DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

The New York Observer, discussing the future of Palestine, arrives at the conclusion that the hoped-for restoration of that country to the descendants of Abraham may never come, and that although Palestine will again become cultivated and prosperous, "to the Jews it will always be a land of promise."

The writer argues that a restoration through the efforts of Christians is exceedingly improbable. The harmony of Russia for the safety of the holy places stands as a barrier against every effort to establish any other power there than the czar's. And as for the Jews themselves making any move towards the land of their fathers, that is considered equally improbable. The great body of the Jews are exceedingly poor and can do nothing without the aid of their wealthy brethren, and these are unwilling to leave the great commercial centers and are apt to excuse their inactivity on the ground that God will accomplish His purposes in His own way and time. Neither Christians nor Jews are therefore likely, the Observer thinks, to take the initiative towards the restoration of the holy land.

The logic may seem sound, yet it entirely ignores the fact that the belief in the establishment of the Hebrew race as a nation in Palestine is founded not in the expectation that the European nations will unite to an invitation to the scattered remnant to return and take possession of their land, but on the promise that the God of their fathers will establish them there, if they will turn to Him with all their heart; and this, notwithstanding such a course may conflict with the supposed interests of other nations. The final gathering of the covenant people will be somewhat in line with their deliverance from Egypt and their entrance into Canaan. There will be opposition. The regeneration of the Jewish nation is looked upon as the sequel of a period of tribulation from which there is no salvation except through the interposition of the arm of Jehovah.

The declarations of the ancient prophets concerning the restoration of Palestine and events connected therewith set forth in general outlines a chapter of important history of the human family. Zechariah, for instance, who lived after the Babylonian captivity and whose prophecies consequently cannot be interpreted as relating to the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and the restoration from that national disaster, sketches plainly the history of his people from his day to the end of the present dispensation. He tells of the fall of Syria, Tyre and Sidon, the conquests of Alexander (chapt. 9); the coming of the Messiah and the extension of His kingdom upon the earth. The destruction of the holy city by the Romans is also foretold, as well as the calamities subsequent to that event. And then follows a wonderful prediction, according to which the Almighty shall interpose in behalf of His people against the nations of the earth in the latter days:

And in that day will I make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all the people: all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it. * * * In that day will I make the governors of Judah like a hearth of fire among the wood, and like a torch of fire in a sheaf; and they shall devour all the people round about, on the right hand and on the left; and Jerusalem shall be inhabited again in her own place, even in Jerusalem. The Lord also shall save the tents of Judah first, that the glory of the house of David and the glory of the inhabitants of Jerusalem do not magnify themselves against Judah. In that day shall the Lord defend the inhabitants of Jerusalem; and he that is feeble among them at that day shall be as David; and the house of David shall be as God, as the angel of the Lord before them. And it shall come to pass in that day that I will seek to destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem. —Zech. 12: 3-9.

It is clear from this that the gathering of Judah to Palestine will be under circumstances that require divine interposition. It seems, further, that there will be great mourning in the country. The united people will turn to the Lord, and the result will be that the holy places will be cleansed from the "false" and "unclean spirit" and the "false prophets" that now occupy them. Finally "the day of the Lord cometh." Nations shall be gathered against Jerusalem to battle, and the city shall be taken. (Chapter 14: 1-5.) But the Lord shall appear on the mount of Olives, and then follows the holy city will be a center of worship and the world shall acknowledge "Holiness unto the Lord." This is the same word of prophecy that will be fulfilled to every detail.

