

of the South and to induce thither Northern capital and a healthy Northern and foreign immigration. Incidentally it is understood that assurances as to the safety of life and property will be given, and that the hair-raising, bloodcurdling stories of Southern atrocities in which some Northern journalists and lecturers still love to revel, will be appropriately stigmatized and emphatically denied.

The movement is in all respects commendable and it ought to be successful. The South is a vast empire, mighty in resources of field, forest and mine, and abundantly favored with all the requisites necessary for the sustenance in health, happiness and prosperity of teeming millions of mankind. The unfortunate section caught by this time to have expiated the sin whose effects for nearly a generation have been as a blight upon the land. The war is over, peace with unruffled wings broods over the entire commonwealth, and the sons of those who fought on the opposing sides should have no other strife with each other now than the worthy emulation to utilize to the uttermost the bounties of nature wherever these may be found. The prosperity of any one portion contributes to the prosperity of the whole; and as no part of the nation is under the ban any more, the deliberations and actions of these governors ought to result in a stimulus and encouragement to Southern industry that will lift that richly endowed section into the prominence it deserves.

### THE GOSPEL ADVANCING.

Present appearances point to a marked advance of the great work for which Joseph the Prophet and others laid down their lives. The dedication of the Temple in this city has been the occasion of a majority of the Saints renewing their covenants with their Heavenly Father and His Spirit has been poured out in their assemblies, giving them more strength, new hope and firmer faith. So marked has this been that the enemies have noticed it with wonder. A Pentecostal fire has been kindled in the hearts of the believers and the world has seen it. Why this remarkable manifestation of the presence of the Holy Spirit? Surely the Lord intends His people to advance and to gain the victory in the cause of truth.

Another feature is equally marked. The adversaries at present are visibly diminishing in numbers. It is said by missionaries and others who have gone abroad, that the popular feeling is no longer the same as it used to be, against the Gospel of Christ. While many remain stationary in their prejudices, others acknowledge their mistake and show a disposition to learn the truth. Falsehoods which formerly were taken for granted, and the more absurd the more readily believed, are now by a great many recognized in their true character, and the sources from which they emanate are held in contempt. The Lord is evidently preparing the way in more than one direction for His people to advance. And this is in harmony with His promises. For the Gospel shall prevail at last, and every tongue shall confess that Jesus is the Lord.

At times when the adversaries seem to prevail, the fear might be entertained that the work of God would come to naught. The little insect that lives but one brief day might think in the evening when the glowing sun sets behind the mountains and darkness and death fall over the earth, that the end of the creation has come. But those who can see beyond the span of a few hours go peacefully to rest notwithstanding the shadows, knowing that a glorious morning will follow. So in the kingdom of heaven. It advances certainly and can as little be hindered in its progress as can the mighty sun by the silent shadows on our earthly abode. Repeatedly the Lord has given this encouraging promise: "Fear not, little flock; for it is my Father's good pleasure to give unto you the kingdom."

### A FRIEND LEAVES US.

Elder Robert Aveson, who took his departure this morning for England on a mission, is a friend and associate with whom the News cannot part in silence. It is something like twenty-four years since he entered this establishment as a compositor. Good printers—such as he is—have been and are in demand, and flattering offers have frequently been made him to induce him to transfer his allegiance to other offices. To all such persuasion he turned an unwilling ear—he stayed with his first friend and love, and in sunshine no readier than in storm, in times of trouble no less than in times of high prosperity, he has ever been faithful, willing and efficient in the duty allotted to him. Twenty years ago the writer of these lines played the part of "devil" to him as foreman, and yielded the customary service of apprentice with no more alacrity than might have been expected from a proprietor's son whose heart was less upon his business than upon the ball contests on Arsenal hill. But Robert was patient in grievance, wise in admonition, and ready to extend forgiveness; he neither swore at nor bullied his men, and all respected him. This much of mention is due him now that he has left us for a season. May he be blessed and prospered exceedingly in the new and broader field he is about to enter!

### ATTENDANCE AT THE FAIR.

The probable attendance on the World's Fair is a subject which is receiving some attention, now that the opening day is close at hand. Of course everything of this nature is only conjecture, but there are some standards of arriving at conclusions that are better than others. The Chicago Record, while holling that comparisons between the Paris exposition and the Columbian are not to be drawn, still thinks that before the gates at Jackson park are thrown open a perusal of the figures representing the attendance at the former will be instructive. That exhibition was opened May 6, 1889, and closed Nov. 6 following. During that period it was visited by 25,000,000 people who paid entrance fees at the gates. Thirty millions of tickets were issued and 28,000,000 were

used. These figures in themselves will not, the Record thinks, approach those of the attendance at Chicago. Various estimates have been made, based upon a liberal attendance of visitors from abroad. Just what countries most liberally patronized the Paris exhibition may indicate those nations most to be relied on in this event.

At Paris 5,000,000 people were from the French provinces and 1,500,000 were foreigners. Of the foreign visitors the English led in numbers. These are the figures:

English.....	390,000	Russians.....	7,000
Belgians.....	225,000	Greeks, Turks	
Germans.....	160,000	and Roumanian..	
North American		ans.....	6,000
cans.....	90,000	Portuguese.....	3,500
Spaniards.....	50,000	Scandinavians...	2,500
Swiss.....	52,000	Asiatics.....	8,000
Italians.....	38,000	Africans and Al-	
Austrians.....	32,000	gerians.....	12,000
South American			
cans.....	25,000		

It is thus shown that England, in numbers, led every other sight-seeing foreign nation, but the two continents of America showed greatest comparative interest when distance is considered. "Even this comparative table may be reversed, so far as concerns Europe, at Chicago. Exhibits from all nationalities have been prepared with great earnestness. It is not too much to expect that a nation strongly interested in exhibits will be to the same degree concerned in supplying visitors. To what extent this holds good will be interesting to note."

### A MESSENGER FROM THE SUN.

A dispatch from Ossawatimie, Kansas, on the 9th, announced the fall there of an aerolite of sufficient dimensions to break an arm off the statue of John Brown. The aerolite then passed through the dome and nave of the structure on which the statue stands, and went through six feet of clay, stopping only when it reached bedrock.

If the scientific men who have examined the celestial visitor are correct, it of very glowing and rather distant origin. It is pronounced to be pellum, a metal known to exist only in the sun. Those who are disposed to be incredulous as to the scope of science extending so far would not be if they had familiarized themselves fully with it; for not only has the sun been "assayed" but objects many thousands of times beyond him have been. This is accomplished chiefly by the aid of the spectroscope, an optical contrivance which separates rays of light into their respective colors, each color denoting a metallic substance from which it radiates. Tests made of mundane objects near at hand and far away have proved the spectroscope to be unerring or nearly so. Pellum is of course an arbitrary appellation, the substance itself being altogether new and having to be named for the sake of convenience. The word will not be found in the dictionaries and only in the more recent encyclopedias.

During the total eclipse of the sun of January 1, 1890, a metallic substance previously unknown was discovered in the corona, or brilliant pyrotechnical display irregularly surrounding the hidden sun during the