

## PROPHECY BEING FULFILLED.

In the winter of 1877-8, when the religious services of the 18th Ward were held in President Young's school-house building, near the Eagle Gate, one Sunday afternoon Apostle Erastus Snow attended the services. He preached a discourse on the occasion, a portion of which was devoted to the experiences through which the Saints had passed since the organization of the Church. He made a sudden pause in his remarks, and when he resumed, his voice and manner were unusually impressive. He began to prophesy, a portion of his prediction being, as near as we can recollect, almost in the following words:

"The time will come when this nation will trample the Constitution under foot and override and set aside every one of its principles and safeguards in their attempts to crush and destroy this people. You can write this down in your note books and keep it in mind, for it will surely come to pass."

When *ex post facto* acts and bills of attainder are justified by the Supreme Court, and when the same august authority holds that Congress can sweep away every vestige of the right of local legislation, and enact whatever laws it pleases for the government of the Territories of the United States and their inhabitants, there remains but little if anything to be done to render the fulfillment of the prediction complete. The prophetic declaration made by Elder Snow made a deep impression upon the minds of quite a number of persons who heard it, and is recollected by them as vividly as if it had been uttered but yesterday.

## THE WAR SPIRIT SPREADING.

The affairs of the world are getting more mixed. Never have matters in general been in such a turbulent state. They are boiling, bubbling, erupting and exploding. The war cloud that lately formed over England and Russia is by no means dispelled. While the Czar expresses a hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, his actions betray the inward deceptiveness of these outwardly pacific expressions. His troops are being all the time massed and pressed forward beyond the disputed line of demarcation. England takes his spoken assurance for what they are worth, and continues her preparations on a mammoth scale, to have the Lion ready to strike the Bear a terrific blow should his encroachments reach beyond a given point.

France is on the edge of a precipice. The defeat of her army in China is a humiliating disaster, causing her volatile and explosive population to hover dangerously near the maelstrom of revolution, the initiatory elements of which have already appeared by the overturning of the existing ministry. Whether her future weakness shall be caused by the draining of her military resources, in expending her warlike energies in Tonquin, or by internal revolutionary dissensions, the opportunity for Germany—likely to be unopposed under existing conditions by England—to apply her final crushing process will not probably be lost by Bismarck.

The Soudan difficulty does not appear to get any nearer a settlement, notwithstanding the alleged overtures of Osman Digna to surrender. There would still remain El Mahdi, and the newer prophet El Makki, who are hostile to each other and to the rule of the Khedive, which the British arms are in the field to sustain. Italy is involved with England in that embroglio.

On this side of the earth the war spirit is awakening as well. The armies of the South American alleged republics are on the war path over Barrios' confederation scheme, and already there has been a clash of arms between the opposing forces.

A British vessel has been fired upon at Colon, and little Colombia has insulted the United States flag by seizing an American ship.

Canada is aflame with fierce excitement, and her yeomanry are rushing to the front to quell the half-breed and Indian rebellion that has broken out within her borders.

And so it goes. Peace is being supplanted by the war spirit, which is liable to break out in fresh places on any part of this afflicted globe.

If this is not a day in which nation is rising against nation and "kingdom against kingdom," then such a time has never before existed. It is an epoch unparalleled for "wars and rumors of war" and "earthquakes in divers places."

In studying the present phenomenal condition of mortal affairs the intelligent student discovers two leading causes for these commotions in and among the nations. Within the last few years a spirit of greed has seized all the leading governments, this sentiment causing them to make unusual efforts to extend their domain and dominion. This arouses the jealousies of one against the other. And so they will continue to rise in opposition to each other, from this time forward until earthly affairs reach a chaotic condition, from which no human agency will be able to extricate them. Internal misrule is another insurmountable cause of difficulty that will continue to perplex the nations, the elements of disruption consisting of warlike enemies without and violent disintegrating processes within.

## ANOTHER PARALLEL.

A FEW days ago we drew a striking parallel between the wrongs of which the people of the original thirteen colonies complained, as given in the Declaration of Independence, and those which have been heaped upon Utah. The resemblance was not only striking, but the grievances in many respects were precisely identical. The historical facts connected with the rise of this Republic have in many other respects a similarity to those connected with the treatment to which the Latter-day Saints have been and are subjected that is truly remarkable.

In 1765 Townsend, the most persistent advocate of the infamous stamp act, closed his mightiest effort in its favor, before the British Parliament, in the following words:

"These children of our planting (the colonists) nourished by our indulgence until they are grown to a good degree of strength and opulence, and protected by our arms, will they grudge to contribute their mite to relieve us from the heavy load of national expense which we lie under."

