DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT SALT LAKE CITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892.

ARE THE WORLDS INHABITED!

The observations of the planet Mars, which is now in unusual proximity to our globe, have occasioned a good many speculations, philosophical and otherwise, in regard to the conditions existing in other worlds than our own. Is Mars inhabited? That is one of the questions propounded. The astronomers who confine themselves to the actual developments of science do not pretend to answer this query. There are others, however, who mingle deductions with discoveries and speculative philosophy with scientific knowledge, and they decide the question with more or less dogmatic confidence.

We do not think that pure science has furnished any definite solution to this interesting problem. We are of the opinion that for a very long time it will fail to do so. There may come a time when communication shall be opened up from world to world, and that which can now only be learned by revelation will be established by observation and experience.

To a great many professed scientists the mention of revelation, that is, Divine revelation as a reality, only provokes a smile or a jeer. But there such persons are not all there is of intelligent humanity, and there are thinking individuals, disposed too to investigate before accepting anything, who have abiding faith in the actuality of Divine communication to man.

In reference to the question, Are other worlds than this inhabited? the Latter-day Saints have something definite for their guide. In a vision given to Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, Feb. 16th, 1832, they saw the Son of God and beheld his glory; they were told to testify of his existence and "that by Him and through Him the worlds are and were created, and the inhabitants thereof are begotten sons and daughters unto God."

In the "Pearl of Great Price" are many allusions to this important subject and much information may be obtained from it concerning the governing planets and the purpose of their creation, this earth being designated as containing greater wickedness than any other of God's creations. All these references are corroborative of the doctrine that God created the worlds as habitations for His children, that they are in different stages of progression, and that the earth contains but one branch of the great family of the Universal Father.

In the 88th section of the Doctrine and Covenants much more is revealed concerning the "Kingdoms" which God has established and the intelligencies within them, and in a parable it is shown that all these worlds, in their time and season, if they abide the law of their creation, will be gladdened with the presence and glory of their Maker.

These communications are of value to those who receive them as Divine; to others they may seem worthless. But at any rate they are reasonable and can be supported by rational reflection and by comparison with things that are known and admitted. It is unreasonable to suppose that this little earth, among all the myriads of the countless worlds that move in space subject to similar laws, is alone the abode of intelligent, progressive beings.

The astronomical observations of the planet Mars, although to some extent indefinite, have established the proofs that in many respects it has a great resemblance to our globe. What could be the object in the formation of such a planet if it were not as an abode for intelligent humanity? That Mars has an atmosphere; that its poles are snow-clad; that at certain seasons the snow melts; that it has mountains and valleys, that it has streams which resemble canals; these and many other points have become established almost to a certainty, and the inference is at least logical that a world so constituted is inhabitable and inhabited.

The dispatches published in the papers speak of the "germination" of the canals as not proven. The word should be germination, that is, duplication or double. The refers to the alleged discoveries of Schiaparelli of parallel canals on Mars. That eminent astronomer holds to the correctness of his observations and contends that they will yet be confirmed. If his prediction should be fulfilled the fact would be strong evidence in favor of the theory that Mars is inhabited.

It is contended by many scientists that most of the planets are uninhabitable, some because they are so near to the sun that human beings could not dwell there for the heat, and others because they are so far away that man would perish for the cold. The reasoning which leads to conclusions like these starts from the proposition that men and women in other worlds must be constituted exactly like the inhabitants of this earth. This we regard as of error and therefore the conclusions drawn from it are probably erroneous.

In the first place the conditions of climate and other surroundings on the worlds near to or remote from the sun have not been certainly determined. In the next place it would not follow that because of extreme heat or extreme cold, which no dweller on this earth could endure, men and women could not be formed with organisms suited to the environment whatever it might be. There are plants and animals in the arctic regions of the earth which could not live near the equator, and vice versa; yet they are plants and animals nevertheless. The human frame of the Esquimo would find it difficult to live in the arctic regions, but the people of both zones are men and women. They are of different tribes but the same race. And we have not to extend the principle to greater lengths to justify the conclusion that men and women, specially adapted thereto, may inhabit worlds which earthly scientists think incapable of human occupancy.

