DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE FOURTH.

Saturday, July 4, 1896, the national salute that will be fired at sunrise will be of forty-five guns—the first consisting of the third which included Utah, and on that day the new star will be officially added to the flag. For the liberties indicated by this action, the people of the entire State rejoice, and press forward in the confidence that they will be ever worthy recipients of the great boon of freedom.

One hundred and twenty years of American independence has witnessed a marvellous change in the world's affairs. When, in July, 1776, the patriot Congress resolved on establishing a free and independent government in this land, a heavy gloom hung around the prospects of success, and it took a long, wearisome and expensive contest to disperse the storm. Yet the noble work was done, and from the comparatively small body of people inhabiting the area comprised in the thirteen colonies—a narrow strip along the eastern shore of a vast unknown continent—has developed the foremost nation of the earth. During that development popular government has made mighty strides, civilization has been metamorphosed into new form by the railway, the telegraph, and untold inventions and discoveries in the sciences, and religion has assumed a new aspect through the revelation of the Gospel for ushering in the millennial reign, for which the raising up of this Republic was a preparatory measure by Divine power.

Since the birth of the Republic there have been periods of darkness, and it is anticipated that there will be others. Even at the present time some see in existing conditions a vast impending danger. But through all there is the great hope, resolved into certainty of realization by as sublime a faith as that displayed by the patriot fathers, that earth has progressed to a condition when free government shall be no more banished from her people. Here, in this land, the cradle of the human race, the abode of Liberty is permanent as the existence of man, and every scheme to overthrow it is doomed to fail. Hence the unrestricted joy that marks the celebration of Independence Day—bright harbinger of the freedom that is destined soon to prevail over all the earth.

IF McKINLEY IS ELECTED.

When the St. Louis convention named Wm. McKinley as the Republican candidate for President of the United States, the English press congratulated itself because prospects were no worse; for while they expected British markets to be affected by some changes in the tariff they did not think these changes would be of great importance, and they especially congratulated themselves on the "sound money" platform and candidate. Now that they have had time to look over the situation they do not feel quite so certain as they were of a satisfactory financial policy in this country. They have been looking up McKinley's record, and have come to the conclusion that the silver will lead to no more an impossibility or even an improbability. Recently the London Times had this expression of the later view of the British press:

> We are not sure that party platforms are so important, because when the President is about to become a free agent in the matter and enjoy unrestricted power there is no longer pressure. Therefore it is not certain that McKinley will impose the required will in spite of Congress should it come into a bill for the silver.
>
> It might be said that it is reasonably certain that if Congress were to send a free silver bill to McKinley as President he would not impose it. In that respect Major McKinley may be said to be an entirely different man to President Cleveland, without throwing ridicule on either. President Cleveland will maintain his individual views to the last extremity, conscientiously believing that it is his privilege and duty to do so, even though the majority of the country is against him. Major McKinley is of that class who think that, unless the consideration of principle is involved, his duty is to express in his administration the popular will. Therefore, while President Cleveland with his strong financial views might endanger many free silver measures as not in the same position, Mr. McKinley with his leaning to bimetallism might be more prone with equal certainty to approve free coinage measures if he were convinced the popular will was in favor, and Congress should pass such a bill. In the case of McKinley as President, to wish a silver man in the same position. Are, the chief difficulty would be with Congress.

It may be that there is not much [illegible] Congress, but it is not the difficulty in the position of a President with Congress ready to force a measure through as a compromise measure, the fate of St. Louis, and in readiness by the white problem there are sufficiently on the gold standard, may be easily surmised. If a President of the first rank elect had been elected on the Democratic platform of 1892 there is good reason to assume that resistance on the part of quarters would have been entirely difficult to what we have seen.