It is a well established fact that divine interposition against nations always follows when their cup of iniquity is full. The antediluvian world was swept away, when beyond return. The effect of the plague gives an illustration of the same truth. The surrounding people formed no exception to this rule. They crucified the Messiah and rejected His message of mercy, before they were, themselves, rejected. Neither history may not always be equally clear on this point, but if the facts were known, it would be seen that all the great empires of the world, from the golden head of Babylonia to the clay-and-iron mixture of more modern times, fell only after immeasurable corruption in the morals of the peoples and their rulers. They rendered themselves useless as vicegerents of the human beings entrusted to their care, and their places were therefore filled with others. The same will be true in the future. When nations fall to a certain depth of immorality, divine interposition will come, and this time, it seems, in behalf of Israel and Judah scattered over the surface of the earth. It is in the light of prophecy that the various events in Asia Minor receive their great significance, and are followed by Bible students with profound interest. To many of them they are signs of the approaching millennial day.

KEEPING CHURCH RECORDS.

The keeping of records in the Church is a subject to which presiding authorities in wards, quorums and other Church organizations should attach great importance. On the day of the organization of the Church the Lord gave a positive command that a Church record should be kept; and no other occasion the record was related to as a part of Church duty not to be neglected. So essential is the matter of keeping Church records that in both ancient and modern revelation the fact that an individual's name was excluded and his genealogy not kept was a measure of severe condemnation upon the person so situated.

In the Church organization, it is composed of branches, wards, quorums, stakes, etc., each of which of necessity has its own record, and all combined are a part of the general Church record of members and their history in the Church, from their birth to their death; a history of the Church generally is not a complete record of its affairs without the specific information contained in these various records; it takes them all to make up the general Church record, for that cannot be perfect when there is omitted the Church history of one person entitled to a place therein.

So strongly was the importance of having the various ward records placed and kept in good condition impressed upon the Church authorities, that a special effort has been made in recent years to get everything in good shape. This effort accomplished excellent results in completing those records which were not in perfect condition. But the subject does not yet receive the attention it should do. Notwithstanding the sending of a special missionary to every ward in Zion, and to every organized branch of the Church in the world, to direct special notice to the keeping of records, there are many wards, some of them in those leading Stakes of Zion where opportunities are specially abundant for obtaining thorough instruction, where these records are not properly kept. Even in Salt Lake Stake there are wards whose presiding officers and clerks should plead for shame at the imperfect state in which their ward records are made. This comment may appear severe to those who do their duty in this matter, but it is justified towards those who neglect that duty. Every ward in Zion should perfect its record of Church members in accordance with the obligations placed upon those who have immediate jurisdiction in the premises.

PRAISING THE PRESIDENT.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., Times has a long article on its official record of President Cleveland, in which it is pointed out that the country owes an obligation to him for the conservative, economous and consistent administration he has given during his incumbency of the chief magistracy of the nation, and in doing so it arraigns the political party which nominated him for taking down, in the two branches of Congress, "more in thwart him, annoy and worry him, than they did to pass any legislation in keeping with their pledges to the country. The result was telling income, receipts exceed expenditure in extraordinary, which the President was powerless to stop."

We also owe to Mr. Cleveland the fact that southern statesmanship has learned, for the first time in a quarter of a century, how to be patriots in administering the general government. He gave this quarter of the Union an fair share in his cabinet and in the two branches of Congress was his most trusted counselor in this, and further has been the right hand to the party throughout the country. The Times says he remarkable prominence on the bench, in the foreign service, in the cabinet—in all legal and political work.

Paying nothing of the fact that he stood up from the face prepared by some of our representatives, and so evinced things that the nation has not been fraudulently ruled, the South owes Grover Cleveland profound and eternal gratitude for his discrimination, especially in her most popular and wise man. He has taken the South by the hand and treated it as a member of the family after so long exclusion in the national parlor set apart for it as a mere stop-child.