To this Colonel Barre, with flashing eye and voice filled with emotion, replied:

"Children planted by your care? No! your oppression planted them in America. They fled from your tyranny into a then uninhabited land where they were exposed to almost all the hardships to which human nature is liable, and among others to the savage cruelty of the enemy of the country—a people the most subtle and terrible of any that ever inhabited any part of God's earth; yet, actuated by principles of true English liberty, they met these hardships with pleasure, compared with those they suffered in their own country from the hands of those who should have been their friends."

They nourished by your indulgence? They grew by your neglect of them. As soon as you began to care for them, that care was exercised in sending persons to rule over them in one department and another, who were perhaps the deputies of some deputy of members of this house, sent to spy out their liberty, to misrepresent their actions, and to prey upon them—men whose behavior on many occasions has caused the blood of those Sons of Liberty to recoil within them—men promoted to the highest seats of justice; some, to my knowledge, were glad by going to foreign countries to escape being brought to a bar of justice in their own.

They protected by your arms? They have nobly taken up arms in your defence, have exerted their valor amidst their constant and laborious industry for the defence of a country whose frontiers, while drenched in blood, its interior parts have yielded all its little savings to your enlargement; and believe me—remember I this day told you so—that the same spirit which actuated that people at first will continue with them still."

Those who are familiar with the history of the courageous and loyal pioneers and settlers of this formerly desert region will be struck with the remarks of Colonel Barre. In several respects they will apply with no small force to the people who are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for having opened up to development the great interior Northwest. They furnish additional evidence that a repetition of history is in progress in our day.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Missouri has a bill before its Legislature requiring managers of circuses and shows to perform all their advertise. Some of the Missourians have likely become disgusted by the lack of harmony between the gorgeous scenes represented upon the posters and the sickly reality.

No people in the world are as luxurious in the matter of fires as the American. While we have the most perfect and costly fire departments known to men, we manage to burn up property of the value of more than a quarter of a million dollars a day, averaging by the loss of a year.

Lord Napier, in a recent address before the Church of England Temperance Society, said: "While commanding the armies in India, a return relating to 18,000 men showed that among the total abstainers there was no crime, but the whole body of crime was among non-abstainers."

An ancient and remarkable clock has been recently set up in the reading room of the municipal library of Rouen. A single winding keeps it running for fourteen months and some odd days. It was constructed in 1782, underwent alterations in 1816 and was bought by Rouen for 1,000 francs in 1838, and has recently been repaired and just set going.

German engineers are now engaged in removing the foundations of an old bridge built by Charlemagne in the eighth century. The wood of the piles, used in its construction, although nearly 1,100 years old, is so well preserved that it can still be used in building; the iron that was riveted to the posts, can also be used, since it is covered with only a thin layer of rust.

American manufacturers of cartridges have received heavy orders from the English and Russian govern-

ments. It is said that if war breaks out the foreign factories cannot supply a quarter of the demand. This industry is more prosperous in the United States than in Europe, owing to the fact that to turn out a really good cartridge Lake Superior copper is the one indispensable article.

Bricks made of cork now constitute one of the new German industries. The usual size is ten by four and three-fourths and two and a half inches. They are prepared from small corks, refuse, and cement, and have not only been used for certain building purposes, on account of their lightness and isolating properties, but are also employed as a covering for boilers, in preventing the radiation of heat.

Sir John Sanderson, M. D., professor of physiology in University College, London, while under examination before the House of Lords investigating committee, said: "My belief is that the human race would be situated just as favorably if the use of alcohol did not exist. I think this for two reasons—in the first place, because the evils preponderate over the benefits, and that certainly is a reason; and the other consideration is, simply, that all benefits are dispensable benefits."

"Properly speaking"—said Goethe—"the most peculiar and the deepest problem of the history of the world and man—a problem to which all others are subordinate—is the conflict between unbelief and faith. All epochs in which faith reigned, whatever its form, were brilliant, exalting and fruitful. All epochs, however, in which unbelief, in any form, gained a sad victory, though for a moment they might seem to be bright, vanish from the vision of posterity, since no one cares to take the trouble to learn what is unfruitful of results."

A well known scientific man has lately given an order to a Liverpool dealer for a hundred specimens of the electric eel, for the purpose of closely studying the singular power possessed by these creatures. Hitherto this has not been investigated so far as to determine very positively what is the nature of the marvelous emanation that has generally been accepted as electricity. But there are some reasons lately discovered, it is said, for doubting the identity of this power with a veritable electric shock.

A Wallingford correspondent of the Hartford Times, writes that a peculiarity of a worker in German silver spoons is the color of his hair. Years of labor in the trimming or buffing room of a spoon factory dyes the hair of the operative a pale green, which it takes years to change. Aside from the disagreeable and remarkable dye, the manufacture is extremely dangerous. The principal part of the composition of German silver is copper. The fine emery wheel used in trimming and shaping the spoon fills the air with minute particles of this noxious poison that soon fill the lungs and cause a disease similar to consumption. To escape this a sponge is worn over the nostrils of the workman.

