

THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

THE UTAH UNIVERSITY.

With the approach of the opening of the school year comes the thought of the important place occupied in the public school system by the University of Utah. The institution opens for school work on Monday, September 23—entrance examinations being held the week previous—and ends its school year June 10, 1896. From all the conditions which surround the University at the present time, it is gratifying to note that there is every promise that the institution is about to experience the most successful educational year it has ever known. For more than forty-five years it has held its place in the hearts and minds of the people of Utah, and today deservedly receives consideration as the chief of scholastic institutions in this region.

For the coming year the University presents a formidable array of capable instructors in the faculty, many of the names being those of celebrated educators in the West, and all of them known to be instructors of marked ability and accomplishments. Herewith is the list:

James E. Talmage, D. Sc. D., Ph. D., F. R. S. (Edin.) F. G. S., president, Deseret professor of geology, and mineralogy.

Joseph T. Kingsbury, Ph. D., vice president, and principal of mining school, professor of chemistry and physics.

William M. Stewart, M. Did., principal of normal school, professor of pedagogy. George Montague Marshall, Ph. B., professor of English language and literature.

George Raynolds Mathews, A. M., professor of French and German.

Joseph B. Toronto, professor of mathematics.

Clement Adelbert Whiting, D. Sc., professor of natural history.

Byron Cummings, A. M., professor of ancient languages and literature.

Joseph Whiteley, A. M., professor of history and civics.

Joseph Francis Merrill, B. S., assistant professor of chemistry and physics. (Absent on leave: engaged in post-graduate study.)

David Robert Allen, secretary of the faculty and principal of preparatory school, assistant professor of mathematics.

George Quincy Coray, B. S., librarian and registrar, assistant professor of economics and social science.

Evan Stephens, D. B., instructor in vocal music.

Maud May Babcock, B. E., instructor in reading, elocution, and physical culture.

William Dalton Neal, M. S., curator of University museum, instructor in geology and mineralogy.

Amelia E. Brotherhood, instructor in art, geography, and U. S. history.

William G. Roylance, B. S., instructor in the history and philosophy of education.

Emma R. Kees, M. E. D., instructor in the theory of teaching.

Robert H. Bradford, B. S., instructor in physics.

Fred W. Reynolds, B. S., instructor in English.

Thomas Hadley, assistant in chemistry, laboratory demonstrator.

Frank W. Metcalf, D. B., principal of the school for the deaf.

Herman Hugh Haag, special instructor in art.

Critic teachers in the Normal training school—Principal, Joseph E. McKnight; eighth grade, William P. Beeching; seventh grade, Horace Cummings, B. S.; fourth grade, Rachel Edwards; third grade, Bessie Kimball; second grade, Clara Hill; first grade, Eva S. Thornton; beginners' grade, Lillian Hamlin.

With such a corps of instructors it would be needless to comment upon the facilities that will be afforded students in every department of university work; these are apparent. Knowing the advantages presented by the institution, as the ambitious seekers after knowledge in this section do, there is no question as to having a large attendance for the coming year.

To these, and to the public generally, the University is heartily commended as without a peer in its class in the Rocky Mountain region.

THE COMING OF THE LORD.

Some time ago the dispatches contained accounts of the marvelous works of one Francis Schlader, of Albuquerque, N. M., who by a touch of his hands made the blind to see, the deaf to hear and the lame to walk. It is now reported that he has come out with a declaration to the effect that he is Jesus Christ, once more returned to earth. According to a dispatch to a Denver paper, one of his callers, Rev. Charles L. Bovard, in the course of a conversation asked him if he claimed to be the Savior. He replied: "I am, since you have asked me, sir; I say plainly, I am. I am not here to give information, but I will always answer direct questions."

The conversation then continued:

Do you claim to be the Christ that died on Calvary?

Yes.

Do you believe in the teachings of the Bible?

Yes; it is the holy scripture.

But the Bible says Christ was a Hebrew. You are not a Hebrew.

No; but this is my third life.

Why do you call upon the Master for aid in your work?

I have not yet reached perfection. When my forty-day fast is over—I have yet six days more—I will be stronger, and some time I will reach perfection.

It is claimed that this strange man has not tasted food for a long time, his purpose being to fast forty days as a preparation for his supposed mission on earth.

Schlader is not the only one who at this time claims to be the Christ. Schweinfurth has for some time been before the public with similar pretensions, and there are others, less widely known.

Later-day Saints, and others interested in the great work of redemption, cannot fail to pause and reflect when such strange manifestations of error appear. When our Lord, at the close of His ministry on earth, predicted the end of the ancient dispensation and of "the world," His disciples

asked Him for some signs preceding these epoch-making events. His reply was first of all a warning: "Take heed that no man deceive you," and then the statement that "many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; and shall deceive many." He further tells of war and rumors of wars and other calamities; of persecutions and of apostasy among the believers and an abundance of iniquity; but repeatedly He calls attention to false pretenders: "Many false prophets shall arise, and shall deceive many."

Again:

If any man shall say unto you, lo, here is Christ, or there; believe it not. For there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; inasmuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect.

All these things happened before the termination of the Mosaic era, just as the Master had foretold it. His followers saw the signs and were prepared, and generally found a refuge from the destruction, as ancient ecclesiastical historians testify. It is for the believers of this age to give heed to the same signs now multiplying, for their import is that the dispensation is drawing to a close. And it is of special importance to remember that faithfulness and wisdom in the service of the Lord, whatever the position in the Church may be, are the conditions of reward at His coming. For He says:

Who is a faithful and wise servant, whom his Lord hath made ruler over his household? * * * Blessed is the servant whom his Lord when He cometh shall find so doing * * * but if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My Lord delayeth His coming, and shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken; the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for Him * * * and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites.

It cannot be denied that in this age, as never before, the two powers representing good and evil are mustering their forces to a great combat. On one side are arrayed the hosts that muster under the various banners of the opponents of the Almighty, including all kinds, from the most abandoned exponent of infidelity to the skillful imitator of divine truth, gifts and authority; on the other side is the Lord and His Church, pure and faithful. It is a holy war, on which the fate of the world depends.

The revelations given through Joseph the Prophet on the subject of the termination of this dispensation and the coming of the Son of Man are of much interest and deserve thoughtful study. In Section 45 of Doctrine and Covenants an outline of coming events is given. Concerning the Jews it is there stated that they shall remain scattered until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled, which period is nearer defined. Wars, rumors of war, commotion among the nations, and desolating sickness are among the characteristics of the closing years. The disciples stand in holy places and are not moved. Various signs in the heavens are predicted before the gathering of the "remnant." The resurrection of the Saints also occurs before the arm of the Lord falls upon the nations, but these preparations being made, "the Lord shall utter His