The chief blow to silver under a McKinley administration will be, however, in an international agreement. The St. Louis platform is committed to that, and with an avowed intention on President there is every reason to believe that the former policy of advocating bimetallism in words and ignoring it in deeds will be so far reversed as to give the affair vigorous and determined support from the administration. It is doubtful if the case, that the advocates of the United States might bring to many, Powers, and other European nations to the same view, and the career and be abandoned. Of course Mr. McKinley's position on the St. Louis platform is not at that time either advocate silver, but if it comes it would be surely left to designate it as a backward step from existing conditions.

AN EMPEROR'S REPORT.

In the News synopsis of the remarks of Elder Brigham Young, at the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 28, through a misunderstanding of what was said a serious blunder was committed, by which Elder Young was made to say precisely the opposite of the sentiments he expressed. In the report it was stated that Elder Young said he had followed the instructions and advice of the authorities of the Church, and by the whisperings of the Holy Spirit the truth of such instructions had been made known to him. The synopsis went on: "But not so with all matters temporal. His own judgment had taught him the truth or fidelity of certain statements made concerning temporal things. It was not necessary on such occasions to ask the Lord for His assistance in regard to these things because he had sufficient knowledge within him to solve these matters for himself." It was in the words quoted that the error was made, in inadvertently conveying the idea that he referred to temporal matters generally. What Elder Young did say was that he had no occasion to ask the Lord about the truthfulness of certain remarks when he knew them to be true. As to the assistance of the Lord in temporal as well as spiritual matters, Elder Young's view is that it both is such assistance necessary, and it is proper to invoke the blessing of the Almighty upon, and ask Him for guidance in, temporal as well as spiritual matters. The News regrets the error, made in the manner indicated. That there may be nothing undone in the way of a fair correction of the mistake, and that a thorough understanding may be given of what was said, we here give the shorthand report of all that Elder Young said on the particular topic to which the error was made:

> One of the very first testimonies that I received through the influence of the spirit of God was that God had made Himself known; that He had a Church upon this earth, and that those whom He had called to lead the Church were inspired of Him. I have never doubted that I was giving up my agency, or surrendering it to the Lord, when I followed the instructions of the spirit of God given to me through His authorized servants. I have observed a rule in this sense which I continue today, that to counsel is given to me, or has been given to me, I ask that I have the right to seek my Father in Heaven and know whether such counsel. And this privilege is given to the humblest man or woman in the land, and every man and every woman who has embraced the everlasting Gospel, I may just now speak, obtain, enjoy, and know whether such counsel is given to me, or has been given to me, I ask the Lord and ask for the truth. Sometimes I have counsel in many particulars, for I know they are true. My judgment tells me that the experience and I have had tells me that. But when the voice of the servants of God is raised in defense of that which is pure and holy, I have had revelations that have been given of the Almighty—I speak to the voice of the Good Shepherd, and I have a right to do it, because I claim it through obedience to serve Him in His own appointed way.

A MOHAMMEDAN SECT.

The Babees, the society to which the slayer of the late shah of Persia belongs and which are said to conspire against the life of the present incumbent of the throne, are a religious sect, founded about fifty years ago by Mohammed Ali of Shiraz. He was a kind of reformer who gained a number of adherents.

A characteristic of Mohammedanism is the emphasis it places upon outward forms and ceremonies, and nearly all reformatory attempts within Islam have had for its object to give more prominence to the mystic element of the faith. Mohammed Ali followed the path of many of his predecessors. He called himself "Bab," which means a door, because he was, he said, the gate through which entrance to the presence of the Almighty was to be obtained. According to him the Divine Spirit that permeates the universe was gradually revealed through the prophets. Bab was higher than Mohammed, as the latter was more advanced than the Nazarene.

Bab therefore urged his followers to imitate the orthodox Mohammedans and observe the regulations as to abstinence, but they differed. He allowed the women to mingle with the other sex more according to European than Asiatic ideas of propriety. He prohibited the partaking of wine and opium and allows no use of his adherents to use.