By a communication in another part of this issue, from Brother Arthur Stayner, our readers are informed that instead of going into the business of molasses making on an extensive scale this year, at Farmington, as we previously announced, he has decided to remove his machinery to Spanish Fork, where a large quantity of cane is to be planted this spring, with a view to molasses making this year and testing the adaptability of the locality for the sugar making business. It is believed by many that the bench land in the region of Spanish Fork is specially adapted for the raising of sugar cane as there is apparently but little if any mineral in the soil. If this proves to be the case the excellent water power which the Spanish Fork stream affords can be utilized for propelling the machinery necessary for the manufacture of sugar. We are glad to learn that the experiment is to be made, and wish Brother Stayner and the enterprising Utah County folks who have given him encouragement success in their efforts to provide home-made sweets.

The statement prepared a short time since by the National Board of Health for the consideration of Congress, contains some statistics on the subject of cholera visitations which are of special interest now in view of the epidemic of Asiatic cholera which many people believe to be at our doors. They show that in every instance when this scourge has prevailed in Europe it has reached this country in the same year or year after. We suffered terribly, it will be remembered, in 1832, and cholera prevailed in India in 1826 and 1827; in Russia in 1829, and in Northern Europe and England in 1831. We were visited by the scourge again in 1849, but this was preceded by its prevalence in Persia in 1846, in Russia in 1847, and in Northern Europe, England and Ireland in 1848. The disease prevailed in Russia, Northern Europe and England in 1853, and again reached the United States in 1854. In 1864 it broke out, as it will be remembered, in Bombay, made its way to Europe in 1865, and to the United States in 1866. In 1868-70 it again prevailed in Persia; in 1869-72 in Russia; in 1871-73 in Austria, Hungary, North Germany and England, and in 1873 it visited the United States.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued yesterday.

## EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## THE MARITAL PROBLEM.

Editor Deseret News:

There are some phases of the Polygamic Problem which it seems to me have not been considered by those who are urging the Administration to make a continuous onslaught upon the "Mormons" and their religious practices. We often hear it said, and read it in the public prints, that the "Mormons" show disloyalty by not consenting to at once abolish a cardinal principle of their faith, because the government of the United States has passed a law making it a penal offence. What are we to infer from this sentiment so frequently expressed? Is it that whether plural marriage is a command of God or a device of man, it must in either case succumb to the fiat of Congress? Or is it that an investigation of the doctrine has been made, and the learned divines, to whom the religious welfare of the American people is entrusted, have pronounced it unscriptural, and consequently incorrect and improper? It seems to me, to begin with, that the American people have never, either themselves individually, or by any deputed authority,

## EXAMINED THE DOCTRINE

of plural marriage, with a view to determining whether it was right or wrong; whether revealed from Heaven or devised by man. The question or proposition never appears to have been entertained for a moment that perchance it might be of God! I am aware that it is a bold stand to take, to even propose the investigation of a doctrine, the practice of which has been prohibited by statutory enactments as a crime. But it nevertheless comes within the catalogue of debatable subjects as a doctrine or belief, and as an article of religious faith upon which it is claimed, by a whole religious body, the future happiness and exaltation of mankind largely depend. It does seem that in a country claiming to be Christian and Godfearing, having heavenly motives engraved on its escutcheon, and basing its very national existence upon an inspired document, gotten up by men of strong religious feelings and sentiments, we should at least be sufficiently consistent to consider the religious phases of the question which lays such strong claims to being a revealed religious doctrine, and upon which so much seems to depend.

I know some one will say, "Pshaw! Is it likely that plural marriage is

## A TRUE REVELATION?"

But let the person objecting consider that there has been as great a prejudice felt against other themes as exists to-day on this subject. It was not very long ago that it was considered a very heinous offense to advocate a disbelief in the doctrine of transubstantiation. The man who denied that the bread when blessed by a Catholic priest was thereby changed into the actual body of Christ, was deemed worthy of dungeons and of death. Popular sentiment and popular conscience were against him, and he had to go to the stake or the gibbet as the case might be. Now the doctrine that this unpopular "heretic," this "violin of public sentiment" advocated, namely, that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was simply allegorical—a semblance—a symbol or likeness of the Lord's death, is accepted by millions, and is to-day the popular sentiment of the Christian churches. Many other doctrines might be cited, but this one is sufficient to show that popular sentiment is not always right. It is not always truth that is popular; in fact history shows us that the reverse is the case. See

## THE STRUGGLES OF SCIENCE

as they wrestled with public opinion but a generation ago. It was once the common belief that the earth—this "terrestrial ball,"—was flat; and that it had an edge all round it, so that you could walk off the earth into the vast ocean of space. This nonsense was clung to as tenaciously as the multitude to-day cling to monogamy as the only pure and proper condition of marriage. A man who has the temerity to express a possible belief in plural marriage relations for certain causes, and substantial reasons, is in no greater jeopardy life or liberty, then the man who undertook to convince the powerful men of Europe that the earth revolved on an axis, and was round, and not flat as they supposed.