So far as the President's treatment of the South is concerned, there probably will be few to dispute the Chattanooga paper's statement of the meed of praise deserved on that account. But the tribute paid to the present chief magistrate as his financial policy is better unpublished in these parts, since it would only recall vividly another side to the picture, not of such rosette hue as is given from the Tennessee's point of view. The President saw his term of office three months to the end of his term, and there are very many in the nation who do not object to the change. Whether the future will be better remains to be seen; yet not even the most fervid opponent of President Cleveland can say from the standpoint of frank, unbiased American citizenship that the retiring chief magistrate of the nation has not exercised in many critical circumstances high qualities of courageous patriotism and good judgment, or has not stood boldly and persistently for that which he believed to be the safe policy in governmental affairs. His mistakes may have been many and great, or they may not, as the balance of time will surely tell. But for the time being it is as well to let the mantle of charity cover the personal errors of the past, so far as special trending over them is concerned, and to give attention to making the present and future as much better and brighter as it is possible to do.

USE AND ABUSE OF CORPORATIONS.

The "power of corporations" has been made the theme of much pointed criticism; and among those well informed this comment usually has been of a sentiment character. But this cannot be said of all the remarks, or of the greater proportion of them, by those who denounce the alleged "greed" of such legal organizations. It is quite true that when a big corporation uses the power it has to oppress the public, or its employes, or anybody else, it deserves denunciation; so does an individual who does the same thing. The corporation is not to be condemned because of its existence any more than a man is to be so treated for the reason that he lives; if the acts of either are reprehensible, this fact gives the sole excuse for condemnation of either.

On the other hand, the "power of corporations" has been, and still must continue to be, of vast importance in the development of a country and the maintaining of its institutions. Corporations are the legal form of combining working force in business or industrial affairs. An association of individuals is no worse or no better because they do business in a corporate name. And if there had not been the association of capital and effort as it is represented in corporations, this country and other would have been in a very primitive state for a long time to come. It has been the means of building railways, establishing mills and factories, operating mercantile establishments, instituting vast industrial enterprises, and accomplishing wonderful results for good which private individual capital and enterprise never would have dared to attempt, and could not have carried out.

Not long ago a prominent official in this city taunted a fellow official with being "always on the side of corporations," because he favored giving new organizations among the latter full opportunities for success with individuals and with corporations already established. The first person addressed seemed to think that corporations were only a curse to be avoided, while as a matter of fact they have been very potent blessings to open up and develop Utah's resources and to test, clothe and shelter her people. Some corporations have committed abuses, and those organizations guilty of the wrong deserve censure commensurate with the offense; but there are others, and by far the larger number of corporations, associations, partnerships and co-operative institutions, whose existence and operations have been, are, and will be an inestimable blessing to this State; and all to that end, or desirous to come to, should review the instances in the beneficial use of their combined strength and influence them to claim.

THE SECOND COMING.

The frequency with which dates are set for the second coming of the Lord, which event is anticipated in the light of says to all believers in the Bible, and the uniformity with which those set dates prove to be erroneous, serve to impress people generally in two ways: one, that those who fix such dates are not possessed of accurate information on the subject and therefore are guilty of an error; and two, that the general attention given to the subject is a strong suggestion of the near approach of the great event, reliance concerning which comes only by direct revelation. A parallel condition existed in the days of the first coming; there was the same general anticipation, and the people who looked for a Deliverer, and there were also a spirit of stupidity as to the time or the manner and time of His coming. But on the nearness of its approach the great event of the first coming not to escape the knowledge of the people, for reasons of the second coming is being spread the various nations of the earth now, and points out the fact that the premonitory the latter days referred to in the prophetic word.

Among the many dates fixed for the second coming is one now attracting considerable attention in western Pennsylvania, where preachers announce the event for Christmas Day, 1896. The believers in this view cite many scriptural quotations with which to establish their claim; but like other people who have been mistaken in the past and still others who will blunder in the future, they fail to consider those passages of scripture which effectively controvert the accuracy of their assertions. The scripture which says that no man knows the day of the second coming is sufficient to prove the all efforts of men to deduce the precise date from prophetic history must fail, for neither sacred nor secular history can reveal that which is dark and enshrouded, while the declaration of the Lord that neither angels nor men shall know "until He comes" suggests the futility of endeavoring to ascertain an exact date for the Lord's appearance, which will to us be tailoredand His disciples anciently, "in an hour ye think not."

