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SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A correspondent of Eureka asks us to offer a word of comment on Matt. 24: 23-26: "Then 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; insomuch that if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect. Behold I have told you before. Wherefore if they shall say unto you, Behold he is in the desert, go not forth. Behold, he is in the secret chambers; believe it not."

This is part of one of the grandest prophetic discourses ever recorded. It was uttered by our Savior on the Mount of Olives, possibly as the setting sun was bathing the magnificent structures on the temple block, in a flood of light. Our Lord had just departed from the sacred precincts. His public ministry was ended. He had given the prediction that the time would come when, "There shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down." His disciples had asked Him privately for information as to when "these things" were to happen, and the signs that were to precede "thy coming and the end of the world."

The Savior, in enumerating these signs told them that the appearance of false Christs and false prophets was one of them, and that some of these would so closely resemble the true Messiah and true prophets as to deceive even the elect, if that were possible. Commentators differ widely in their opinions on this prophecy. At least four different views have been advocated. One confines the entire discourse to the destruction of the Temple and the termination of the Jewish polity. According to Jewish teachings the coming of the Messiah was to be accompanied by a resurrection of the just; the present world was to be changed and a new world was to be proper war to succeed. Accordingly, when the Twelve asked the question as to the time set for the destruction of the Temple and the signs of the coming of the Messiah, they asked for information concerning the same event. Another view holds that the Lord discoursed first upon the destruction of the Temple and then upon His second coming and that the two events are separated by thousands of years. A third view substitutes the final judgment for the second advent of Christ, while a fourth unites the three views in one. Dr. Hales adopts the last mentioned. He sees three questions in the one; the first relating to the destruction of Jerusalem, the second to the second advent, and the third to the general judgment at the end of the world.

These different views can, however, be easily reconciled. If we advert simply to the evident intent of the inquiry of the Apostles, and trace the remarkable fulfillment of the predictions, even in minute circumstances, as Bishop Newton has done, we can scarcely fail to admit that "thy coming" and "the end of the world" are but different expressions by which the same event is designated. The evident purpose of that inquiry is: "When shall the destruction of the Temple take place, and what shall be the signs of that final calamity?" The Lord answers those two questions.

But prophecies very often have a double application. They apply to one object or event, and then are fulfilled again, and again. Especially can this double application be found in predictions relating to similar events under different and remote economies. Prophecies on the restoration from Babylon, on the setting up of the tabernacle of David, and on his kingdom, all have been fulfilled in different dispensations. If this character of prophecy is kept in mind, there is no difficulty in reading the entire chapter first as a prediction concerning the signs that preceded the destruction of the Temple and the end of the Old dispensation, and then as an equally true description of the time preceding the second advent and the end of the age in which we live. If history repeats itself, prophecy must also repeat itself; prophecy must also repeat the Prophet Joseph at Kirtland, March 7, 1831, seems to confirm the view that the prophecy has a double application throughout.

Our Lord told His disciples to observe the following signs as indicating the approaching end of the Temple and the dispensation of the world of which it was the center:

1. The appearance of a number of deceivers. When public troubles are thickening people naturally catch at anything that promises deliverance.
2. Wars and commotions among the nations. When the Lord was born there was universal peace in the empire; when He was rejected, the sword came upon the nation. There were wars and rumors of war continually.
3. With wars came famine, pestilence, and earthquakes. These are but the beginning of sorrows.
4. Persecution and apostasy, and decay in religion. These often go hand in hand. Tertullian observes that the persecution of the Christians was a war against the very name. Though a man was virtuous and true and loyal, if he was a Christian, he was hated for "His name's sake," literally, as are the "Mormons" today among a certain class of their antagonists.

The very name seems to arouse antagonism.

5. The preaching of the gospel in all the world.
6. The setting up of the abomination of desolation in the holy place, (referring to the Roman flag on the Temple walls).
7. The sudden spreading of the Gospel in the world. As the lightning comes out of the east, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be.