The Persian government was soon induced to take measures for the suppression of the sect, and these raised to enthusiasm under the leadership of an ex-priest. A sanguinary war for this lasting for months took place. They were conquered at last the last Bab at the seventh the throne. Several of their leading men, among others Mohammed Ali, were captured, tortured and finally slain. The new Bab escaped to Bagdad and from here he directed what may be called his missionary efforts. The persecutions continued but the sect gained many adherents. They are now numerous enough to use a degree of weight to a country like Persia, and it is not certain that the present shah's reign will be made special time that of his unfortunate predecessor.

AT THE TRANSFIGURATION.

A Salt Lake City reader of the News presents the following inquiry, with a request that it be responded to in the editorial columns:

> Is there anything in the Scriptures to justify a claim that at the time of the transfiguration of Christ, recorded in Matthew 17:1-8, Mark 9:2-8, and Luke 9:28-36, Peter received the Melchisedek Priesthood from Moses and Elias?

No whatever endowment was conferred upon that occasion, it certainly was not an ordination of Jesus to the Melchisedek Priesthood. He held that authority prior to going on the mount. Peter, James and John were with Him there as Apostles whom He had "called and ordained" previous to that time, and when He chose them He possessed the authority to do so and to ordain them Apostles, which is an act pertaining to the Melchisedek Priesthood, of which He is the great High Priest. The date of the transfiguration as it appears in the New Testament is in the third year of the Lord's ministry, and He must have selected Peter, James, John, and the other Apostles at least two years prior to the visit of Moses and Elias referred to. Therefore, to make the claim our inquirer suggests is to do so in direct contradiction of the order of events set forth in the New Testament record. The only information to be drawn as to what occurred at the transfiguration is what is given in the gospels; Luke says that Moses and Elias spoke to the Savior "of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem;" and Matthew and Mark recite the admonition that the three Apostles should not tell what took place until after Jesus "had risen from the dead."

Apropos of claims like that referred to, we would suggest that it is hardly the proper thing to decline to "guess" at the purpose of or proceedings at an event where the record does not give the information, or to credit public speakers with having declared so and so merely upon hearsay, which is quite likely to be in error. There are some occurrences in the past that are not matters of record, and it is as unprofitable to attempt to supply the deficiency by supposition as it is to attempt to show the out or color of the coat of some ancient worthy, when the information is not vital to our interests. In the matter referred to, when the record of what Moses and Elias did is essential to progress, there is no doubt that it will be forthcoming; in the meantime study and thought can be directed more profitably in ways other than along a suppositional line.

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Today, July 1 a special excursion steamer is to leave London for Veden, Norway, to witness the great astronomical event of this year, which occurs August 9th and 9th, according to locality. Besides the scientists who will sail from London there will be seien more from this country who left New York June 27 for Bodo, in the Lofoden islands, the crown prince of Sweden, who goes to Lapland to view the eclipse, and many others, including a special expedition from the Lick observatory, California, and from Amherst college, Mass., to Japan, to view the phenomena.

The track of the eclipse extends across the northern part of Norway and Finland, crossing Nova Zembla, traversing Siberia in a southwestern direction, passing over Yezo, the northern island of Japan, and the Sandwich Islands. The darkness will only be of short duration, nowhere exceeding three minutes—about two minutes and three-quarters in Yezo and only about one and three-quarters in Norway. At Yezo the eclipse will be observed about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 9, and this place affords the best opportunity for observations.

The past half century has witnessed a remarkable transition in the eagerness to view this phenomenon. Little more than fifty years ago astronomers rarely went from home to make observations of total solar eclipses, but now such events call out expeditions from the chief governments of the world, who vie with each other in equipping parties with apparatus to cover the great variety of problems pertaining to the sun, its physical properties and surroundings. In the observing stations of Yezo there will be at least ten telescopes, ten spectrum, three spectroscopes, and two photographs. Not less than twenty-five different instruments, with eyes all parallel, following the sun all the time, and controlled by a single mechanism, will be in use. The work of adjustment and the photographing work will be taken, if the photographic plates are not overexposed, by the well-trained and additional knowledge possessed by the experienced astronomers on the sun of day."

