THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Saturday, - - May 24, 1879.

ASTROLOGY AND "THE GREAT TRIBULATION."

THERE appears to be a very widespread anticipation of a crisis in human affairs. Such religious people believe in the doctrine of the second coming of Christ, are strongly of the opinion that the time of his advent is close at hand. Many who do not look for a literal re-appearance of the Savior are yet looking for important changes in the structure of society soon to take place. Others are expecting the formulation of "a new religion" which is to supersede "obsolete Christianity." Others again predict a general breaking up of the despotic powers of the world and the establishment of universal liberty. And others still are in dread of "the end," which they understand to be the dissolution of all earthly things and the final judgment.

There is some foundation for these forebodings, but the world having no definite guide in relation to them is left principally to its own vain imaginings, and the "fearful looking for the things that are coming on the earth" is undefined, erratic and calculated so much to deceive as to unsettle the minds of the people.

Among the prognostications concerning impending troubles are the utterances of astrologers who foresee in the coming perihelia of four great planets a terrible series of catastrophes. We are in receipt of a pamphlet, published at San Jose, California, by E. B. Lewis, and written by one "Prof. C. A. Grimmer," predicting a long list of horrors as the consequence of this conjunction of stellar influences. The pamphlet has been circulated somewhat in this city and occasioned some discussion. According to the calculations of the "Professor" and his astrological friends, the perihelia of Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune and Saturn will be coincident in 1880. That is to say that those large bodies will then be at their nearest point to the Sun. The effects of this will be experienced directly upon that luminary, and indirectly upon the earth. They will be felt on this globe from 1880 till 1887. Among them are plague, pestilence, earthquakes, tidal waves, tornadoes, shipwrecks, mountains sinking, valleys rising, great conflagrations, wars, civil strifes, anarchy, accidents, and, to use the language of Grimmer, "one universal carnival of death." China is to be depopulated or nearly so, and the Asiatic Islands are to suffer proportionately; Russia is to be the first European nation attacked; fifteen millions are to perish in America in one year; every drop of water in the seas, on the earth and above the earth is to be more or less poisonous; birds, beasts and fishes are to become diseased, die and fester in the sun; an incurable malady is to seize upon all who eat flesh, and it is to seem as though the total destruction of animal life has come.

From 1885 to 1887 is to be a period of fire, which breaking out spontaneously, is to spread from place to place, purify the earth and air, and prepare the way for a time of health and unexampled prosperity. In 1887 the Star of Bethlehem is to appear and shine brightly at noon day. The Pacific States are to be measurably free from the calamities predicted.

It is claimed that Uranus, Neptune and Saturn are malefics, that is, that they have a baleful influence. Jupiter as a benefic but, being in bad company we suppose, is to exert an evil power like the others. In support of the theory advanced, it is shown that three planets were in perihelion in 542 and 1665, which were the worst plague eras ever known, millions upon millions dying from the dark disease.

Now we hope that none of our readers will become excited over these tidings of evil. Troubles are no doubt approaching and events of an extraordinary character are about to transpire. "The Lord will do nothing but he revealeth his secrets to his servants the prophets," says the inspired writer, and all many of these things have been foretold in holy writ. But the Saints should entertain no fears. The Lord has declared, "My people shall stand in holy places and not be moved" when the "overwhelming scourge shall desolate the land." Neither should they attach much importance to the days and hours and times and seasons fixed by the calculations of the "star-gazers." We do not mean by this to cast any slur upon those who study the influences of the heavenly bodies. We believe that the Lord placed them in their respective positions, among other things "for signs and for seasons, and for days and years." We read in the Book of Job of "the sweet influence of the Pleiades." It is also stated that "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." From these and other sayings of Scripture as well as for reasons we have not space now to explain, we concede that solar, lunar and stellar influences are not altogether mythical nor imaginary. It is quite probable that some planets exert a baleful and others a beneficial power on the earth and its inhabitants. But the so-called science of astrology, particularly in these latter times, is so imperfect and unreliable that it forms no proper guide for the Latter-day Saints. Those who depend upon it are led apparently right for a time, but are generally switched off into error and difficulty. Some knowledge may perhaps be obtained in regard to planetary and sodiacal influences. But who among the astrological adepts of the nineteenth century knows anything of the higher governing bodies from which the sun receives its light, or the new conditions into which the whole solar system is passing, in its family journey through the vast extent of space, around that luminary to which the sun with all its attending planets and their moons is only a subordinate and derivative? They may calculate in some degree the effects of those stars and planets of which some trifle is known, but they are totally in the dark in regard to the higher and more powerful worlds whose forces may be entirely antagonistic to those of the lesser orbs, and thus the astrologer's "figures" may be thrown into inextricable confusion and his predictions be brought to nought, through counteracting powers of which he knows nothing.

