

ers, as above stated, have withdrawn. Among their number are several persons who participated in the playing in the house of Mrs. Stickney, for the resurrection of her daughter. The retiring members hold views upon other religious subjects which are heterodox.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press publishes a statement to the effect that none of the churches of Minneapolis are free from the faith cure heresy, but in none of them has it grown to such proportions as to threaten to divide the congregations, except in the case of the Baptist society alone spoken of. In various portions of the United States, especially in New England, the faith cure doctrine in some form prevails widely. When taught in its purity by the Prophet Joseph Smith it aroused the most intense hostility of all religious denominations; but the truth there was in it has made its way among mankind, and though it is mixed with error and absurdity in the forms in which it is spreading among religious denominations, its prevalence is another proof of the influence exerted upon modern religious thought and faith by the great Prophet of the present century.

INTERESTING ABOUT SUGAR.

As the question of establishing a sugar factory in Utah is now being agitated, the following from the Fort Scott (Kansas) Monitor will be interesting to those who are giving the subject attention.

"Hon. E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling, state sugar inspector, is making the final inspection of the 1893 output of the Topeka sugar works. He has just completed his work at the Fort Scott sugar works, and finds that during the year they produced 357,000 pounds of sugar of the finest quality; last year they made 234,000 pounds. It has been a very successful year for the sugar industry of Kansas, and it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that sugar making can be made a very profitable business in Kansas. Prof. Cowgill says that Judge Robinson, Prof. Swenson and Prof. At are now in Texas, and are assisting in putting in the final process of Colonel Cunningham's grant at sugar plantation; also that Governor War has sent for some Kansas sugar machinery. 'Kansas will show the world how to make sugar,' said Mr. Cowgill."

NEVADA.

Under the caption "The weakest link," the New York Sun offers the following statistical information regarding Nevada:

"Complete returns from Nevada show an amazing condition of things in that state. Mr. Harrison received 7,087 votes, and Mr. Cleveland 5,149, while the citizens of Nevada voted the prohibition ticket. The total vote of Nevada in Presidential elections was only 178. What population does that indicate in a state entitled to one Representative in Congress, and to equal representation with New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio in the Senate of the United States? The normal ratio of population to voters does not obtain in Nevada, where the social conditions are such that males of voting age are proportionately more numerous than in other parts of the country. The fact is in the same year, 1880, there was census of the people of Nevada and Presidential election afforded a basis for comparison and estimate. By the census of 1880 Nevada contained 32,268 inhabitants, and the total vote for President that year was 21, about 35 per cent of the population. In eight years the vote has fallen from 21,687 to 12,273, indicating a tremendous decline in Nevada's population from a 32,268 to 43,000. The latter figures probably cover the one population of the state at the present day, including men, women and children, natives and foreigners, and Chinese. The character of the population, as exhibited by these figures, is hardly less worthy of attention than the fact of its numerical decline. Less than one-third of the inhabitants were females. Only about one-half of the males were natives of the United States, and out of the slender total of 43,000, less than 8,222 were Americans. There were 2,603 Chinese in Nevada, and 3,410 Chinese. We do not put these striking facts together for the sake of discrediting the members of our glorious nation. The State government of Nevada is erected in 1864 for a political purpose, and the event was altogether a part of the normal process of evolution of a Statehood. But it is certainly a fact worthy of serious study that, after only a quarter of a century's existence as a State, Nevada should show a population numerically inferior to that of any one of forty or fifty counties in New York; and that, at the present time, instead of advancing with great strides like her lusty neighbors in the Far West, she should actually be losing inhabitants at a rate that would depopulate her before the end of the century."