Such are the signs. They were all literally fulfilled before the destruction of the Temple and the City. It was the desire of Titus to preserve the main building, but a soldier, contrary to orders, threw a flaming brand into one of the chambers on the north side of the structure. A scene of carnage and plunder followed. The destruction was complete.

The signs will again be literally fulfilled. Josephus describes the age in which he lived as one "fruitful of all manner of wickedness." He says:

"So diseased were they all both in public and private, and with such ambition did they strive to exceed each other in acts of impiety toward God, and of injustice towards their neighbors, the powerful on the one hand, ill treating the populace, and the multitude on the other eager to destroy the powerful; for the one wished to tyrannize, the other to commit violence, and to plunder the property of the wealthy. To recount all the iniquity would be impossible; but I may briefly say, never did any other city suffer such woes, nor was there ever a more wicked generation from the beginning of the world."

History is repeating itself. It is necessary in view of the fact that the appearance of false prophets is one of the signs of the time, to note that their character can be discovered by the criterion given in the Word of God. False prophets are those who speak in the name of other gods than the only true and living God. They are false prophets even if they should happen to speak the truth on a given subject. False prophets are they who speak falsehood in the name of the Lord. To the honest soul the truth will always appear. The elect cannot be deceived.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

Good city and suburban roads are among the most important phases of well-being for modern communities both urban and rural. And this is particularly true in a district like Salt Lake City and county, which is half town and half country.

Good roads in country districts decrease the cost of transportation; permit the cultivation of crops not otherwise marketable; give a wider choice of time for the marketing of crops, permitting the sale of produce when prices are most favorable; afford a wider choice of market place, tending to equalize the produce market between different climatic conditions, to make the railroad traffic more nearly uniform and mercantile business less subject to fluctuations; permit more easy intercourse between different rural communities; facilitate the consolidation of country schools and aid rural mail delivery; sometimes change rural districts into suburban property; induce tourist travel; and increase the price of the land and its products. The annual cost of bad roads to the American farmer is said to be the annual cost of feeding from one-quarter to one-half of all the horses in America, plus the interest on the value of the superfluous horses.

Similar advantages appertain to good pavements in cities, whether on streets or on sidewalks, the following considerations being among the more obvious benefits thereof:

Good pavements lessen the effort necessary for travel by foot or with vehicles, increase fire protection by rendering the approach of the fire engine more swift and easy, establish a permanent grade, add to the good appearance of the street, increase cleanliness and conduce to health by improving the chances for effective sanitation, permit more extended and more numerous social visits, and allow the use of bicycles.

The measure of these various forms of benefit, financial, social and aesthetic, to be derived from good pavements, depends entirely upon the kind of sidewalk or road constructed, and the cost of its construction; for if the road is not really serviceable or not sufficiently so to justify its cost, it may not be worth while to construct it. But since we must have roads, this is only to say that in such a case we must turn our attention to the construction of some better kind.

For these reasons, the "News" invites special attention to the problem of street paving and other forms and phases of city and country road making. On this subject we suppose that the large majority of our readers will be directly interested, since it concerns their pleasure, their health, and their pockets.

The first contribution appears in today's issue, and we especially commend its careful perusal to the taxpayers of Salt Lake City.

JAPAN AND TREATIES.

In view of the recent rumors concerning the relations between this country and Japan, an article in the current number of the Forum on "Why Japan Makes No Treaty with the United States" is both instructive and interesting. The author is A. Maurice Low. He calls attention to the fact that the United States and Germany will soon be the only two great countries with which Japan has reached no "understanding" such as that agreed upon with England, and now with France. Even with Russia, Japan will soon have some sort of an agreement that neither will interfere with the interests of the other in the Far East. But no such agreement exists between Japan and Germany, or Japan and the United States. Mr. Low asks: "Is the exclusion of those two powers accidental or intentional?" and then goes on to say:

"It is well known that the feeling in high government circles in Japan against Germany is bitter, which is an answer in part to the question. But that does not explain the exclusion of the United States, unless the reason is to be found in certain recent events in the United States. An understanding between Japan and the United States would involve an agreement on the part of Japan to respect American rights in the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, and it is quite evident Japan is not willing to make such an agreement at present. It is as foolish for a writer to be guilty of

sensationalism as it is for him to blink the truth. A clash with Japan is possible, of course, but not probable. But relations between the United States and Japan are not on such a footing that she would regard it as wise not to retain the fullest liberty of action. The Philippines might conceivably prove a menace to Japan or a weakness to the United States; the Hawaiian Islands are an arrow pointed at the heart of the United States; and Japan, the expression used by Japan in regard to Korea. Hence the probable explanation of the disinclination of Japan to round out her treaty-making by a convention with the United States."

SOME MORE FIGURES.

As near as can be gathered from the admissions forced from the daily apologist for graft, the financial status of the City is as serious as it was represented in the minority report of the finance committee, presented to the Council some time ago, and afterwards in a local article in the "News."

The Tribune admits that the present year commenced with an overdraft on the contingent fund of \$89,558.37. The appropriations for the past six months have, notwithstanding the shortage from last year, been so reckless as to leave an overdraft, on the 30th of June last, of \$172,937.85. That is to say, the overdraft of \$89,000, in round figures, at the beginning of the year had been almost doubled at the end of the first six months.

The Tribune, further, calculates that the expenditure for the entire year will exceed the total income—we are speaking of the contingent fund—to the tune of \$85,000. This will be the deficit at the end of the year.

Anyone who will take the trouble of comparing the figures given to the "News" and published on the 6th of this month, will be struck with the substantial agreement between the two estimates. According to the "News" article the deficit at the end of the year will be \$24,444.00. The Tribune with a well understood habit of looking at the City's deficit through the telescope reversed, makes it \$85,000. The precaution has been taken, however, to state: "It is expected that the expenditures from this fund during the remaining six months of the year, will aggregate about \$40,000, a month," and the \$85,000 deficit is dependent on this expectation. If the expenditure should be about \$45,000 a month, or \$50,000—and such matters cannot be regulated with any precision when a community is run on "nerves"—what then? Evidently, it is high time for the tax-payers to find out something about a business that concerns them, since they are expected to pay for the extravagance, or incompetence, of their public servants.

The Tribune endeavors to excuse the actual and prospective deficit by stating that the Morris administration unloaded upon the "American" unpaid accounts," and that this is "a continuing overdraft." This statement is taken, we presume, from the last annual message of Mayor Thomson. In that document this passage occurs:

"When the present administration went into office, it was found that there was something like \$80,000 of unpaid bills, contracted during the year 1905, which had to be paid for by this administration."

This allegation bears the date of February 28, 1907.

The funny part of it is that the Mayor did not seem to think of this serious condition when he composed his message of Feb. 12, 1906. At that time he submitted for the consideration of the Council the reports for 1905, but there was no reference to a shortage. That a shortage created in 1905 should be forgotten by the Mayor until 1907 is an absurd proposition.

The fact is that there was no shortage at the beginning of 1906. The official statement of the balances shows a credit in the contingent fund of \$59,478.89. (Message of the Mayor with the Annual Reports of the Officers of Salt Lake City, for the year 1905, page 32.) The total Debts Dec. 31, 1905, are given as \$34,814.04, and that, we presume, represents the \$50,000 of "unpaid bills" that the Mayor discovered twelve months later, and also the Tribune's "unpaid accounts." But the "Cash on hand," on the same date was \$1,135,562.60. (Ibid. page 35.) That there were abundant resources on hand when the "Americans" took control, is shown by the figures given by Mr. C. Felt, the former auditor. He proves that the actual unincumbered cash on hand on Dec. 31, 1905, was \$31,424.56. That is the "heritage" of the present Council from its predecessor.