There is approaching a time of trouble such as was never known on the earth. "The great tribulation" is foretold in ancient and modern revelation. Immediately after those terrible days "the sign of the Son of Man" will appear in the heavens, and this is to be followed by his advent in person and the grand consummation foreseen by all the holy prophets. But the day and hour thereof no man knoweth, and while events are foreshadowed by the spirit of truth and all that the Lord has revealed will surely come to pass, dates are seldom given, and when ventured by those who have really received the heavenly light, generally lead to error and regret. What God reveals may be relied on. But what man adds to those divine communications is untrustworthy and to be viewed with caution if not with distrust and indifference.

To be prepared for all that is to come let the Saints be faithful, prayerful, true, honest, temperate, prudent, and watchful, keeping the words of wisdom given from on high, and obeying the commandments, and they will be preserved when the destroyer shall go forth to lay the earth waste, and with their children will stand on Mount Zion as Saviors and saved, when the Lord shall shake mightily the kingdoms of this world and come to take possession of his own.

WHO ARE THE FANATICS AND BIGOTS?

UNDER the above heading the *Territorial Expositor*, published weekly at Phœnix, Arizona, and which by the way is a large, handsome and able sheet, has the following in relation to the "Mormon" colonists in Arizona, and the attempt made by a Prescott journal to prejudice the people of that Territory against them:

"We have with sincere regret read in an Arizona newspaper an article which has been copied in several exchanges, reflecting in the most bitter and illiberal spirit on the Mormon settlers of Arizona. In the article in question the Mormons are styled 'superstitious,' 'bigots,' fanatics,' and the hope is expressed that 'they will, ere long, be driven from our Territory, and their places supplied by an industrious, reasonable and law-abiding people,' and concludes, 'the Mormons should be compelled to go; we don't want them in Arizona.' In the name of freedom we ask, can there be found half a dozen men in Arizona, pretending to be civilized, who will re-echo this fanatic, dangerous and most abhorrent sentiment? and if so, how will they justify themselves?

Is it not a fact beyond question, that the Mormons generally have been a most industrious, self-sustaining, law-abiding people, and have reclaimed more desert than any other people of equal number? Will they justify themselves by reference to the abuses practised under Mormon sway in Utah at a time and in a place where Mormonism was all-powerful? If so, then we reply, neither do we want in Arizona Presbyterians, Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists nor, in fact, men who profess and practice any other religious creed, for the same objections apply with equal force to each and all of these religious denominations, and, in fact, to each and every religious sect of which history gives us sufficient data.

"We do not admire nor will we advocate the practice of polygamy, in fact, we are strongly opposed to it; but we have no authority for believing that a majority of the Mormons of Arizona either preach or practice polygamy. * * *

"We should not condemn and ostracise a people on account of their religious opinions, for the reason that bad men have made these same opinions the pretext for bad deeds, for if we did, we know not one religious creed that would escape execration. We want industrious, intelligent and honest citizens in Arizona; nor do we care a straw what may be their religious opinions. And we don't want men who will use the public press to excite the demon of fanaticism, and to cause men to hate and persecute each other in the name of religion. We sincerely hope the day for that has passed, never to return."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Conclusion of yesterday's session:

Farr wanted to offer an amendment that all members of Congress be paid only in standard silver dollars, but Warner insisted on the previous question on the final section, which repeals everything inconsistent with this bill.

The republicans, desiring to offer other sections, opposed the previous question.

Warner desired to have the previous question seconded and the bill printed and voted on to-morrow.