But though the "day of the Lord" as applied to the exact date of His coming in power has not been and is not to be revealed to the world until it is at hand, there are promised certain indications by which the approach of that day can be recognized, and preparation be made thereof. Among these may be noted the general impression of the nearness of such an event, already referred to. Another is the fact that it will be some time near the beginning of the seventh thousand years, and if we had a correct chronology from the time of man being placed in the garden of Eden it would be possible to approximate closely to the year; but such chronology is not available. And there are others, still more pointed and safe for reliance than either of those; they are indicated in the revelations which the Lord has given to His servants both in ancient and modern times, and are in the form of prophecies concerning the situation which shall exist in the latter days of the relatation of the Jews, the progress of man in the arts and sciences, and also his transgressions and the consequent distress that shall prevail upon the earth. There is also the Savior's promise that the Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached for a witness of the end, and His revelation to St. John that that Gospel shall be restored by angelic power with the announcement that the hour of His judgment is come.

The perfect character of these indications as shown in existing circumstances leaves no doubt in the observant mind that the coming of the Lord is drawing near. The period of "the winding up scene," in which the fullness of the Gentiles was to come in, has received its fulfillment; the Gospel has been restored to earth and is being preached in all nations; the Spirit of the Lord is poured out upon all flesh, giving a wonderful intelligence in the arts of civilized progress; and the uncertainties and divisions in religious matters which also were to prevail—indicating if possible the very elect—with the attendant disregard of the laws of God and the consequent testimony of His wrath in the distorting visions of the elements, all are here, and mark the reaching of the second coming of the Lord with an absolute certainty. And the Divine word has set a limit to the time when all these things will continue and in which they shall find a consummation. "When the fig tree putteth forth its leaves, then know that the summer is nigh," said the Master when referring to this subject. He further said, "This generation in which these things shall be shown forth shall not pass away until all I have told you shall be fulfilled;" and He declared that the earth should "see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory."

The time for that great event is drawing close. For it there is a work of preparation, and that work has been going on in this century, and still is pressing forward. The Latter-day Saints who live up to their duties and privileges recognize the signs of the times and what they portend; they also recognize that there is yet a great work to do, in which they must meet tribulation and make sacrifices, but that the Lord will cut His work short in righteousness. Those who are faithful will be prepared for the coming of the Lord, and it does not require the fixing of any particular date to enable them to get ready; they keep in readiness for His providences at all times as they have strength, and thereby obtain that experience and that which are designed to enable them to continue faithful to time and to eternity.

A FEW WEEKS ago certain newspapers stated that in the event of the election of Bryan we would probably have a rise in the price of wheat as an indicator that good times were at hand; now some of those same papers are pointing to an increase in the price of flour, following a rise in wheat, as evidence of continuing hard times.

In Liverpool, England, lower wheat has risen an eighteenth that is pounds and sixpence per barrel, and in the United States the price of flour is advancing in sympathy with the rise in wheat, as evidence of continuing hard times.

An Ugly Window

Gives a Black Eye to any House. That Window should not look Shabby when you can Buy a Pair of Lace Curtains at

Z. C. M. I.

For 40c. We have them as high as $6.50 in Nottinghams, and much Higher in other grades.

As a Matter of Fact

We have Everything in this Line that you need.

WATCH

The WINDOWS Daily.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS 40c to $6.50 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

Z. C. M. I.

Men's and Boys' ready-made Suits.
Suits made to order by First Class Tailors.
White Blankets, Grey Blankets,
Dress Flannels, Plain Flannels, etc.
All Home Made, at Lowest Prices.

Cutler Bros. Co.,
36 Main St., Salt Lake City.

WANTS.

Twenty words for 2 lines inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c and one week for 50c; one month for $1 per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 lines same proportionate rate. Advertiser and get results.

ANSWERS TO "WANTS."