CAN GO TO GAIN SIDE.

The gold delegates of next week will be the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and to a large extent the action of that assemblage will be a reply to the question as to whether, in the coming presidential campaign, the Democrats can win. On the old platform party lines, independent of silver Republicans, victory for the Democratic party is altogether out of the question. If it could muster all the votes in the electoral college, and a total of 441, that would be the best it could do. But the possible outcome of the convention on the silver question puts a different face on the situation, and makes speculation on the outcome quite interesting.

There are at least three possible lines of procedure which the convention can follow, with a reasonable certainty of action. One of these would be as outlined—to proceed on old lines. This can be done with a declaration for free silver, and a pronounced platform on the tariff question. Should the convention ignore the fact that was so potent in nominating Major McKinley—his tariff reputation—and come out strongly against that, then it would alienate a mass of voters who believe that a change in tariff policy would be an improvement in the present situation, and who would not declare against it, even with a free coinage pledge. On this point Democratic sagacity considers in saying as little as possible to antagonize free coinage voters who are equally tariff advocates.

A second line, and one that is not altogether sure will not be adopted, will be to nominate a "straddle" ticket. A free coinage plank in the platform, no matter how emphatic, will not avail against even a vice presidential candidate not equally strong for silver. There must be the platform and both candidates adequate for silver, and not too pronounced against the protective theory, to make any showing at all.

The third course resorted to would be to give free coinage candidates and platform, and to be at the same time under the domination of the extremes of the party represented by Governor Altgeld, of Illinois. The fact of Altgeld's popularity with his party to the "rocker" state is no recommendation to him outside. His record and utterances are too anarchistic for the country. The most outspoken declarations for free coinage of silver could not save the party from the boomerang that Altgeldism would prove to be, in case it should be the dominating influence at Chicago. In that influence is the most serious menace of the party today.

But assuming that the Democratic party is wise on this occasion, that it keeps "shoulers" out of sight, avoids offense to protectionist silver men and allays all fear of anarchistic tendencies, there is the fourth danger that there may be sufficient Populist strength to break the Democratic silver track in favor of the opposition; but the leading prospect in this connection is that possibly such break would have the effect of throwing the election into the House of Representatives.

Thus it may be seen that the Chicago convention has serious difficulties to cope with, and if these are all met there is uncertainty concerning a united support outside the ardent advocates of the St. Louis platform and candidates. But supposing that the party craft is steered to safe harbor as to pass these dangers and get the undivided support of Populists, silver Republicans and Democrats, what then? Or that showing here is a table that presents a possible, or even probable result, the right hand column representing the Republican votes and the left hand the Democratic supposition.

Alabama	11	California	9
Arkansas	8	Connecticut	6
Colorado	4	Delaware	3
Florida	4	Idaho	3
Georgia	13	Indiana	15
Kentucky	13	Maine	6
Louisiana	8	Maryland	8
Illinois	22	Massachusetts	15
Iowa	13	Michigan	14
Kansas	10	Minnesota	9
Maryland	8	Nebraska	4
Missouri	17	Nevada	3
Montana	3	New Hampshire	4
Nevada	3	New Jersey	10
North Carolina	11	New York	36
North Dakota	4	Ohio	23
Oregon	4	Pennsylvania	32
South Carolina	9	Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4	Vermont	4
Tennessee	12	West Virginia	6
Texas	15	Wisconsin	12
Utah	3		
Virginia	12		
Washington	4		
Wyoming	3		
	241		241

From this showing, which gives California to the Republicans, there may be a variance on the silver side, North Dakota, Oregon, Wyoming, and silver states are susceptible to change. That possibility includes two results: 1—to give the Democrats more votes and make the electoral college stand in their favor instead of otherwise; and 2—to throw the election into the House of Representatives. In the latter case the free coinage men would have to defer to those on the other side, the balance of power being in the hands of silver Republican states, who probably would take the way their votes go in November. Here are two of the possibilities of Democratic free coinage success.