Now the ignorance and skepticism of these dotards of a past generation, are pointed to as examples of folly; and the unaccepted theories of those times are the enlightened rules and doctrines of science to-day.

Those brave men who entered the world of science as apostles of a new creed in natural forces and conditions, are the

## HEROES AND MARTYRS

to whom, as instruments in the hands of God, we owe the brilliance of our present scientific light; but they were in their times declared to be "impostors," "infidels" and "criminals," when "popular feeling" was aroused against them. Who among the intelligent people of this continent would raise his hand to-day to slay Galileo, or Servetus, or Huss? Who would join with the Jews in nailing the unpopular Nazarene to the cross of martyrdom? Yet these men were a prey to "popular sentiment." The masses were enraged at their doctrines, and repudiated the persons who dared thus

to defy the popular will, and the science of the people. Would any the

## CHRISTIAN MINISTERS,

Looking from the present pinnacle of historical advancement, petition the punishment of these innovators the prevailing customs and ideas of their age? Would they like to establish such a record? Yet history is to be but repeating itself, when power of priestly popularity, and dignity of influential people in society are brought to bear to crush innovation, which like the doctrine of the Savior preached, while "antiquistic to the spirit of the age," is found written on the sacred page, a principle with which the Creator pleased to endow His ancient and even provided laws for its and perpetuation.

Would it not be advisable in view of these lessons of the past, for our ing men, whether statesmen or religious, and especially those who are dained to be both, to consider before they consign to martyrdom those who claim a religious conviction, and an unflinching testimony on point, and thus perchance they avoid being listed in a future along with those departed ones whose fanaticism we universal explore, and whose ignorant intolerance we so much despise.

SUGGESTIONS

Salt Lake City, April 1st, 1888.

## SUGAR AND MOLASSES MAKING.

SALT LAKE CITY,

March 31st.

Editor Deseret News:

When in conversation with you George C. Lambert, about two months since about sugar manufacture, he him to understand that the Farmington people were considering the ability of preparing to plant cane to induce me to stay there in moving my machinery to Spanish Fork.

They could not, however, promise of sufficient cane, then being in that locality much cane, so I accepted the very kind, generous and far-seeing invitation of Bishop Snell, at the brethren of Spanish Fork. They have made propositions which lead to the planting of probable acres of cane, to work up into this year, and if the locality proves favorable as the present indications portend, next year we will make calculations to procure the necessary machinery and commence the making sugar. This movement gives impetus to the enterprise.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR STAYNER

## CORRESPONDENCE

## SOUTHERN ITEMS.

ST. GEORGE, Utah,

March 25th.

Editor Deseret News:

Everything is moving along in our little town; the people are quietly about their business; useful, apparently, of the great efforts of their persecutors. The grand which commenced its session in with such a flourish of trumpets, has been discharged without accomplishing anything worthy of note. Our most esteemed (?) Judge did opportunity to show his great love for the people of Utah, and the meek treatment he would like to furnish he had the power.

The spring is opening nicely; gardens are mostly planted, and of the early vegetables are already of the ground. The almonds and cots were in full bloom some days ago, and now the peach and apples grieve the eye on every side. Should there be no more frosts in spring, the prospect is good for abundant fruit crop.

There has been considerable here during the past week, a fact makes our farmers and stocksmen smile, the former in anticipation of plenty of water for their crops, latter in the hope of a healthy crop of grass for their cattle.

The mining operations in the district west of St. George have been, so far, a pronounced success. Owners, however, are persevering, the face of obstacles, believe success will ultimately crown their efforts. One great drawback is the want of a railroad on which to haul their bullion.

A railroad would benefit this country in many ways; but the particular, I would like to mention, the mildness of the climate is so able our farmers to have ready for the market much earlier than they can be produced in the north. A railroad were in operation here and Salt Lake City, we could compete with California in supplying the northern market with early vegetables.

Our school system is not perfect, any means, but I believe it is improving. We have at present in this one central school and four smaller schools. The central school is under the able management of Prof. J. C. Whitlock. Professor Whitlock has given complete satisfaction so far, although the attendance of the school has been limited, those who have attended made very rapid progress. Respectfully,