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF UNCLAIMED letters in answer to "Want Advertisements." Advertisers please call for these "Want" ads.: "A" ads., "B" ads., "C" ads., "D" ads., "E" ads., "F" ads., "G" ads.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER MAN FOR secretary and editorial, must be a booster, and of address. The Herald-ex, 70 Main St.

AN OFFER FOR THAT NICE LITTLE Cottage, No. 78 F St., near the Lowell School. Enquire 78 F St.

TO LOAN THOSE MONEY W. A. PERKINS & Co., 110 Dooly Block.

YOUR CLOTHES TO CLEAN. $1 PER month. O'Meara Block, 69 W. Second So.

EVERYBODY TO GET THEIR PHOTOS enlarged by the Utah Portrait Co. 154 W. First South street. Near Opera House. Old photos or tintypes copied and enlarged "life size." Artistic pictures at a moderate price.

FREE—COMPLETE SET OF SALT LAKE views with every dozen photos ordered. Utah Portrait Parlors, Walker Block. Elevator to 4th floor.

500 SET TO BUY HOME-MADE cabinets and tailoring, cheap and good. K. C. Wilcoxon, 324 State street.

TOURISTS TO GET MORMON TEMPLE souvenirs at Utah Souvenir Co. 74 Dooly Block Salt Lake City Factory, 12 E. Third South.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST FUR coats at Keeley's, by odd or wholesale, 165 South Main. Headquarters.

CHEAPEST, BEST PLACE TO BUY AND sell exchange second-hand goods, 249 State.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO get the best photos, at Hanson & Co., 74 Commercial Block.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST FUR coats at Keeley's, by odd or wholesale, 165 South Main, Headquarters.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, wagons, buggies harness, etc. at Moffett's, 241 State Street.

EVERY OWNER OF A BOILER TO TRY Dixon's Boiler Compound guaranteed to remove all scale or corrosion from boilers or no charge. Agents filling and pointing the cases; cost 10c thirty days' trial; no cash required unless satisfied; cost from the work; agents, traveling, stationary or circuit; agents in every town to save freight. Call or address Dixon & Hudson, 70 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City.

20 ROOMS TO BOARD AND EVERYBODY to know that Thatcher has the best lump sugar in the city, and that the best teas, 50c. Thatcher's Tea Emporium, No. 155 S. State Street.

COUNTY WARRANTS BY BUSEL, L. TRACY, 10 AND 11 COMMERCIAL BLOCK, SALT LAKE CITY

WANTS.

Twenty words for 2 lines inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c and one week for 50c; one month for $1 per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 lines same proportionate rate. Advertiser and get results.

IF YOU WANT A NEW HOME ON THE U. Third street car line on the installment plan, apply to the owner, F. A. Gates, corner of E. and Third streets, or Box 10 Salt Lake Daily News.

ORDER COAL LARGE OR SMALL LOTS. 100 E. 1st So. Full weight guaranteed. Harness & Co.

BEST PRICES FOR OLD WAGONS—OR will trade. All kinds wagons for sale. Second-hand Wagon Co., 155 S. 2d So.

WANTED—AN AGENT

IN EVERY SECTION, TO CARD AND SELL IN 1896 a day made, sell it all right; also a new line of high class goods in dry goods, tinware, fruit trees, etc. Salary or large commission. Their agents are prospering and making money. Catalogue free. Address Nurseryman Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 DAILY SELLING 25 CHEAP CAMERAS. Address Ives, Agt., McCornick Building, Salt Lake.

WANTED TO TRADE.

14 ACRES, UNINCUMBERED IN LOGAN City for Salt Lake property. Will add cash difference. Address J. Nelson & Son, Progress Block, City.

MONEY TO LOAN

$10,000 LOCAL MONEY IN sums to suit, at 6 per cent. Jack Nelson and Son, Room 310 Progress Block.