The American party officials during the year 1906 spent first all the cash on hand; second, all the revenue from all sources that could be added to the contingent fund during the year, and thirdly, enough of this year's revenue to create a big deficit to commence this year with. And there is almost nothing to show for it. That is the kind of financial managers the City has had fastened upon it. How long would a private business man tolerate a set of employees with such business methods? We expect the Tribune will deny, at first, that the present administration commenced its adventurous career with a large sum of cash on hand. But in a week or so, it will probably admit that we have told the truth in this particular, too.

KEEP WITHIN THE LAW.

According to the Bingham Bulletin, two laborers, Gus Newman and Matthew Starke, were compelled the other day to leave camp, because they were suspected of being unfriendly to the Miners' union.

Newman, the Bulletin says, is a cripple, having but one arm, and one evening when off shift while coming down town he was accosted by a number of union men who derided him for his alleged conduct toward them. In a short time nearly one hundred union men had gathered around Newman, who had fears for his personal safety and retreated to the big barn of the Bingham Livery company. Chief of Police Phil Raleigh and several officers were quickly on the scene and soon quelled the excitement and afforded protection to Newman. During the excitement, it seems, one man even called for a rope, though he was quickly silenced.

The men, it is said, coerced Newman into agreeing to leave town, which, it is said, he did within forty-eight hours. They claimed Newman had discharged several union miners who laid off on union day, and that some of the exactions he imposed were not to their liking.

The next day Matthew Starke, the Bulletin says, another shift boss when the union men accused of replacing in the mines members of their organization with non-members, was given to understand that he would be severely dealt with and he, also, left Bingham in fear of bodily harm. John Kallo gave no reason for his sudden departure. Rumors were common during the week that several others had been warned to leave camp.

Such demonstrations and resort to violence are deplorable for several reasons. They are thoroughly un-American, and unless they are stopped, they prepare the way for anarchy. No country can afford to tolerate them. Even republican France finds it necessary to put down with severity the risings that grow to some proportion, even if the complaints are admitted to be just. In free countries the grievances of citizens can, and must be adjusted by civilized means, lest freedom itself be jeopardized.

But aside from any considerations of this nature, it must be apparent to the union men that they cannot afford to resort to violence against fellow-laborers, at a time when the public eye is upon the celebrated case at Boise, Idaho. It must be apparent to them that any outburst of passion will but injure them. The union men are within their rights when they combine and seek to better the condition of laborers by all lawful means at their disposal, but if they seek to deprive other workingmen of their rights to earn an honest living, they cannot count on the moral support of public opinion.

BEASTLY PATRIOTISM.

A fellow writing from Scarbro, W. Va., July 6, takes the "Mormon" Church to task for its alleged "extraneous claims," though he seems to be utterly ignorant of what the Church does claim. He also favors us with a diagram of the golden image of the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, and kindly explains that the toes of this represent Italy, England, France, Spain, Germany, Turkey, Russia, the Roman, the Greek, and the English churches, making ten in all. Why Portugal, Greece, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, and sundry other monarchies, and also the Lutheran church are excluded from the collection, does not appear.

After this diagram, our correspondent kindly offers us an explanation of the "beast" in the Apocalypse, and promises to pay \$100 if we can disprove any of his statements. He tells us that the "beast" is the government of the United States; that the image of the beast is found in the corporations; that the mark is secret societies, and the number of his name "reformed or restored churches."

We refer to this merely because it shows the bigotry, the ignorance and the arrogance that nearly always goes with anti-"Mormonism." We venture the statement that there is not an enlightened, broad-minded soul in all the world in which anti-"Mormon" agitators can find a true friend, or a tool. They have to depend on the ignorant, unthinking and therefore bigoted men and women of the world for the support they covet. "Mormonism" commends itself to those who think and who have information enough to be able to reason.

For the information of anti-"Mormons" of the class to which our West Virginia friend belongs, we desire to state that the "Mormons" do not believe that the government of the United States is a "beast," either of the Apocalyptic or any other species. Such an abominable belief may be soul-inspiring to some of our opponents, whose patriotism is truly of the beastly kind, but not to Latter-day Saints. We would kindly invite some of our Christian friends to study "Mormonism." If for no other purpose, for the instruction it would give them in true patriotism, in Christian toleration and common decency, in all of which virtues many of them are sadly deficient.