The republicans, however, filibustered to prevent this, and made a motion to adjourn to Monday; lost 118 to 26.

Finally, the previous question was seconded and the last section of the bill was agreed to.

After some dilatory moves, the sergeant-at-arms, by direction of the House, appeared at the bar of the House with 30 members in custody, and they generally pleaded as an excuse for their absence from roll call the pangs of hunger. Reed said he had been detained by discussion with a stranger on finance.

McMahon moved, in view of what the stranger must have suffered, that Reed be discharged. Agreed to amid loud laughter.

Robeson moved to adjourn. Rejected.

After much merriment over the delinquents, whom the sergeant continued to bring in, another motion to adjourn was defeated by the democrats, and at present writing there seems no tendency to yield on either side.

12 o'clock.—The House has just voted down a motion to adjourn, and another call of the House is in progress. Indications now are that there will be an all-night session, as both sides are uncompromising.

12 30 a. m.—Hurd, claiming to represent 20 democrats who favored honest money, desired to submit a proposition to the House, but amid some excitement objection was made to him proceeding by McMahon, Warner and others, who claimed that he did not represent 20 democrats on this floor.

3 a. m.—At this hour the condition of affairs is unchanged and the House is awaiting the report of the sergeant-at-arms, who is searching for absentees. Many members are asleep upon the lounges at the rear of the desks, while the remainder are engaged in conversation. Every now and then a compromise is suggested, but it is invariably met with objection, and there is every prospect that the session will continue all night.

The usual scenes attending the all night sessions were enacted in the House last night. At one o'clock the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to arrest absentees, but at three, no report had been made by him, which called for the remark from Conger that perhaps the absentees had captured the sergeant-at-arms and it might be well to call out troops.

At 3 30 the Speaker stated he had received a report from the sergeant-at-arms that that officer had visited the residences of 28 absentees, most of whom could not be found. Some were sick and the remainder were not in the city (laughter.)

Atkins inquired if there was any rule of the House which could revoke all pairs.

The Speaker replied there was not, inasmuch as no rule recognized a pair.

Hatch asked leave to offer a resolution revoking all pairs, but Van Voorhees objected.

At four, Weaver, speaking for the centre, proposed that a vote now be permitted upon the Ryan amendment and that then the previous question be understood as seconded upon the bill. Hurd and Wilbur objected.

At 4.15 a report was received from the sergeant-at-arms, communicating that some absentees were too sick to be present.

Sparks moved that all proceedings under the call be dispensed with and that a new call might be ordered.

This motion being agreed to, Sparks moved there be a new call of the House. Agreed to.

A call of the House proceeded and at its conclusion the doors were again closed.

Reagan moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to take absentees into custody. Agreed to.

Murch moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to bring absentees before the bar of the House at 12 on Monday. Defeated—yeas 78, nay 76.

The sergeant-at-arms, at 5.30, appeared at the bar of the House, having in his custody Newberry and McGowan, who were immediately discharged.

A motion to adjourn was defeated—yeas 75, nays 84.

At 6, after a long lull in the proceedings, a proposition was made by White that Warner proceed now and close the debate on the silver bill.

The Speaker informed him that the debate was in order.

Springer suggested this was a good time for seconding the previous question, and the House had now been 18 hours in session. If the other side would abandon the factious opposition and allow the previous question to be seconded the bill could be passed in fifteen minutes.

Hurd—You will not pass it in fifteen days. I desire to make one point against the silver bill (calls of 'regular order'). I propose to show that an honest dollar has its friends on this side." (Continues call to order and suggestions to Hurd to print his speech.)

After some further delay an assistant sergeant-at-arms appeared at the bar having in custody Hazelton, who explained he had gone out for a couple of hours because he thought his presence was of no great account. He was excused.

Then Hurd renewed his efforts to get a hearing under the pretense of personal explanation, but without avail.

Then Springer made a motion looking to the arrest of members who had since the call commenced left without leave. Rejected, yeas 47, nays 81.

There was another interval of waiting until about 7.

A deputy sergeant-at-arms appeared with McCook in custody.