In 1883 the population of Nevada, as estimated by the secretary of the state, was 38,000, and the vote that year was 311 less than four years ago. If it be granted that the secretary of state made a high estimate, it is equally certain that the New York Sun makes a

low one in placing the population at 35,000. Probably the actual number of inhabitants in the Sagebrush State is between 40,000 and 45,000. What course ought to be pursued with a state, in respect to its representation in Congress, after its population has become too few to support or justify a state constitution, is a problem of a curious nature; but the immediate history of Nevada may compel its solution.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

The absorption of Canada by the United States continues to be a leading topic of discussion on both sides of the Canadian line. The resolution introduced in the House by Ben Butlerworth last Monday, looking to Canadian annexation, has, it is stated, created some resentment on the part of Canadians, who take the ground that overtures for a union should come from the weaker side. Prominent men and newspapers in Canada hold that, until that country shall signify its willingness to entertain proposals for annexation, such action as the Butterworth resolution is improper and impertinent.

A Washington correspondent expresses the opinion that the manner in which the annexation question has been dealt with on this side of the line is too abrupt, and that the wrong branch of the government has taken action upon it first. According to the views of this writer, the subject should first have been broached through the usual channels of diplomatic communication. He suggests that the Executive department might first have taken steps to ascertain the sentiments of Canada upon the subject; and, if the matter were thus found to be ripe for action, a presidential message to Congress in relation to it, would have been the proper thing. Under the rules of international etiquette the above is probably the correct theory, but if so Butterworth seized the business at the wrong end.

It is generally conceded that Butterworth's resolution will probably be pigeon-holed with the committee on foreign affairs to which it was referred, and that it will die with the present Congress. The Republican members of that committee are said to openly favor Canadian annexation, while the Democratic members refrain from expressing their views.

There is no doubt that a sentiment in favor of forming closer relations of some sort with the United States is widely prevalent in Canada. It is said to be almost dominant in the north-west, and palpable and powerful in the maritime provinces, and the plausible prediction is made that, if the Canadians are not irritated by rash or precipitate action on this side, the amalgamation issue will soon become an important one in their politics. On the whole the probability that Canada will some day be a portion of the great American Union, seems to be gaining strength.

THE PROPHET'S BIRTH.

YESTERDAY, Dec. 23rd, was the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He was the most remarkable man of the Nineteenth century, and one of the greatest spirits among the sons of earth. He brought to light more truth in a brief period than any of the Prophets, Christ excepted, of whom we have any record. The proofs of his prophetic gift and divine calling are more numerous and striking than those known to exist concerning any other man claiming to have a mission of a similar genius. The present condition of the world at large is a startling fulfillment of his inspired and pointed declarations directed to future developments. There is ground for believing, in connection with others of his prophetic utterances under the divine Spirit, that the next few years will bring about some of the most gigantic changes that have ever occurred in history. These will be further confirmation of the proposition which we lay down herewith, that Joseph Smith was indeed a prophet, raised up to usher in the dispensation of the fullness of times, and that not long hence the times of the Gentiles will be fulfilled and the fullness of the Gospel go to the house of Israel exclusively. In that day the power of the Lord will be manifest, for He will exhibit His strength in the deliverance of His people, according to the promise made to their fathers.

A VISIT TO PARIS.

Interesting Narrative of Its Sights.

PARIS, Dec. 6, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

I thought I would like to send you a few lines from beautiful Paris before leaving it, although the weather is so cold this morning that it is anything but pleasant to handle the pen. People here are not, it seems, used to have fires in their rooms; still they have the sweetest little fireplaces I have ever seen. Maybe they are not employed for anything but ornaments, like their churches and priests.

A propos of churches. I have, of course, visited the famous Notre Dame. I went through the main building, and peeped into most of the

side chapels. Everywhere hurried lights to the honor of some saint or other; and everywhere did pious worshippers—mostly young girls and old women—bend their knees in devotion and sprinkle themselves with holy water. The ornamental work on this building, and the size of the house itself, must be seen in order to be appreciated. No description can give an adequate idea of either. The whole is one stupendous mass of ornamentation. Some of the sculpture work over one of the main entrances attracted my attention particularly. On examining it, I found it to be a representation of the day of judgment—to the best of the artist's understanding. On a kind of elevation, surrounded by clouds, were seated the Holy Trinity. Underneath stood "Justice," with a pair of scales in her hands. In one of the scales was a remarkably small soul—necessarily small in order to find room in the scales—being weighed. Quite a number of little devils were on the other side of the scale, busily trying to pull their side down, whereby these, of course, appeared to be "too light," and consequently the property of the devil. The little soul, however, seemed to hold its own.