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Our Carnival Decorations

Are Rich and Cheap. They are now on Exhibition

. . . Z. C. M. I.

COME! T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Special in Home Made.

15 oz. Light Weight Cloths for Summer Suits Made to Order for

$14.00 FIT GUARANTEED.

Most of the Cloth made into ready-made Clothing is made from Shoddy. We keep a stock of Men's, Youth's and Children's ready-made Clothing, made from Provo Mills all-wool Cassimeres, at same prices you pay for shoddy goods.

CUTLER BROS. CO.,

36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

WANTS.

Twenty words for 5 times, inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c and one week for 50c, or one month for 1 dollar per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 times same progressive Remnant rate. Advertiser and per results.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

500 MEN TO BUY HOME MADE Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Shoes. S. L. Woolens, 18 Main street.

CONTRACTOR DESIRES TO EXCHANGE for four-room house, lot 100 feet 150 rods, with good deed, for cottage. Address No. 103 Deseret News.

MAN ON SALARY, FURNISH EXPENSES (none necessary). Apply between 8 and 10 a.m. Room 204, Main street.

WANTED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE cream parlor. Your patronage solicited. 307 Main.

DO YOU WISH THE BLACK SUMMER'S Job done, 10 South W. Temple.

DESIRES TO GET MORMON TEMPLE Endowments and Time to remain. Address Endowment, Box 1, Eight Mile, Utah.

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE charge of work, Investment required. Apply at once, South Main street.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST ICE cream at Gardner's, 51 South Main, 50 South Main, Mayflower.

WANTED, LADIES TO CROCHET AT home, or at Ind. Home, 104 Main.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK TO CHECK AT Washington Warm, 100 south, Point of Mountain.

500 PAIRS OF SEATON AT $2.00, each, all size. Clark Johnson, 50 West First south.

CASH FOR CLOTHING CLEANED, REPAIRED and Pressed. A. S. Hamel, 69 east First south.

CHEAPEST, BEST PLACE TO BUY AND exchange your second hand goods, 70 state.

A GOOD, GOOD WORKING GENTLEMAN'S Horse, Cheap. Call or address L. Cohen, 51 Second south.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO get the best photos, at Mabey's Studio, 74 Commercial street.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST ICE cream at Gardner's, 51 south of Washington Hotel, Mayflower.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, stoves, heaters, carpets, etc. at Kinney's, 151 state street.

EVERY OUNCE OF A DOLLAR TO THE Cleaning and Repairing done, guaranteed to repair in case of mistakes from tailor or maker, Deseret Dyeing and Scouring Works, 107 Main street, Salt Lake City.

MONEY LOANED TO MAKE AND REPAIR Dresses, Ladies' Cloth Suits to order. Mrs. Dodge, 105 South Main.

WANTED—HELP.

FREY & HERRERATH'S EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 249 West Second south, between Colles and Main streets. Telephone 1000. Office hours, 7 a.m. to 12 m. and 1 to 6 p.m. Employment agency free to all. We make all the general employments, as our patrons know, and all the best positions are filled from our office. Our patrons know this, and we have the best positions, and the best men and women. Call and see us. FREY & HERRERATH.

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TO ATTEND CHICKENS, TO LOOK AFTER the interests of a well known firm in this city. Salary $900 per month and expenses, paid weekly. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Address, Manager, 1103 Caxton Building, Chicago, Ill.

OPTICIAN.

PROFESSOR STITZER'S LADIES' RELIEVE Nervous eyes. Manager, expert, Utah Optician Building, room 204.

WANTS.

Twenty words for 5 times, inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c and one week for 50c, or one month for 1 dollar per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 times same progressive Remnant rate. Advertiser and per results.

FOR SALE.

"HAMMOND" TYPEWRITER—THE BEST—$25 cash, $30 easy payments, second hand, cheap. H. L. Hunter, Commercial club.