McCook said he had sat here over two weeks listening to wild and insane propositions, many of which had been incorporated in the silver bill, and he had not thought it necessary to be up all night engaged in any movement either toward obstructing legislation or aiding in the passage of the bill. He had therefore gone home and to bed. He admitted he might be technically in contempt of the House, and he confessed he had a good deal of contempt for it, and thought that the contempt was indulged by the whole country.

Coffroth moved the member be fined $25, and Kenna moved to make the fine $100.

After some discussion, McCook withdrew his remarks, saying he had used them only in the "Pickwickian" sense. He was then excused.

At eight Reagan made an offer of compromise, which seemed to be satisfactory to both sides. It was that the amendment of Ryan (Kansas) be received and be regarded as pending and that then the previous question be seconded on the bill and amendment, and a vote be taken at 2 o'clock.

After some discussion, Reagan made his motion in due form, but the republicans refrained from voting, and Reagan's proposition fell through.

The foregoing paragraph is the latest received up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

At half-past 3 the followng was received:

The House has passed the Warner silver bill by about 20 majority.

EASTERN.

A Marshal Kills Two Men.

ATLANTA, 24.—In a quarrel between Town-marshal Burroughs and Thompson and Joseph Morris, brothers, because they had been arrested and fined, Burroughs shot them both several times, killing Thompson and mortally wounding Joseph.

A Man Clubbing Another Kills Himself.

CINCINNATI, 24.—Capt. W. R. Hoel, of the United States beacon-light steamer *Lilly*, living near the village of Waynesville, Ohio, a short distance from this city, for some time past has suspected his wife with holding improper relations with Dr. S. B. Hough, the family physician. Last night Capt. Hoel left home ostensibly for Cincinnati, but returned and concealed himself in his house. This morning he surprised his wife and Dr. Hough, who were together in the parlor, and drawing a large-sized revolver fired at Hough, but without effect. He then began clubbing the Dr. with the pistol, and while doing so it was discharged, the ball entering Hoel's heart, killing him instantly. Hough is seriously injured.

Archbishop Purcell's Finances.

The assignee of Archbishop Purcell, to-day, filed a schedule of the assets and liabilities of the archbishop and his brother, Edward Purcell. The amount claimed is $3,697,000. Total assets, $1,181,000, of which amount $418,000 is classed as doubtful or worthless.

Bosh—Polygamy Called "an Affront to our Civilization," etc.

SARATOGA, 24.—The first business of yesterday's afternoon session of the assembly was a report of the committee on bills and overtures approving some of the papers referred to them. The most important was this:

Whereas, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the sin of polygamy has been declared to be a criminal offense against the Constitution and laws of our country, and under it prosecution and conviction have followed.

Resolved, that this assembly hereby records its grateful acknowledgement to God that the legal status of this affront to our Christian civilization and the menace to our social order has deen finally determined, and so determined as to declare the laws and policy of our country in respect to this crime to be in accord with the conscientious convictions of all patriotic and Christian men.

Resolved, that this assembly earnestly invokes the continued and persistent efforts of all executive officials for the maintenance and execution of this law, and hereby so appeals to patriotic Christian men and women to use their united influence in support of the public sentiment now formulated into legal enactment, which has exposed the pretense of this monstrous practice to be a religious observance, and which justly holds it to be the championship with other vices which are contemplated with the abhorence of mankind.

These resolutions were ordered to be sent to the general assemblies at Louisville and Memphis, requesting action by them, and also to the President as an official expression from this body. This was adopted unanimously.

The deferred subject of reduced representation was taken up, discussed and the overture lost, yeas 203, nays 241.

Devouring Flames.

BROOKLYN, 24.—A fire broke out last night, in the Nassau Linseed Oil Works, owned by Fowler, Compton & Co., numbers 55 to 63 Furman Street. The building, which is a very large one, is totally destroyed. The heat was so intense that the firemen were unable to get near enough to be of any great service. There was a large stock of oil in the tanks, besides a heavy stock of linseed in the factory. The loss of the company is estimated at $250,000; insured.