Of course this is not proof. As we have said, science has not yet furnished any definite proofs one way or the other, and is not likely to do so at present. But in this age of scientific research and of Divine manifestation, it is not rash to predict that knowledge will be obtained on this important and fascinating subject. This is not only the period of progress in science and art, in intellect and invention, in caring thought and wonderful appliances, but it is the "dispensation of the fulness of times" in which all things will be made manifest; "nothing shall be withheld, whether "in the heavens above or the earth beneath."

The temples that are being reared and that will be erected in other places will be temples of learning. They will be devoted not only to receiving in one part the word of the Lord through the "living oracle," but in other parts to the scientific demonstration of revealed truths. Religion and science will then go hand in hand, and it will be seen that there is no conflict but the most perfect harmony between true science and true religion, from both of which that speculative philosophy, which has passed for either will be entirely banished.

We have no more doubt that the glittering stars and rolling planets, that move in their silent splendor in limitless space, are peopled with the sons and daughters of the Eternal, in various stages of progressive being, than we have, that there are human beings in earthlands which we have not visited. Nor have we any doubt that when the dwellers on earth have reconciled celestial state they will acquire the means of communicating with their relatives on other worlds. Not only the members of the solar system but the innumerable so-called "fixed stars"—the suns of the universe with their attendant spheres, on which are beings who have advanced in wisdom, and power, and glory, to that perfection which we desire to attain, agre before this world came forth out of chaos at the Divine command.

We shall find out, either in this life or what we call "the life to come," that the multiplication of the offspring of God goes on from age to age in worlds without end, and that herein is the Father glorified, man being His "image and glory," and woman being the glory of the man, because through and by her is endless increase, involving power and dominion and happiness and union for ever and ever.

LIZZIE BORDEN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HER PARENTS.

A DISPATCH from Fall River states that Lizzie C. Borden was formally charged with the murder of her father and step-mother, and that she was committed without bail.

Miss Borden is 32 years of age, and is accounted a handsome woman. She moved in the best society of her town, and is a prominent member of the Congregational Church. Her father, the murdered man, was about 70 years of age. His first wife, the mother of Lizzie and her sister Emma, died about 17 years ago. Mr. Borden married a second time and the woman murdered was therefore Lizzie's step-mother.

On the day of the murder, the 4th inst., the Borden household consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Lizzie and Emma Borden, a servant girl, and a man named Morse, brother of Mr. Borden's first wife. On the day mentioned Mr. Borden went out for a walk around town and returned at 10.50 a. m. His daughter Lizzie met him on his return, and helped him to take off his coat, and prepare a lounge for him to rest in the parlor. Morse at this time was out, the servant girl was on the third floor, Mrs. Borden was on the second floor, and Emma was out visiting friends. Lizzie then left the house and went to the barn. She was there, she thought about 20 to 30 minutes when she heard moans. She came back to the house, entered the parlor, found her father lying as she had left him, but with his face and head chopped as with an axe. There were 11 cuts in the face. Lizzie gave the alarm. The servant was first to enter. Morse who was out, soon after came in. A policeman named Dougherty also appeared. He asked for Mrs. Borden. Then a search was made for her. She was found on the second floor, face downward, lying in a pool of blood, her skull cut open, and 19 cuts on her head.

The evidence of the inquest as published did not give any lasting clue to the mystery. It was shown that Lizzie and her step-mother never were on good terms. Her father was accounted a close man in money affairs, and prohibited his daughter from entertaining or receiving company, though he was worth not a million dollars. Both daughters are unmarried.

WHAT IS ANARCHY?

JULIUS HARBROUGH, grand master of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, is reported to have said in New York on Sunday last that "all aliens who are known to be nihilists, dynamiters and anarchists" should be expelled from the United States.