What has Orchard to say about the Snell murder?

In politics is a lemonade an antidote for a cocktail?

"Fighting Bob" Evans says there isn't anything to fight about.

John D. Rockefeller affects golf but hide and seek is his forte.

This kind of weather lends some encouragement to fusion talk.

The Novoe Vremya is facile princeps the fellow journal of Russia.

One of the best recipes for maintaining youth is to conceal your age.

Mayor Schmitt cannot possibly run on his record. It is entirely too rocky.

Cock Robin may have been killed by the Sparrow, but never with his arrow. That is a nature fake.

From Moyer's evidence it is clear that at one time Orchard at least was persona grata with the W. F. M.

People with presidential booms should provide themselves with parachutes. They will do much to break the fall.

Colonel Watterson declares that his dark horse has a winning smile. Doesn't he mean a whinnying smile?

Haywood ran through the story of his life even from his boyhood days, but there was nothing startling in it.

At Spokane Vice President Fairbanks drank a toast with lemonade. Who is trying to give the Vice President a lemon?

There is a fortune in store for the man who will invent a machine for utilizing the "hot air" of the country for the evaporation of fruit.

So Acting Mayor Boxton, according

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Japan's Flag Japan will soon control the trade of the Pacific. Her merchant fleet is growing with great rapidity, not only in American ships but in the commerce of Korea, Formosa, China, India, and the Far East generally. Certain American optimists declare that the Pacific will always be dominated by the United States. But it is only the optimists who have this faith. Shipping men, American men actually engaged in commerce with the Far East, know that Japan is fast assuming command in that quarter of the globe. If any one doubts the accuracy of this proposition, let me ask him to consider the organization of the Nippon Kaisha Kaisha (Japan Steamship company), which is energetically carrying the Sunrise flag half-way round the world. A group of the most noted bankers and steamship men of Nippon met on the second day of February of this year in the Bankers' Assembly Hall in Tokio. This was the first public meeting of the promoters of a new steaming company. At this meeting it was christened the Nippon Kaisha Kaisha. A large name. Yet the company has the consolation of knowing that the cheerful summer growth of mushroom enterprises since the war is bigger than its name. The company commands the capital—no watered stock, by your leave—of thirty million yen (15,000,000 dollars) gold. Their financial program sets aside ten million yen for the purchase of about one hundred vessels of 200,000 tons each, and at this present moment, actually engaged in shipping business under the merchant flag of Nippon. The remainder of the sum, twenty million yen, will be spent on the construction of new ships. They will have the speed, the improvements, and other qualifications that would please the subsidy legislation of the country. This sum is also meant to cover the expenditure of establishing new lines of traffic—Adachi Kinnosuke, in Harper's Weekly.

Looking In all her varied moods, whether torn by hurricane or tempered by an angry, raging turmoil of surging waters, or whether glittering like diamonds in the rays of the noonday sun, or whether calmly reflecting the scintillating glories of the midnight sky, the great ocean is ever sublime, ever majestic, even solemn and steady. The sunbeams of night gradually fade away before the advancing dawn, and aurora's beams faintly illumine the eastern horizon, the murky blackness of the rolling billows gives place to the gleaming of pale opalescence, until, when the first glinting rays of the orb of day strike the wind-swept foam-crests of the waves, a rosy, flaming transmutation of the surging breakers into flashing cascades of fire. And then, as the great luminary rises higher and higher, those ruddy morning tints melt away, and as the winds abate, the shimmering, the verdant, the watery expanse assumes its azure or its emerald hue; sometimes veiling with the sapphire of the domed canopy of the skies; sometimes rivaling the verdant glories of the woods; or sometimes flashing in the tints of the aquamarine or the beryl. But it is when the sun has sunk in the west and the heavens are on fire and glowing in a lustre of molten mauve, and gold, and vivid carmen that the great deep is in her most resplendent loveliness. For now she is mirroring from her rippling wavelets the glories of the skies; each tiny wave gemmed with sparkling fires and shimmering in resplendent rainbow hues, which, with the deeper mauves and violets of the advancing twilight, soon fade into a neutral, hueless gray. And then as night once more asserts her sway, and the rays of her beauteous full-orbed queen glitter upon the surface of the deep, forming an Angel's Pathway from the shore right out to the horizon, and the heavens are gemmed in all their midnight glories,

to his own admission, took brides. (The San Francisco mayorality seems to have reached the nadir.

