DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, August 22, 1896.

[illegible]

Deseret News Publishing Co.
Telephone 32.

LONGING FOR THE MESSIAH.

To those who believe in the second coming of the Son of Man to this earth, it must be interesting to know that not only among professed Christians but also among Mohammedans there is at present a strong belief in the coming of a Messiah, and deliverance, through Him, from bondage. In one of the magazines there is an article on this subject—the substance of an interview with a prominent Persian, in which he explains briefly the principles of the Persian sect, the Babists.

These, he explains, are identical with Mahdists. Mahdism is the doctrine of the Mohammedan Messiah. It is taught orally and is never imparted to outsiders, owing to certain initiatory formalities which the "profane" would be sure to ridicule. But as the doctrine of a Messiah was the bright star of hope to ancient Israel during the persecutions and oppression of that nation, so it is the hope now of the Mussulmans of the oriental countries. And owing to many circumstances this Messianic, or Mahdist, belief is now so deeply rooted in all Mohammedan nations—especially the Schiites—that it has become their life and soul. If the oppressed hordes in Persia, Turkey, Morocco, have endured patiently so many bad governments, it is because they are sure that a Mahdi will soon arise to remedy all these evils. They are crying out, like the Jews, for a savior and a deliverer.

Tradition declares that Friday is the day on which he will reveal himself to the world, and accordingly every Friday, in all the mosques, prayers are offered up and invocations are made beseeching Allah to hasten the time of Messiah's advent. All Mussulman sects aim invariably at the realization of this Messianic doctrine. All the different Mahdis, past and present, those of the Soudan as well as all the others, are but the expression, more or less incomplete, of this central doctrine of a Messianic deliverer.

According to tradition, the true Mahdi will be preceded by sixty forerunners called Bab—doors—and the Persian sect derives its name from this word. They believe in the establishment of a new and universal religion in which modern progress is accorded a place by the side of Islamic precepts, and the movement is said to shake the old Persian regime to its foundations. It is thought probable that from Persia it will spread throughout the entire Mohammedan world.

THE ACT OF SUICIDE.

Among the more heinous crimes which mark the present condition of society as unsatisfactory in this country, that of self murder keeps well up in the statistics. The act of suicide is, according to the recorded reasons thereof, chiefly the outcome of a desire to escape from conditions which the individual has been thrown into by crime either on part of himself or some other person. Much the smaller percentage is of the class where there is no apparently strong reason and where the "epidemic" of suicide or insanity, temporary or otherwise, can be chargeable as a cause. The greater share of the occurrences is the outgrowth of crimes whereby personal honor has become involved.

This method of supposedly escaping through death, self-inflicted, from woes that press hard and fast upon the mind is growing more popular with each generation, judging by the statistics which are compiled of this class of events; and it implies that there is an idea that by shuffling off mortality the trouble and worry will be also cast aside. To an intelligent individual there never was a worse error. All who recognize life hereafter, no matter in what state they may view it as existing, must recognize that the intelligence of the individual continues as an entity; that the body is that portion which is subject to the unconsciousness called death. They also must recognize that while in this life the body is the lodging place of many pains and ills, yet above all these are the worry, the mental anxiety, the sorrow and pain of the intelligent organism which possesses the body, and which are the very things that most of the suicides would escape from. Even with these, then, a moment of thought is sufficient to discover that while they escape the lesser bodily ills yet the greater mental agonies continue, augmented by the farther fact of the great crime through which escape was sought and not found.

From the rational standpoint of confirmed unbelievers, therefore, there is no such thing as escape from it by way of suicide. The adoption of that method of departure from mortality only greatly multiplies the burden of the sorrow, and reflects it immensely upon the individual. All other offenses less than murder may be in a degree recompensed for, and escape from the burdens thereof be obtained in fair measure at home, by continuing in life; but never by plunging into death. When once the latter course is adopted, the entire capital which might have been used in liquidating the debt is swept out of existence, and there is incurred a penalty that cannot be satisfied. If the would-be suicide who thinks to escape it through death could but realize this he would shrink and turn in most instances from the contemplation of the awful deed. The [illegible] that responsibility and sorrow and at death is responsible for many lives going out at an untimely time.

From a religious point of view, even more strongly than from the standpoint of philosophy, the crime of suicide is abhorred. The individual who would hurl back at the Creator the divine boon of a tabernacle of flesh and bones, whether of himself or of another, is a murderer in the sight of God. Whether it be the killing of himself or of another, the act is the same. The divine law is condemnatory to the uttermost of the destroyer of human life. "A murderer hath not eternal life abiding in him." And there is no distinction in the crime because the victim may be self instead of another.

The Latter-day Saints look upon suicide with the utmost degree of abhorrence; to them *self-murder* and the murder of another are in the same category. The resort of suicide is beyond the pale of that which is permissible under any circumstances whatever. There is no condonement thereof any more than for taking the life of another. Both are one crime—the highest against the law of nature and of God.

DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS.