Having gone through the interior of the vast edifice, the tower was next in order. A commodious winding staircase led us up to the top. It was a long march—round, and round, and round, sometimes in complete darkness; and the passage was so narrow that two persons were able to pass each other only by the exercise of some moderation on both sides. I think I counted 373 steps before reaching the summit of the tower. But once there, the view which opened up before the admiring eye was indeed wonderful. Paris all round! Its many churches, monuments, houses, teams and people appeared as so much toy, so small did it all seem from our elevated point of view. But it was a grand sight. There was the river Seine, thrown like a silver girdle round the slender waist of the charming "queen of cities." The two large bells in the twintower were shown to us. One of these bells, I understood our clerics to say, was taken from the Russians during the Crimean war. It was a relic from Sebastopol.

I have noted two remarkable things during my short stay in Paris. One is the scarcity of beggars. I have seen only one of this class, although I have been round a good deal. This beggar was stationed at the entrance to the church of Notre Dame. Religion and charity! These two must go together. The other singular incident was a play without any horror in it!

I went to the Palais Royale the other night, and found the building crowded with spectators to witness a new play, "Papa." The production was liberally applauded, yet—can my theatre-going friends in Utah comprehend this?—there was no murder in it, no robbing, no stealing, no fighting, no shooting. It was a quiet but faithful picture of everyday life. It treated of a question of vital importance to many people in France, namely, the divorce question. Here the church will not marry any person who has a divorced husband or wife living; and this fact was held out in the play. Bitter sarcasms were indulged in at the expense of the church, but the whole play was very good. On leaving the theatre I felt like saying: "Thank God, I have had an opportunity once more of seeing a play without bloodshed and vice in it."

From Paris my way goes to Bern, where I expect to attend the conference of the Saints. Thus I am nearing the Orient. I long to see my field of labor, and also to see something accomplished if possible. It seems to me, in contemplating the various signs of the times, that we can expect wonderful things in a near future. The nations of Europe are only kept from devouring each other by a strong hand. As soon as this hand of the Almighty releases its hold, they will rush together like so many hungry wolves and devour one another. In the meantime, it would appear that the Jews are being compelled to turn their eyes homeward towards Palestine. Hundreds of this unfortunate race have been driven from Russia and Prussia, and hundreds have sought a refuge in the United States, as so many persecuted people have done before. But it seems that America is no land for the Jews.

I have just learnt from a paper called *Mennonitische Rundschau* that the Jews in Dakota suffer a great deal. A gentleman whose name is J. Harpmann has visited a settlement of Jews, consisting of 70 families, or 238 souls, living 18 miles from "Devil's Lake." This people came over two years ago from Chicago, St. Paul, and other places, carrying with them different kinds of implements necessary to a farm, and also some \$9,000 in money. They bought lands, built little huts, and commenced clearing the land. One harvest was good, but in the next scarcely anything was left to gather in. The night of the 17th of August this year came with a fearfully hard frost, and almost everything on the ground was killed. The land had been mortgaged before, and the interest added to the capital. The merchant would let the people have no more from the stores, and the farms were sold by auction in order to meet the demands of those who held the mortgages. The winter was fast approaching. The poor Jews in the settlement were without wood and without bread. The children were almost naked, and men and women were clothed in rags, without shoes or stockings.

In reading the account of the destitute condition in which these Jews are placed in America, while so many poor settlers have gained wealth, I reflected that America is, after all, not the country where Jews shall settle. Palestine is their home, and God will drive them home by the persecution of the nations and by the withdrawal of His blessings from the land, until they go to their own country.