At that luncheon at Sagamore Hill were President Roosevelt and Admiral Yamato and Ambassador Aoki face to face with destiny?

Why doesn't King Edward say to the Sultan of Morocco: "Maoelane alive or Raisul dead?" Does he fear being charged with plagiarism?

"Does any one suppose that John D. is really as ignorant of his own affairs as he pretends to be?" asks the Portland Oregonian. Judge Landis seemed disposed that way.

Mr. Rockefeller has been telling the newspapers men that the average citizen of tomorrow will enjoy the luxuries of the rich man of today. "Tomorrow's" fatter than the former day; lies worse, and while it says we shall be blest with some new joy, cuts off what we possess."

JUST FOR FUN.

An Indisputable Judge.

Signor Carducci, the great Italian poet, who has recently died, came near having a duel one day, according to a writer in La Cri de Paris. He possessed a fine spirit of contradiction and had the characteristics of a fighter. Once when traveling in Lombardy he was in a railway compartment with an army officer who did not recognize him. Conversation was started upon the latest literary productions. They spoke of a poem by the author of "Odes Barbares," which had just appeared.

"This Carducci," exclaimed the officer with enthusiasm, "is a superb genius! The greatest since Dante, the equal of Dante himself."

"Humph!" responded the other. "A genius! That's too much to say. I find him mediocre."

"Medicore, sir? You don't know anything about it."

"Oh, you are incapable of judging."

"You?"

"Sir!"

"Sir!"

The officer handed his card to the disbeliever.

The other smiled. "There's mine."

On it was the name "Giosue Carducci, professor at the University of Bologna."

The officer, removing his hat, bowed politely, and the two men laughed—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

An Impression.

"The street car companies report that they carried several millions more passengers last year than ever before."

"Yes, and it seems to me they carried them in a smaller number of cars," Brooklyn Life.

"Your wife is a very methodical woman."

"Yes—her marketing is done like clockwork."

"Tick tick"—Cleveland Leader.

True Value Of Symbols To The Mind. The universe, as it comes to us, is all symbolical, all representative, all suggestive. Would one wish to blame the little boy who, driving through a park, signally stood up and threw up his hat and shouted because on a distant building he saw his country's flag? With what a rush it brought back to him, in an alien and indifferent land, the whole love of the whole life? Probably at home the thought of his country would have had but a little meaning for him; but away, where that uppermost interest was strange and unnoted by all about him, a few bars and stars, painted on a rag and hung from a stick, stood for a wealth of loyalty, devotion, power of self-sacrifice. For the symbol implies a sense and a passion, pain and joy. In the same way does the dog's name remind us of those trailing clouds of glory of which somewhere, in "the dim backward and abyss" of his mind, each man is vaguely aware. The height of the significance of a dog's name depends upon the zeal with which he has trodden the path toward the goal. There are many ways that lead there, but as he goes, the paths are steep, and silence and isolation attend one on either hand. Let the symbol, then, do its work to stimulate emotion, to remind us of those trailing clouds of glory of which somewhere, in "the dim backward and abyss" of his mind, each man is vaguely aware. The height of the significance of a dog's name depends upon the zeal with which he has trodden the path toward the goal. There are many ways that lead there, but as he goes, the paths are steep, and silence and isolation attend one on either hand. Let the symbol, then, do its work to stimulate emotion, to remind us of those trailing clouds of glory of which somewhere, in "the dim backward and abyss" of his mind, each man is vaguely aware. 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