The Medical Record relates the strange experience of a man who had lost all memory of his previous life. There was brought into the Philadelphia hospital on March 3rd of the present year, the paper says, an individual who was found on the streets and maintained that he did not know his name or the circumstances that led up to his admission, or in fact have any memory of events prior to that date. In his possession was found a pawn ticket bearing the name of Brandt, and by this name he was registered. After some days of observation it was found that the man presented no evidences whatever of organic disease and he was put at clerical work, which he performed with readiness and ability. He was exhibited at the meeting of the American Neurological association in Philadelphia in June last. When a new set of resident physicians went on duty at the hospital early in July, one of their number recognized the new clerk as a former schoolmate but the recognition was not mutual. The identity of the man was verified by a photograph in the possession of the resident physician and was subsequently confirmed by other acquaintances, as well as relatives of the patient. The man maintains that he has no definite recollection of anything that transpired prior to March 3rd, although he admits that he has a vague notion of having traveled abroad.

The Record suggests that this looks like an instance of "double consciousness" or "dual personality," but fails to explain the meaning of these terms. Is it among medical authorities recognized as a possibility that two personalities can dwell in the same human form and alternately use its organs, or that one personality may drive another out and take possession of the vacated body? To laymen some further explanation would be extremely interesting. The Jekyll and Hyde arrangement has always been looked upon as the bold invention of a fanciful author instead of something founded in fact.

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 sermon was all that was needed to convert the outsider mind of its error in censuring 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 entreatments 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 therefor 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.

WHAT DID IT COUNT FOR?

The plan of fusion in Idaho in which Democrats and Populists excluded silver Republicans is said to be creating some soreness especially among the last-named, who, having intended to vote for the presidential candidate of the first mentioned party, had fancied heretofore that they were going to receive some recognition in return. This soreness is said, by a dispatch from Washington, to be worrying leading men in the national party which puts forth a silver presidential candidate, because of the presumed effect which will ensue, especially in neighboring states.

There may be something in this for the friends of silver to think over, at least, in order that divisions of an injurious nature may be avoided as far as possible. In the case of Idaho, the leading part in breaking away from the St. Louis convention was taken by Senator Fred T. Dubois. Mr. Dubois has made quite a mark in the national legislature as senator from Idaho. By his tact, ability and courage he gave to the new state a prominence in the Senate that new states were not in the habit of enjoying; he broke through the ancient rule that new men should be in a measure dumb during the early period of their term in the Senate, and in other ways he came to the front. When the free silver issue arose at St. Louis, it was in the minds of Messrs. Teller, Dubois, Cannon and a few others to allow what was done there on the subject to slide over in the most commonplace fashion. Instead of this, Mr. Dubois, in common with his companions who made the bolt there, took the boldest stand possible, just as he had done in the Senate when his voice and vote were for the silver cause in preference to all others. For that cause he threw aside party and all consideration associated therewith; and it was hoped by those of his political faith in other matters who followed his leadership in the silver ranks, that there would be some consideration shown him and them by other parties who assumed to put forth free coinage of silver as the foremost issue, and wanted to combine on that platform. Now these people, not only in Idaho but outside of it, are asking, if the course followed by Senator Dubois was sensible, manly, patriotic and right, and in the interest of the people, then in the light of himself and following being ignored in his own state, what use did all his work amount to? If, in places where a union is assumed to be made, the leaders who stood the brunt of the sharpest conflict yet had for the silver cause are to be trampled out of sight, what may be looked for all around?

So far as regards the situation presented, the NEWS expresses no opinion and offers no suggestion further than to remark that a house divided against itself, whether it be a house of silver or a house of gold, is in danger of collapse. The facts and sentiments referred to are cited here as matters of current history that may have a more or less important bearing on one of the most interesting political contests this country ever has witnessed.

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 B quiet 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 "dat tool," as the baby lips lisped 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 $30 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 $3 per day, against only 24 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 that work accomplishes more actual [illegible] producing work than [illegible] 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 power turn their attention there as so cheap and ready source of motive force. The comparatively low cost of transmitting water power into electrical energy and the ease with which the same can be delivered to almost any desired spot is shown to be not more than half the cost of production of steam; hence in water-power localities steam engines are at a decided disadvantage. With the facts in view as they are being developed nowadays, it should not be long in this State before every mountain stream affording any considerable water power in the vicinity of a town or settlement should be utilized for the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants of the locality.

RECENT DISCOVERIES among the ruined cities of ancient Babylonia are said to carry the history of that people back to at least 7,000 years before our era. What the evidences of this high date are is not yet given, but it would seem but natural to suppose that chronology founded on the ancient records of any nation, living or extinct, must at least be equally difficult of construction to that founded on the dates in the earliest records of the Hebrews. Conclusions drawn in the interest of higher criticism should therefore be willing to submit to higher criticism.

THE CORRESPONDENT who makes an inquiry of a newspaper, and who does not exhibit sufficient good faith in his own action to affix his signature to the letter, need not expect the paper to violate tried and wholesome rules to notice him. Anonymous inquiries will not be replied to or anonymous letters be given space in the NEWS.