This is good, as far as it goes, but what remedy would be suggested for the live born anarchists? Speaking a few days ago in Chicago Mrs. Parsons said:

"I belong not to the upper ten thousand but to the lower ten million. I never rose to power, so my word goes for nothing. I know well that when the next disturbance takes place here I shall be arrested as a dangerous anarchist. We are growing, old my wife says, in the rapid road of crime."

Mrs. Parsons is not an alien, neither was her husband. Her children, whom she is schooling in anarchy, are not aliens. The audience to whom she addressed these words was far from being entirely alien, and her most vigorous upbraiders were native Americans. The men who assisted Haymarket Mage were not aliens. The most desperate criminal in all the world is the native American, when he goes into a career of crime.

TOO MUCH PLEASURE-HUNTING.

There are strange times. Any person professing to be a Latter-day Saint who takes the trouble to scan the situation throughout the world ought to be able to see that ancient and modern prophecy is being fulfilled with marvelous precision. Large numbers of the people belonging to the Church either do not take the trouble to give any attention to the fact, or also, in the face of the gravity of the situation, treat it with an indifference equal to that manifested towards the message carried by the Elders to the people in some of the nations abroad. This is a day of warning. It applies at home as well as abroad.

Among the Saints many are lukewarm, a condition that is displeasing in the sight of God. This is evinced by the mad rush after gaiety and pleasure, leading in some cases to vice. The present tendency of the community in this respect is phenomenal. It has reached a stage that appears to be in keeping with the profession of genuine disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Even aside from the strictly religious aspect of the situation, it is regretable from an economic standpoint. For the sake of spending a few hours in the species of recreation obtainable by participation in excursions, many people spend money which they can ill afford to apply to such a purpose. Some even incur indebtedness to gratify the popular inclination in the direction of pleasure-seeking. Time numbers of families are plunged by the inordinate indulgence in fleeting amusement. They have in consequence to subsequently go without supplies that contribute to their health and permanent comfort.

Dilettes many are led into the popular pleasure-hunting drift by example. Parents who are not in a position to afford such indulgences—to say nothing about their questioning their propriety from a religious standpoint—are appealed to by their children, who point, for argument, to the way in which other young folks are indulged, and so it goes.

The effect of the prevailing stampede after certain forms of pleasure-seeking has a demoralizing effect upon the public mind. We have special reference to the Latter-day Saints. It increases the tendency toward frivolity, and when the minds of the young are absorbed in that direction, the mental space is occupied and no room is left for the contemplation of the solid and serious. Yet we are living in the most important age of the world's history, and one of the most entitled to that of the Church. It is a time when every officer and member ought to be considering how they can best serve God and build up His work; how they can occupy their time in doing good in place of selfishly and continuously ministering to the gratification of their personal appetites. If such a course were taken, what an inviting spectacle the community would present. As it is, however, a portion of the people exhibit a different picture. We do not intend to convey the impression that we are opposed to proper recreation, confined within the lines of moderation and good judgment. On the contrary we favor it. But when indulgence in it overleaps the bounds of common sense we hold that it is morally, physically and religiously hurtful. We wish some of those who have been going to excess in this direction would stop and reflect, that they might agree with this view and act accordingly. Those Latter-day Saints who are forgetful of their religious obligations ought to consider the times in which we live and the nature of the work in which they are, or ought to be, engaged.

LET THERE BE NO NEGLECT.

WE once more draw attention to the election to take place on Monday next for the purpose of determining whether the County Court of this county shall issue bonds to the sum of $200,000. This is a matter that will affect the taxpayers, and every one of them should reflect on it and decide whether he wants that amount raised by bonds, to be expended by the County Court for the purpose mentioned in their address. The document will be found in another part of this paper and should be read with care by every owner of property in the county.

If a few county poor houses be really necessary, if the ten acres of ground now occupied is not enough for present and immediately prospective needs, if other improvements are planned, if the money needed for the county part of the city and county building cannot be obtained from the regular taxes, if it is better to let posterity pay for some of these expenses, then there may be good grounds for issuing these bonds.

