

sides, the purifying qualities of the latter, so that a room well ventilated is equally healthy if lighted by the new method or the sun. The apparatus is very simple. A coil transforms an ordinary low tension current and makes it available almost anywhere.

The mind of the great inventor is now turned upon the possibility of transmitting telegraphic and telephone messages without wire. He firmly believes that this will be accomplished in the next decade.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The first day of June will ever remain memorable in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as the anniversary of the birth of President Brigham Young, which occurred on that day, in the year 1801. It is impossible to peruse his history and reflect candidly on the various incidents of which it is made up, without feeling that he was a special messenger, in the service of the Supreme power, for the continuation of the work the foundation of which had been laid by his martyred predecessor. The history of the Church centers for a considerable period round him. He appears on the scene at a most critical stage, when a leader above all needed an indomitable will, superior wisdom, divine inspiration and strong faith in the power of God. These qualities were his in a marked degree, and in the hand of Providence they became instrumental in the salvation of the Church.

It is nearly always the fate of great men of God to be misunderstood by the cotemporary world. Generally their plane is so elevated that from the point of view of common mortals, they appear small. Everyone has noticed that to him who ascends the lofty mountain, objects in the valley below appear very insignificant. It is also true that to those who remain below he who ascends to the higher level appears the smaller farther he proceeds from them, until perhaps he is invisible on account of the clouds that often crown the majestic peaks. But it is nevertheless a fact that from those heights views are obtained and sensations enjoyed, entirely unknown and unexplainable to those who never attempted to emancipate themselves from their lowly earth-homes. It is for reasons analogous to this that the greatest men of God in all ages have been denounced by their fellow-men. To succeeding generations it has nearly always been left to understand and appreciate their work. The experience of Brigham Young is no exception to this rule. His lofty genius was too much for those unable to follow him to that purer atmosphere where he could look far beyond the horizon limited by the mountainous prejudices of the age, and receive visions relating to the present and future. He finished his work, however, and that will remain to all generations a monument of the divine mission he was called to fulfill.

Twenty years have not yet passed away since Brigham Young was called to his well-earned rest. A great

change in public opinion has already taken place, and today he is almost universally acknowledged as one of the most remarkable and greatest of men in this century. He is honored as the "empire builder," the founder of a State destined to take a place among the most prominent of the states in the Union. Tributes of respect to the memory of the leading Utah pioneer are willingly given by Gentiles as well as Saints. The recognition of his mission has already commenced.

But Brigham Young's work did not end with the redemption of this immense desert for civilization. Nor was this the chief aim of that work. It was a means towards a still greater end and this latter was the planting of the Church of God in a place where liberty of conscience should be established; where righteousness should obtain rule in the temporal and spiritual affairs of man, and where, under divine guidance, a people should be fostered, dedicated to the service and worship of the Almighty, for the future benefit of all the human family. His mission was similar to that of Moses, and his experiences were strikingly like unto those of that great Prophet and lawgiver. Yet, in all he conquered through the Power that had called him and sustained him throughout his remarkable career, and future generations will be able to view the beneficial results of his supreme faith in and obedience to his Father above.

NO CYCLONE HERE.

The storms of Friday evening and Saturday are perhaps a fitting finale to the superabundant spring showers experienced in this part of the world during 1896, and now we may fairly anticipate comparative freedom from an excessive rainfall. Not that the storms of the two days referred to were of an objectionable character, albeit they were a little inopportune in interfering with Decoration Day exercises and ceremonies; also in causing many miniature floods with a little damage, and in mixing a large proportion of mud in the water supply through the city pipes; but the good to crops that the moisture brought far outweighed all these considerations, and the country is all the better off. If such a series of showers, barring the one of special intensity which took up about half an hour's time on Friday evening, were to come once a fortnight during the summer it would be quite a relief from the heat and dryness which sometimes prevail.

Friday evening's storm particularly was not reassuring to nervous people who had just been reading of the great disasters at St. Louis and vicinity by wind and rain; and not a few people were a little anxious lest the cyclone had discovered here a field where its devastating power could be exercised to the terror of the inhabitants. Such nervousness was not felt, however, among those of experience here, who have learned to realize that the mountains are an impregnable barrier to that kind of visitation. The wind

sometimes freshens to a pretty stiff gale here, and once in a while the rain comes down in torrents, but the deadly fury of the cyclone and tornado are reserved for those who are not dwellers in "the fastnesses of the mountains;" and for this we are duly grateful, as also for the refreshing showers which come, sometimes in a rather tumultuous fashion, to moisten the earth and renew vegetable and animal life.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

Nothing now remains but the arrangement of a few formal details to effect the transfer of the Church property back to its original and rightful holder—that is, so much of the property as remains after nearly nine years of litigation. This (Monday) morning Hon. F. S. Richards, of counsel for the Church in the suits against it, filed in the State Supreme court the mandate of the United States Supreme Court ordering the property to be returned in accordance with the resolution passed by Congress. The clerk of the State court was appointed examiner to audit the accounts of the receiver and report thereon; and upon this labor being performed the State court will enter the order as directed by the United States Supreme Court, and the Church property, which includes the Tithing office, Garde house and Historian office grounds, will again be placed in the possession of the Church.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION.

The News has received a request from Mr. B. F. Blaylock of North Ogden, to publish the registration and election laws passed by the late Legislature. In response we will have to say that the length of those laws precludes compliance with the request in the columns of this paper. From time to time, as occasion requires, we may give the salient points for the information of the public; while those who wish the law in extenso can obtain it in pamphlet form in one time. The statutes require the secretary of state to publish and distribute to election officers throughout the State copies of the laws pertaining to elections, and doubtless this will be done in ample time for registration and the general elections thereunder.

Mr. Blaylock suggests that "school elections are to be held all over the State in July," as a reason why the registration and election laws should be published at once. As it is quite possible that many others have the idea that such laws affect the school elections referred to, it is well to know that this is not the case. No school election prior to September 30 is affected by the new registration law, the Legislature recognizing the inconvenience which would come from attempting to get it in operation too early; no registration is required for those elections. The work of registration, however, goes on in October, for the gen-