I CAN MAKE FOR INVESTORS, HOUSES and lots for sale, some cottages, 5 and 6 rooms, Fourth Ward, Victor Fabian, 2 E. Fourth South St.

FOR RENT.

LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, $1.50 per week. Suitable for gentleman. 1020 E. Second So. Apply 22 So. 2nd West.

NEW BICYCLES, A. H. REEKSHIN, 16 Main street. Bicycle repairing.

FOR SALE.

ONE FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP ticket Salt Lake to Denver. Address H. care News.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON MAIN ST. near Postoffice; cost $1,000 last July; first offer $750 takes it. Also a very fine 2-story house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, 2 blocks from Main St. Apply Box 1, Deseret News.

WE SELL HOMES—LARGEST LIST. Lowest prices, exclusive business. Call Utah Inn. 50 Main street, Second floor.

GOOLICE BROOKER, THINK OF IT 10 P. P. P.; that the thing for hunting and camping. Also W. Winters, agent, Great Western Manufacturing Company, 10 South Main street. Room 4. Call to see the Terrapoon Bicycle.

FOR RENT FROM APRIL 10 EACH YEAR, 10 acres, John Sabbatis, West Temple street, Farmers ward.

UTAH STATE EXECUTIVE BUSINESS, P. O. box 541, office 40 Central Block. Jos. W. Greenhalgh, Business Manager.

WANTS.

Twenty words for 2 lines inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c and one week for 50c; one month for $1 per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 lines same proportionate rate. Advertiser and get results.

REPAIRING

UMBRELLAS COVERED AND REPAIRED at Salt Lake Umbrella Works, 6 East First South. H. Mayer.

FURNITURE, BABY CARRIAGES, WASHing machines, wringers, etc., sold. John E. Lowes, 273 south, Seventh East.

UTAH CLEANING & TAILORING CO. Cleaning, dyeing and repairing. Suits made to order. 159 S. 1st W. A. J. Hall, Mgr.

ALL KINDS OF STOVE REPAIRS AT J. T. Lovell & Son's, 270 Main.

FOUND.

GREAT BARGAINS. WALL PAPER remnants 1-2 a roll, good assortment that we offer cheap for painting, papering and tinting the interior, any work in the line. Kinnear & Sanring, 164 Main.

LOST.

W. DRAPHAY, JUNE 4TH, ON NORTH Temple, near Main, or Main south, a lady's gold locket. Finder will leave with Deseret News office and receive reward.

PLUMBING AND TINWORK.

THE DAVID JAMES COMPANY, PLUMbing and tinware work. No. 27 Main St.

MARK SPENCER, 48 RICHARDS ST. tin work, guttering, spouting, one chimney cap, sheet iron work. Prices to suit the trade.

STEAM HEATING.

THE DAVID JAMES CO. STEAM AND hot water heating. No. 27 Main street.

P. A. MORAN—STEAM AND HOT WATER heating and ventilating apparatus. No. 70 West Second South.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. L. D. SHORTINE, JUST ARRIVED from Paris, France, a graduate of Paris Conservatory, will give private instruction of the method of Paris Conservatory; charge the methods of Paris Conservatory; charge moderate; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Address or call 151 So. First West.

L. E. MAILS, MANDOLIN, GUITAR Harp instruction. Instruments for sale or rent. Room 3, Walker building, 48 Main.

CHIROPODIST

PROFESSIONAL CARE OF FEET. Corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, chilblains and all diseases of the feet. Room 8, Walker building, Main street.

OPTICIAN.

AN EXCLUSIVE OPTICAL STORE. Eight years' experience. W. H. Hayward, manufacturing optician, 70 West First South street. Eyes examined for glasses free. Special lenses ground to fit our eyes.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.

$10 DEBENTURE GUARANTEED 6% Nelson's Niagara Mill Dong Co., 17 E. 1st S.

REMOVALS.

COAL KINDLING, FIRST DOOR SOUTH of Old Exch., 167 State. S. S. Jenkins.