thought was revived this morning, by a visit to Calder's Hall, where the artistic productions of Mr. James T. Harwood, to the number of a hundred, are on exhibition, previous to their being sold at auction on Monday and Tuesday next.

The first impression naturally received by the visitor upon entering the spacious compartment and glancing over the collection is the remarkable industry of the artist. The result of his application appears as if it must have proceeded from the toil of years. A closer inspection inspires the spectator with admiration, every picture being characterized by merit, showing plainly that Mr. Harwood possesses not only the mechanical faculty which gives

the precision necessary to works of art, but also the soul of the artist, which enables him to infuse his pictures with life and poetry.

Those pictures which are not purely ideal in their genius are representations of natural scenes having their location in France, and Utah and vicinity. The characteristics of each are so clearly defined that the observer has not the slightest difficulty in distinguishing the one class from the other. The difference in coloring is quite decided, not only in relation to vegetation, but the atmospheric effects. This strong individualization shows that Mr. Harwood paints what he observes, and to do so must necessarily have marked powers of observation.

Our preference was decidedly for the portrayals of home scenery, not because of artistic manipulation superior to that bestowed upon representations of American subjects, but upon the same basis that one prefers to look upon the faces of familiar friends rather than those of strangers.

We have not space, nor is it necessary, to give a detailed description of the merits of the several pictures. The collection is large, and any lover of art can call at Calder's Hall and view the collection for himself. We name one, however, that struck us with special admiration—“The old blacksmith shop at the mouth of City creek.” It is very striking, the blaze from the smithy fires illuminating the windows of the old, odd-looking building, being so realistic that one can almost expect to see a brawny workman step out of the doorway to get the benefit of a light canyon zephyr, to cool his heated brow.

Mr. Harwood expects to return to France next week, where he will devote himself largely to the production of a picture for the Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893. It will, of course, be the great effort of his career as an artist thus far. He prefers to execute it in Paris, simply that he may have the benefit of the criticisms of the French masters under whom he has studied.

THEOLOGICAL ABSURDITIES.

THE *Baptist Teacher* which, as its name indicates, takes the position of a religious instructor, commenting on popular objections to the Biblical story about Jonah and the whale, remarks:

“If it had pleased God so to order, it would have been entirely possible even for an oyster to swallow Jonah—quite as easy as for Jonah to have swallowed an oyster. A miracle is a miracle, and what folly it is to be quibbling and haggling about the relative difficulty of miracles! One is as easy for the Lord as another.”