

old Persian regime to its foundations. It is thought probable that from Persia it will spread throughout the entire Mohammedan world.

MORMONS IN KENTUCKY.

We have received a copy of the Vanceburg, Kentucky, Sun, which contains a report of the recent conference held there by the Latter-day Saints in the West Virginia conference, which embraces part of Kentucky. The Sun's report is given in an honest, impartial spirit, and displays proverbial Kentucky liberality and hospitality. In its comments on the meetings it says that the opinion of the public is that "the cause of the so-called Mormons" is vindicated in that section by the clearness and candor with which Mormon doctrines were placed before the people.

At the conference referred to there were present Elder Elias S. Kimball, president of the Southern States mission, Elder W. E. Rydalch, president of and some thirty-two traveling Elders in the West Virginia conference. The Sun says a fair congregation, mostly from the country, greeted the Elders at the opening exercises "which were the singing of scriptural hymns and four of as good sermons as will be heard in any church, the doctrines of which were similar to the Christian (Campbellite) church. This service was all that was needed to point out to the deluded mind its error in accusing this people, who are nothing more nor nothing less than purely born and bred American citizens, of advocating a doctrine and cause which was ungodly and in direct opposition to the laws of the land as well as the Bible." The Sun also says there was not at that time or at any time since anything brought out that would sustain the unjust accusations a prejudiced public has made against them. Rather than this, it continues, "to hear them tell of their trials, of leaving their homes, their families, their all to engage in this work, without any compensation whatever, was enough to enlist the sympathy of the most skeptical; to hear them tell of their contentions while traveling, a strange people in a strange land, and then to consider their meek, gentle manner and humble submissiveness with which they bowed to the will of an ungrateful public, was enough to win for them the strongest friendship a broad minded person could be capable of granting." A very complimentary reference is made to Elders Kimball and Rydalch, and the Sun concludes:

The meeting taken all in all was very interesting and also awakened considerable interest among our people. We feel that from the manner in which they both expressed and conducted themselves while here and in fact ever since their coming into our midst, some eight months ago, that they are sincere in their belief and only strive to work good, and we bespeak for them the kindly offices due them as is due every free-born American citizen from another no matter what their belief.

The energy the missionaries display in presenting their views before all classes of society is yielding most satisfactory results in the way of informing the public of the actual condition and

aims of the Latter-day Saints. For years the doors have been closely barred against them in many places, but the power of the Lord has wrought a change in this respect, and has opened the way for the Gospel message to reach the people generally. With the opening of this broader field the magnitude of the work before the servants of the Lord in latter days opens up more fully to the minds of Israel, whose young men especially should be inspired with renewed ambition to carry the glad message of salvation to the world. The hand of the Almighty is clearly manifest in the working of His purposes for the spread of the Gospel, and those who would be honored instruments in His hands in the great work should not lag or linger behind in taking upon them the duties connected therewith.

PRAY AND WORK ALWAYS.

The noted evangelist, D. L. Moody, informed an audience last Sabbath that he regarded it a proper time for religious people in this country to pray for the nation to be saved from impending peril, and he had his whole congregation engage in prayer. The idea is a very proper one that religious people should pray for the country's welfare. They should do it at all times, not neglecting the devotional exercise until they behold a threatening danger. Deliverance from evil is not only an individual but a national need; and prayer therefore should go up from the lips and hearts of religious people in all the land. It should be in times of peace as well as in days of turmoil. And connected with it should be works in harmony therewith. The man who prays vehemently for the peace and preservation of the nation and is found shouting with or encouraging disorderly mobs had better not pray in the way indicated, that at least he might be consistent. But if all the religious people of this country were to pray always and work always for the nation's good, the future of the Republic would be full of brightness and joy.

TWO TRAGEDIES.

Saturday afternoon, in the great city of New York, where many of the working classes have to seek homes as near the clouds as many-storied tenements can reach, two-year-old Maurice Roquier was playing in the presence of his father and mother, on their fifth-floor flat. "Be careful, dear," was the father's admonition to the little one as he attempted to lift the bit of planking that covered the ladder-hole in the fire-escape. The child stopped and Roquier turned to speak to his wife. There was a baby's scream, and the mother sprang forward, and would have jumped out of the window if the father had not caught her. The baby had fallen through the fire-escape and lay in the area, dead, with his golden hair spread out on the stones.

In another house near by, on the fifth floor, the same afternoon, played little Rosie Connors, two years old. She went to the fire-escape to "get

tool," as the baby lips slipped to her mother close by. One misstep, and she was gone. Her mother rushed down to the cellar, where lay the body of the little one whose life had been blotted out by the fall.

These tragedies of Saturday afternoon were but two of many that have occurred in such places. The grief they brought to loving parents and kindred was as great as though the babes had been snatched from life by the hand of the assassin; yet the murderous system of construction of fire escapes in tenement houses of great cities is unchanged, and uncondemned by the law that should protect life as well from one form of unnecessary danger as another.

WATER VS. STEAM.

There was a time when water power was considered almost a thing of the past in its adaptation as a motive force to machinery; but the recent progress of electrical engineering has placed a new face on the situation. Here in Utah we are realizing the potency of water power in being a cheaper agent than steam engines for the production of electricity, and Salt Lake city is being lighted and power is being furnished to machinery at prices which the steam generators cannot compete with. In this particular field only a beginning is being made on the Pacific coast; and another step may be noted in the announcement, made from California this week, that the Blue Lakes water supply was being utilized there, and was capable of developing almost as much electrical energy as Niagara Falls.

Referring to the last named place, the Buffalo, N. Y., Express contains the information that the price of Niagara Falls water power, transmuted into electrical energy and delivered to customers in Buffalo, is to be only \$36 per horse power for a year—that is, about ten cents per day. A comparison of this figure with the cost of keeping a steam engine gives startling results, showing at once the utter impossibility of successful competition by steam users with those having access to the cheaper power, unless there are local conditions which make the cost of power a secondary consideration. Leaving out of view the difference in the first cost of machinery (which is vastly in favor of the inexpensive electric motor), the cost of running a forty horse-power steam engine, for instance, is given as at least \$8 per day, against only \$4 per day for power supplied on the Niagara Falls and Buffalo plan. And with the latter, all belts, shafts and countershafts are dispensed with, if desired, and the power applied to each machine independently, so that it can be used with far greater economy. Forty horse-power thus used accomplishes more actual revenue-producing work than sixty horse-power from steam (which must always be "kept up"), through the medium of shafts, countershafts and belts.

This is a showing which should make manufacturers in the vicinity of water powers turn their attention thereto as a cheap and ready source of motive force. The comparatively