MANY PEOPLE who go to church on Sunday to hear Bible doctrines preached would find it to their spiritual advantage to do systematic Bible reading at home during the week, to have themselves in shape for Sabbath worship.

THE MAN who lays around all Sunday on cushions is not keeping holy the Sabbath day. Cleanliness is next to godliness on Sunday as on other days.

POLITICS MAY not be much of a labor to some people, or it may be. In either event it is a good thing to rest from on the Sabbath day.

THE CITY of New York has made another failure in its effort to dispose of gold bonds. The money-lending fever is not high now.

A GREAT many persons who long for health would find more of it if they learned to watch the sun rise these beautiful mornings.

RUDOLPH FALB has failed out as an earthquake prophet. His later guesses all have gone wide of the mark.

Indianapolis Excursion via Rio Grande Western Ry. $ [illegible] on August 19th and 20th.

Auction! Auction!

On Wednesday August 26th at 10:30, No. 359 South Fourth East street, the lot of elegant furniture, goes as one; parlor furniture, eight oak and willow rockers, fine piano, lamp, [illegible]; oak book case and desk combined, [illegible] table, fine [illegible] clocks and [illegible] pole curtains, folding bed, [illegible] three fine bedroom sets, [illegible] framed iron bedstead, lot of bedding, hall tree, bamboo chairs, fine lot of carpets, chiffonier with mirror top, Singer sewing machine, [illegible] extension, center and chair tables, chairs, fine M & D steel range, [illegible] burner, lot of china, glass and silverware, lot of fine pictures, refrigerator, ladies' bicycle and a thousand other useful articles. [illegible]

E. A. ANDREWS, Auctioneer.

Indianapolis and Return Only $44.00 via Rio Grande Western Ry.

On August 19th and 20th the R. G. W. Ry. announces a round trip rate of $44.00 to Indianapolis and return. Tickets good until Sept. 11th. Cool and delightful ride through the [illegible]. Through Pullman standard and tourist sleepers. Free reclining chair cars.

One Hundred Women

Women who signed a call for a Women's McKinley Club, will hold a meeting for a club organization, Thursday, Aug. 27th, at Republican headquarters, Richard's Street, at 3 o'clock. All women in harmony with the party are invited to be present.

Attention, Fifth Precinct.

The Ladies' Bryan Free Silver Club will meet Monday afternoon at 2:30, at Mrs. Midgley's, 133 South Fifth East. All ladies interested in silver are invited to come.

CARRIE C. NEWMAN, Pres.
MABEL C. NEWMAN, Secy.

A Million Gold Dollars

Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many thousands of cases of this disease. It tones the stomach, regulates the bowels and puts all the machinery of the system in good working order. It creates a good appetite and gives health, strength and happiness.

HOOD'S PILLS act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

COAL.

Ellerbeck, Morris & Snow Company.

[illegible]

Office Godbe-Pitts Drug Co. Corner 101 Main Street. Tel. [illegible]

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Six Nights. Beginning MONDAY, AUG. 17
Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

PROF. GENTRY'S FAMOUS
DOG AND PONY SHOW,
the Superbly Educated Dogs, Ponies and Monkeys. This year entirely reconstructed and more wonderful and interesting than ever.

Admission, Children 15c, Adults, 25c.

LYCEUM..
Week of Aug. 24
The Patriotic American Drama
American Born
by the ARPER COMPANY.
Prices [illegible]

Bryan's
Famous "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold" speech at Edison Phonograph Parlors, 134 Main St. All the up-to-date songs just received.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Board of County Commissioners of Salt Lake County, made on August 17th, 1896, notice is hereby given that [illegible] proposals for furnishing to Salt Lake County [illegible] will be received [illegible].

C. E. STANTON,
County Clerk and Ex-officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Salt Lake County, Utah.
By A. C. [illegible], Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 o'clock noon, August 31st, for the erection and completion of a machine shop for The Pioneer Electric Power Company, Ogden, Utah.

Bidding to be at so much per foot, with brick walls and wooden roof trusses, and concrete and wooden floors.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the company at Ogden.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and waive all defects.

C. K. BANNISTER, Chief Engineer.

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This time we offer a line of Rugs, Carpets, Lace Curtains and other Room Furnishings that can be found in no other house in the West. In Curtains, we have them all the way from

Brussels and Bagdads To Nottingham's.

The last-named we sell at 47½c per pair. The others—well, they cost more, of course. You'd naturally expect they would. We merely mention this fact to show you we

Have Everything You Desire

in Room Furnishings, and we shall be pleased to have you verify these statements, right now.

Z. C. M. I.

WE HAVE THE BEST

Ready-made $10.00 Suit in Town.
The Best $15.00 Suit Made to Order all from Provo Mills Cloths.
The Best $4.00 Pants.

Big Reduction

In Price of Home Made Flannels.

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