May the day soon come when the worship of God shall have been established upon Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, according to the promises He has given through the mouths of His holy Prophets, is the sincere wish and prayer of J. M. S.

ON THE RAILS.

Items of Interest Along the Railways.

The Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company have executed a mortgage to the Central West Company of New York for \$5,660,000, to aid in extending the road westward.

Kansas City, Dec. 19.—Clay Kelly, aged five years, was instantly killed by a grip car at Nineteenth and Main streets last night. His mother was ill and the shock of the news threw her into convulsions from the effect of which she died.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 17.—C. L. Frost, for several years superintendent of the Fort Worth and Denver, died suit late today for \$10,000 damages against the company for libel. About a year ago the company sued Frost to recover a certain tract of land which it was alleged was bought by Frost, acting for the company, out the deeds for which were made to him personally. This suit failed, and Frost now brings the libel suit.

The trouble between the Pullman Company and the Southern Pacific over the matter of allowing Pullman conductors on the vestibule trains has been settled. The Pullman knights of the punch will be allowed on the "Golden Gate special" between Ogden and San Francisco, but they have had their wings clipped to the extent of not being allowed to handle any of the Southern Pacific Company's money. It matters not what Pullman conductors may do on other roads, the Southern Pacific people are going to have their money handled by their own conductors.

Sioux City (Ia.), Dec. 19.—The movements of the new company that is preparing to build a line of the road from Sioux City through Nebraska and Wyoming to Ogden, Utah, has stirred up the Union Pacific Company, and it is authoritatively stated that that company is behind the work that is now being done between this city and Norfolk, Neb., to which point the Union Pacific has a branch, tapping the main line at Columbus. Should the new company carry out its announced intention to begin work in the early spring, the Union Pacific will bank up a track between the two points and begin business at least a year before the new transcontinental line could get in shape. The Northwestern has been an enemy of the new scheme ever since its inception, but as a last resort it will join the Union Pacific in the fight against the Ogden line.

For the first week in December the Rio Grande reports the earnings as \$150,000 as against \$155,000 for 1892, a decrease of \$5,000.

The approximate earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Western for November are placed at \$140,100.

The Oregon Short Line's (Union Pacific) statement for October shows earnings \$288,000, an increase of \$117,000; surplus, deducting expenses, \$149,000, an increase of \$84,000. For the ten months ending October 31, the earnings were \$2,184,000, an increase of \$537,000; surplus \$329,000, an increase of \$133,000.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for October were \$2,951,254, an increase over the same month last year of \$16,793; expenses, \$1,654,444; increase, \$280,998; surplus, \$1,296,810; decrease, \$264,200. The gross earnings for the ten months to October 31 were \$24,244,160; increase, \$2,851; expenses, \$14,825,356; increase, \$1,114,318; surplus, \$3,418,804; decrease, \$588,467.

The Cheyenne Leader says that on next Monday a large force of men will leave Cheyenne and at once commence work on a water trench which will enable the fluid to be forced into the engine boilers of the Oriental Limited, or Golden Gate special on the Union Pacific, between Cheyenne and Green River, without a halt. The appliance will be on a level stretch of track between old Fort Sanders and Laramie. This method of "drinking on the fly," as railway men term it, has been in successful operation on the Pennsylvania Central and one or two other eastern roads several years. It is a vast saving of time, and where permissible, is in the long run more economical. The writer is unable to describe the mechanism of the contrivance, but is told that a pipe from the engine skims along the surface of the canal between the rails, and that the force of the moving train is the power which carries the water into the boiler of the locomotive. In winter steam pipes keep the water from freezing. The