QUICK, CHEAPEST CLOSE IN LOT near Washington, second walks to car line, shade trees, etc. $300 per lot, easy terms; three lots, $1,000. R. R. Hubbard, 40 W. Second south.

FLEECY HOSIERY AND FOUR IN HAND at prices fabrics terms easy. Eugene Lewis, across 111 Commercial.

PRATT WALL PAPER CO., 30 SOUTH Main. Painting, papering, calcimining. H. L. Leary, agt.

GASOLINE ENGINES, FROM 1 1-2 TO 12 h. p.; just the thing for boating and pumping for ranch; another name for fast engines. Utah Gasoline Engine Co., 75 South Main street. Manufacturing company, 155 South West Temple street. P. O. box 152. Telephone 1000. Salt Lake City.

ENGINE LATHE, IRON PLANER AND other tools which work of all descriptions for sale at 127 south West Temple street.

FRUIT TREES—APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, peach, etc. Apply Gossett, West Temple street, Farmers ward.

ORDER YOUR COAL AT 10 E. SECOND south. Large or small quantities. Marshall & Co.

MUST BE SOLD.

A NICE 4 ROOM HOUSE ON NINTH street, south of Jackson House, for $1,000, and other houses on third south, east street. All these properties must every convenience and are in splendid condition. They are for sale for less than cost their value and on easy terms. Make an offer for them. CHAS. S. HOOPER, Room 47 Dooly Block.

FOR RENT.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 101 south Main. Offshoot House, Pro Commercial street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE Butler House, 121 State street.

STEAM HEATING.

P. J. MORAN—STEAM AND HOT WATER, or heating and ventilating apparatus, 50 west Second south.

REPAIRING.

PUNCTURES ON SINGLE OR DOUBLE tube tires. G. E. Harmon, 49 R. 1st So.

UTAH CLEANING & TAILORING CO. Cleaning, dyeing and repairing. Suits made to order. 108 S. Main. Hall, Mgr.

ALL KINDS OF SHOES REPAIRED AT J. T. Lewis & Son's, 69 Main.

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CLEANS IN FAIRY DUST. ZERO AND Vapor. Method, 1 South Main. Phone 1000. Agents wanted. H. Wolfenstein, 1st floor, Dooly Block, Salt Lake.

LOST.

FRIDAY EVENING, A GOLD MARK, BRAND—A. J. L. on one side, Brown to Tri state. Return Deseret News and be rewarded.

REWARD AT THE OFFICE FOR PARTY Selling E. C. T. Lodge, Omaha st.

SEAT BASKET BUGGY, MARY, 42 in. tire, leather, small white and right side. Finder may pay. Finder please return to 45 C street, Salt Lake City.

REMOVALS.

COAL KINDLING, FIRST DOOR SOUTH of old stand, 167 state. S. H. Jacobson.

PERSONAL.

UTAH STATE DETECTIVE SERVICE. P. O. box 1021, office at Saloon block. Jos. W. Sorenson, general manager.

MONEY TO LOAN

6 AND 7 PER CENT INTEREST ON IMproved city realty. E. R. Wilcox, 75 State street.

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Summer School and Institute.

SESSION OF '96 will open July 27th with a one-week's Free Institute, followed by three week's Summer School. Tuition, $5.00.

Prof. Griggs of the Leland Stanford Jr University, will lecture at the Institute.

Instructions will be given in all Academic branches necessary for teachers in common and high schools, with special stress on methods of conducting and organizing schools and classes.

Reduced rates on all railroads on the certificate plan.

Good board and lodging can be obtained in Provo for from $2.00 to $3.50 per week.

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ONE HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for fifty years and is more popular today than ever before.

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is the chief consideration in other beautifying preparations, but it is the most important of all. A delicate, pure and healthful powder, it imparts a charm to the face.

Whitening box of POZZONI'S sent on receipt of 50 cents. GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

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Rooms 19 and 20, Walker Bros. Bank Building.

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