The taxpayers must determine this. They cannot do so unless they vote. Therefore they should all go to the polls on Monday and vote "Yes" or "No" as they desire. The question of the legality of the election will come no later, but no resident taxpayer, whether he is registered or not, should neglect to deposit his ballot on Monday.

A COOL HEADED WOMAN.

THE New York *Recorder* tells of an incident which occurred last Sabbath night, in which a woman behaved with commendable coolness and admirable tact, under rather trying circumstances. Edward N. Scudder, a wealthy planter and State senator of Texas, with his wife and two children, was visiting New York City and took rooms at a house on Thirty-fifth street. Says the *Recorder*:

"Saturday night they went to near Tarrytown, at the Madison Square theatre, and returned to the house about midnight. There rooms are on the fourth floor. Mr. Scudder retired before his wife were upstairs. As she was disrobing the hallway door leading into one of the windows. A large trunk prevented her from approaching the window, but with an umbrella she rushed out to raise the sash. As she leaned forward she saw a man crouched behind the trunk. She did not scream, but closed the window and went on undressing with her husband just as if she had seen nothing at all to frighten her. As she neared the bed she whispered to her husband of her discovery and warned a search of one of the rooms she had heard in the roof recent.

"Then the Senator from Texas arose from his couch and walked across the room to a closet, where he knew he had a pistol locked up in a satchel. Leisurely he secured the satchel, and, carrying it over to the trunk, laid it on the lid and slowly unlocked it. Taking out a big six-shooter, he leveled it at the crouching figure and said: 'Now you get up.'

"The man obeyed, and as he crossed the room through the ray of moonlight that shone in through an open window Mr. Scudder recognized in him a fellow-boarder who occupied a room overhead. Nothing had been stolen, as the big-hearted Southerner allowed him to leave the room.

The fellow ran downstairs and out into the street. Then Mr. Scudder called the landlord and told him what had happened. The landlord decided that the man was John Smith, Smith's room was unoccupied. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning he came in, and the landlord secured him of an attempt at burglary. Mr. Scudder was aroused and identified him, and the landlord had him locked up. At the station house two pawn tickets were found on his person, one representing an English pawnbroker's cap, which disappeared from one of the apartments a few weeks ago. He was remanded for examination.

COLUMBIAN PORTRAITS.

NUMBERS of newspapers are publishing cuts supposed to be representations of various portraits of Christopher Columbus. They are as different as they are numerous, and therefore suggestive of Dr. Jekell and Mr. Hyde. In one he is given the appearance of a refined-featured person with a high forehead and passive, reflective expression worthy of an astute philosopher. Another represents him as a tall, gaiffy man with a double chin and the appearance of one at peace with himself and the rest of the world, and as if he had just satisfied his inward craving, with a generous meal which he had the capacity to digest. A third presents Mr. Columbus as an individual with a long narrow face, adorned with a short beard, pointed at the chin, the caput being set into an immense Fauntleroy ruffled collar. In this picture he has the aspect of a sharp and somewhat crafty man of affairs with a tendency to look everybody within reach. If anybody wishes to make a selection of these alleged portraits in order to assist in forming a definite idea as to how the great philanthropical discoverer of America looked there is no statute on the books to prevent him carrying out his desire. However, neither of the pictures would be taken as a likeness of the same man at the other. As the showman said when asked which was the lion and which the tiger: "Wot pays your money and you takes your choice."

HOLIDAY AT PROVO.

"Jim" Carter Arrested by Sheriff Fisher.—Other News Items.

On Tuesday, August 16th, all the business of Provo will be closed, and merchants, clerks, their wives, sweethearts and all will spend the day at our lake resort. Committees will be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for an enjoyable time. During the afternoon a programme of music, speeches, games, etc., will be carried out and the festivities close in the evening with a ball.

On Saturday a member of the brass band in some of the southern settlements will meet at Castella Springs and organize a county band.