Oriental Limited will carry a carload of coal immediately behind the engine. Work on the longitudinal water tank will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Fully 200 men will be employed between Fort Sanders and Laramie for several days next week.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 17.—The preliminary survey for the Pike's Peak Tramway railroad was completed by Architect L. A. Pease and a corps of surveyors the latter part of last week. The architect pronounces the result of his making the preliminary survey quite satisfactory, and will make a favorable report to the company. A grade, which at its maximum will be but 1300 feet to the mile, has been obtained. The maximum grade of the Mount Washington railroad is more than 1800 feet to the mile. The track will probably be standard gauge with an 8-inch cograil in the center, upon which a cogwheel connecting with the drivers of the locomotive will run. In order to insure perfect safety the locomotive will push the cars on the ascent while upon the descent the cars will follow. The construction of the locomotive will be such as to insure automatic stoppage in case of accident. The length of the road from the toll house in Engleman's cañon to the summit of the peak will be about eight miles. When the road shall be completed, the tourist will be afforded an opportunity of enjoying a most fascinating ride amidst grand and awe-inspiring scenery to the summit of one of the grandest and most world-renowned mountains on the face of the continent.

There is a railroad case now being argued by able attorneys before the United States circuit court at St. Paul which is well worth watching. It involves the old question as to the right of legislatures to impair the value of railways by means of regulating laws, below a certain point, say the line of reasonable profit on the actual capital invested. The case referred to is that of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads against the railway commission and the attorney-general of the state of Iowa. Other interested roads are represented by attorneys. At the last session of the Iowa legislature the railroad commissioners were empowered to fix a schedule of railroad freight rates. They objected to the schedule in force at that time, and prepared what they considered a fair rate on through and local business. The Burlington and Milwaukee roads objected and filed a bill before Judge Brewer, asking stay of proceedings, which was granted. Shipments continued to complain of exorbitant rates and discrimination, and the railroad commissioners prepared a second schedule, which they are now attempting to enforce. This was forbidden by a restraining order granted last December, and now the plaintiff roads are seeking a temporary injunction. The decision will establish a precedent for judges of minor courts to follow. As yet nothing has been done besides presenting the case.

A QUEER FRENCH PROPHECY.

A Belgian paper professes to have unearthed a really curious passage out of an old book in the State Library of Brussels. This book was published by Jean Stratus in Lyons in the year 1585, and contains a number of astrological "prophecies" much in the style of the more celebrated ones of Nostradamus. Among these is said to be the following:

Tu dois vivre et mourir, o Gaul, sous trois Rois.
Deux Siecles sous Bo I, un haulseras, Gaul.
Tu corseras Bo II, ainsi te seras ton beau; puis sous, mitron Bo III, Bis Clem clord ton role.

The meaning of these lines seems to be something like this: "Thou must live and die, O Gaul, under three Bo's. For two centuries under Bo I, thou shalt rise, O Gaul. Thou shalt raise up (?) Bo II, and thus shalt read thyself into pieces. Then under Bo III, the baker, Bis Clem, will end thy role." The explanation of the supposed "prophecy" is plain enough. "Bo I." is the Bourbon dynasty, which ruled France for two centuries—from 1589 to 1789, from Henry IV. to the outbreak of the Revolution. "Bo II." is evidently Napoleon Bonaparte, and the "corseras" seems to be a play upon his Corsican origin. Lastly, who can fail to see that "Bo III," the baker, is Boulanger? While the "Bis Clem" is to bring France's destiny to an end, and can only be Bis-[mark] and Clem[enceau]. Such is said to be the prophecy published in 1585 by one Jacques Molan, Doctor of Laws and Advocate to the Parliament of Macon.—*The Tablet*.

A man will dislocate his arm trying to hit a base ball, and spend an entire day in debilitating efforts to make a home run—but he won't beat a carpet. Not much.

At a meeting of the Seattle Bar Association, Washington Ter., on Tuesday afternoon, a committee was appointed to convey the remains of Chief Justice Boyle, who died suddenly on Saturday night, to Tacoma, on the way to Uniontown, Pa., for burial. The body of Judge Boyle, accompanied by his wife and son, together with the committee, was started on its journey last night.