The fire in Watson's United States bonded warehouses in Brooklyn, is still raging fiercely. It is said the loss will amount to half a million dollars.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 24.—A correspondent at Paris states: It is announced the Powers are on the point of an agreement on the Greek question, which would involve the almost immediate adjustment of the Turkish finances.

A correspondent at Vienna reports that a dispatch received there states that Greece is preparing to mobilize 30,000 men and that she has sent an officer to the United States to purchase two ironclads.

A Berlin dispatch says: Herr Reinders, socialists deputy, is dead.

A New York Regiment on British Soil.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have arrived in Montreal to take part in the celebration of the Queen's birthday to-morrow, and were received with great enthusiasm. The event of the day was the very cordial reception given to the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, New York. The mayor, on behalf of the citizens, presented Col. Austin with a magnificent silk flag, which the ladies of the officers of the Prince of Wales Rifles had prepared for them. The mayor's speech was responded to by the chaplain, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose remarks were frequently interrupted by loud and long continued applause. At the conclusion of his speech the band of the sixth fusileers struck up "Hail Columbia," which was followed by the American band playing "God save the Queen."

The presentation being over, the troops, headed by the cavalry, set out for Victoria Rink, where the Brooklyn regiment has its headquarters. In marching through the leading streets of the city, the Brooklyn Regiment was received with enthusiasm by thousands of spectators, who lined the sidewalks and occupied every window commanding a view of the procession.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A portion of the crew of the *Jeannette* of the arctic expedition passed through Chicago this morning on their way to San Francisco.

John Splan arrived in Omaha from the Pacific Coast to-day, with Rarus, Adelaide, Brigadier, and other fast horses, eight in all, to attend races on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May.

Sophie Von Herzfield and a male accomplice were condemned at Kieff on the 19th inst., to be shot for belonging to an illegal society forging passports, and attempting to kill members of the police.

The London *Times* in a leading editorial states: According to the treaty with Yakoob Khan, Great Britain will treat Kuram, Sibis and Pishen Valley as assigned, not annexed, territory, and will hand the surplus revenues over to Yakoob Khan, who will also be guaranteed a subsidy of 120,000 pounds yearly.

FOUND.

IN the 14th Ward of this city, on Sunday, May 18th, a child's Blue Cape. The owner can have it by calling at this office. d152

WANTED.

A PARTNER, with a capital of $6,000, who is capable of taking the charge and oversight of the books and financial arrangements of a good paying business, now firmly established in this city. For special information, apply by letter to ENQUIRER, Post Office box, 1126, Salt Lake City. d91 1w tf

NOTICE.

IT HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the taxpayers of the 14th School District will be held in the upper rooms of the school-house on Tuesday evening, June 03, 1879, at 7.30 p. m., for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other important business.

By order of
A. S. GRAY,
J. W. URE,
WM. L. BINDER,
Trustees.

Salt Lake City, May 20, 1879. d3t law

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, May 26 and 27.

MONDAY EVE., MAY 26.

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ADMISSION—$1 00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra.

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Apply to COOPER BROS., d146 tf Under T. R. Jones' Bank.

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Is pronounced by leading Surgeons and those who wear them to be the best. A perfect fit guaranteed without the presence of the patient. A descriptive pamphlet sent free. Address GEO. B. HOGGSON, New Haven, Conn.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Utah Central Railroad Company, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, June 23, 1879, at 10 a. m., at the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, U. T.

GEORGE SWAN, Secretary.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

To those interested. I wish to inform the Wool Growers that I am prepared to make arrangements for buying and will pay the highest market price in CASH

FOR WOOL

Wool Sacks, Twine and a No. 1 article of Sheep Shears furnished. I also deal in Hides, Pelts, Tallow, Furs, &c., for which I pay liberal prices. Corner of South and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City. H. B. CLAWSON.

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H. B. CLAWSON has just received a car of Diamond Steel Bottom Scrapers, Assorted sizes, 30 inch, 32 inch and 34 inch For Shape, Strength, Durability and Low Price they are unequaled. Call and Examine.

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For great power and sweetness of tone it excels any Organ ever seen in Utah.

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The tone is sympathetic, and of fine singing quality, the action perfect, the design elegant, and the finish and workmanship of the very finest.

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