"Jim" Carter, the man who drew a revolver on his wife a few days ago and threatened to shoot her, was arrested by Sheriff Fisher yesterday up in Wasatch county and brought back to answer the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon. He is now languishing in jail and it is supposed he will have a hearing today.

Mr. Frank E. Shook, bank examiner of Salt Lake, and W. H. Chambelain, bank examiner from San Francisco, are in Provo at present looking into the condition of our banks. Their time was spent yesterday in the First National Bank. It is generally understood that our banks at present are in a prosperous condition, and money is much easier than a year or 18 months ago. During the boom they were taxed to their fullest extent and at times were in a critical condition, but by careful management they came out all right, and today are on a solid footing.

Attorney W. H. King went to Santaquin yesterday on legal business.

Mr. T. Williams of the Utah Hardware Co., of Salt Lake, is in Provo on business.

The summer school at the Brigham Young Academy will close today, and tonight a farewell party will be given at the Lake Resort by the teachers.

The present is not our only season of strangers during the past two weeks has been quite noticeable and our good citizens will reluctantly part with them.

EAT QUAKER OATS

DO YOU?

Everybody should use Quaker Oats. Do not eat too much meat at this time of the year—Quaker Oats are more healthful. 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of George A. Smith, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executors of the Estate of George A. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors, at the office of Waldemar A. Lynch, in Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
CHARLES W. SMITH,
ALBERT SMITH,
Executors of the Estate of George A. Smith, deceased.

WALDEMAR A. LYNCH, Attorney for Estate. f
Dated July 1st, 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Simon A. Chase, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Simon A. Chase, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Waldemar A. Lynch, in Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory.

MIRIAM G. CHASE,
Administratrix of the estate of Simon A. Chase, deceased.

WALDEMAR A. LYNCH, Attorney for Administratrix. f

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Peter Hallidaye, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, John M. Cannon, administrator of the estate of Peter Hallidaye, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Waldemar A. Lynch, in Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

Dated July 9, 1892.

JOHN M. CANNON,
Administrator of the estate of Peter Hallidaye, deceased. 6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Burnett, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of James Burnett, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Waldemar A. Lynch, in Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

Dated the 11th day of July, 1892.

THOMAS H. LEWIS,
Administrator of the estate of James Burnett, deceased. 4w

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24 inch Black Japanese for ..... 55c yd
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25 yards of Twilled Crash for $1.00
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220 yards of Loom Table Linen for ..... 15c yd
175 yards of Loom Table Linen worth 35c, for ..... 25c yd
200 yards of Cream Table Linen for ..... 35c yd

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500 PAIR LACE CURTAINS IN LOTS OF ONE PAIR, TWO PAIR OR THREE OF A PATTERN ONLY, FROM $5c to $5.00 A PAIR, WHICH MEANS A SAVING OF 50c ON THE DOLLAR.

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35c. Each, 1,000 more of those Ladies' Fine Percale Waists, worth 75c.

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50c. Each, Ladies' Extra Fine Flannel Waists, worth $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

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LADIES' WRAPPERS.

45c LADIES' WRAPPERS in Assorted Patterns of Good Print, all sizes, worth 75 cents.

90c. LADIES' WRAPPERS in Assorted Styles and patterns of Extra good Print, fast colors, worth $1.25.

$1.75 Ladies' Extra Fine Wrappers in Assortment of Fancy Percale, perfect fitting, all sizes, worth $2.50.

$1.75 Ladies' Fine Wool Velours Lace Wrappers, full sleeves and perfect fitting, worth $3.50.

$1.50 Ladies' Jacquard Crepe Cloth Dressing or porch jackets, a great bargain, worth $2.50.

BLAZER SUITS.

$7.50 BLAZER SUITS in Navy Blue, Fancy Trimmed, worth $10.00.

$12.00 BLAZER SUITS in Navy Blue, Extra Fine Serge Serge, Braid Made, veritable silk Lined, worth $15.00.

BATHING SUITS BELOW COST, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS, MUST ALL BE SOLD IN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.