DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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STATE FINANCES.

The Governor's communication on the financial conditions and needs of the State, promised in his message at the opening of the legislative session, was presented to the State Senate late yesterday afternoon, and will be found in full in another part of this paper. It requires no elucidation or comment from us, being a plain statement of facts and a timely, wise warning, all of which each reader will be able to understand for himself. The document represents much thought, and unpleasant as are some of the points in its showing, it nevertheless presents an actual condition, and a way of escape which financiers and business men generally will cordially endorse and approve of. It is a valuable State paper, and comes in good time to prevent a continuance of the unfortunate policy of "drifting," to which we regret to say a great many of our officials seem to be addicted.

THE CITY'S SHAME.

The disgraceful wrangling which during a couple or more years past has at times existed in the police and fire departments of this city seems to be about to come to the front again in a more offensive form than ever. The captain of police was taken on trial before the mayor for being caught in a house of ill-fame when the same was raided and various offenders of both sexes were hauled up and fined. He was promptly suspended by his chief, but the jury before whom he was tried failed to agree upon a verdict in his case, and the charge against him was thereupon dismissed. A rumor is now current to the effect that the suspension of the chief of police himself is in contemplation by the Mayor, though upon just what grounds is not stated. The chief of the fire department, however, has received formal and peremptory notice of his suspension by the same authority, together with a brief statement of the reasons therefor. These are the sensations of the day, together with minor incidents of one kind and another which are rather more spectacular than creditable.

It is a well-known fact that the Mayor and many other city officials are devoutly hoping and energetically working for the repeal of the present fire and police commission bill. That bill in its provisions for non-partisanship in these important departments seems to render permanent the incumbency of the present chiefs. It is an equally well-known fact that the chiefs of the two departments and many other people are so earnestly desiring and laboring for the retention of the bill and its amendment along lines which past experience has shown to be necessary. So far as the officials are concerned it is evident that the Mayor and attorney and their friends want the heads of Chiefs Pratt and Devine. On the other hand it is evident that Chiefs Pratt and Devine like their present jobs as well that they want to stay. And between these two contending elements and factions the lobbying and official button-holing of members of committees and of the Legislature has been about as disgusting as anything that Utah has ever seen. While there are many friends of the bill who care nothing about the present incumbents of the offices, and while there are many opponents of the bill who are well satisfied with the present incumbents—such people being actuated by a regard for principle and not for persons—the fact remains that the chief lobbyists on either side have been those who could scarcely have anything more than the most directly personal interest in the measure. If the conduct of these latter people hasn't made the Legislature the laughing stock, it has at least had that effect upon the public and the best friends of the bill itself have many times been almost compelled to regret the interest taken in its retention, while its more honorable opponents have had the same feeling as to their action where they have seen the offensive anxiety of officials who hoped to profit by the restored power to appoint friends to places of emolument and trust.

We make this allusion to the much-discussed bill because it lies at the foundation, we think, of much if not all of the present turmoil in the fire department. The conflict is altogether unworthy and contrary to history. As to the Mayor, upon his responsibilities are great, his duties and his power are not absolute. The attorney is only an employe by appointment, and the field of his legitimate activity is really quite restricted. The chiefs of the fire and police departments are limited to a consideration of the duties for which they are paid—and not one of these requires their daring administration upon the Legislature or its committees. The captains patrolmen, and the officers generally, should be touched up a little in their operations and held closely and without paltry favoritism or childish excuses to the strict work for which they are employed. Public patience is about saturated with the discord and trifling that seems to be inherent in certain parts of the city government. In the name of all that is decent, let an end be put to it!

SANSES RETURNING.

The telegraphic news just received from Archangel, confirming previous advices that the Norwegian explorer, Nansen, is returning in safety from his journey to the Polar regions, will be hailed with joy by the scientific world. The second dispatch is from the British consul at Archangel and may be looked upon as official to some extent. It has probably already conducted to the readers of the various services about Nansen that these coming from the northern coasts of Russia are likely to be reliable, first because from that part of the world the earliest authentic news of him would naturally be looked for in case he had lost his ship and was returning over the ice, and second, because the censorship exercised in the czar's dominions over everything intended for publication makes it exceedingly difficult for sensationalists to deceive the world with fake news items. The inhabitants of the shores of the frozen regions of Russia have hardly yet caught on to modern journalism.

SAN JUAN PETROLEUM.

The NEWS has had repeated references to the discovery of petroleum along the San Juan river in southeastern Utah, a sample of the product having been sent to the editor some months ago and placed by him in the Chamber of Commerce of this city. A recent letter from Mr. M. Dempsey, one of the discoverers of the product, reports that he hopes to have parties at work sinking wells before about fall, the development work for 1896 being also about to be put under way. He asks the proper question as to whether petroleum is going to be mentioned by the parties who, he learns, are going East to talk up the mineral resources of Utah. We cannot answer that question, but by way of suggestion we can advise that the important resource be speaks of ought not to be overlooked by local friends of home industry merely because of its remoteness from the capital city. From all reports the indications as to the existence of oil in paying quantities are satisfactory; and with improved means of transportation we expect many other well-known resources of the southeastern corner of the State to come heavily to the fore in redeeming that section from the scorn with which many would-be wits and real ignoramuses have spoken of it.

FINED ONE CENT.

Judge Grosscup, who recently sentenced the publisher of the Chicago Dispatch to pay a fine of $2,000 and go to jail for two years for circulating in Cudahy through the mails, has pronounced another sentence for violation of the postal laws. It seems that a poor man's tailor had been rather hard upon him, whereupon he sent his creditor a postal card in which the tailor was referred to as a "sneeze." The offender was arrested, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one cent, a sufficient recompense, the judge thought, for the damage done to the reputation of the tailor. Judge Grosscup, an exchange remarks, is gaining in popularity on account of his incomparable justice in dealing with offenders against the law.

A MISSOURI MORGHAT.

A recent issue of the Richmond (Missouri) Conservator, quoting from the Bonneville (Mo.) Democrat, contains an interesting account of "a Mormon War Pensioner," the well known Samuel Tarwater, who was one of the victims in the terrible persecutions heaped upon the Saints in early days in that State. Our attention is called to the item by an esteemed friend in this city, Samuel Hassell, who, with many others still living in Utah, has still a lively recollection of the events of which grew Mr. Tarwater's distinction as a "pensioner." We quote the item in full:

A short time since we were asked by a subscriber to give some account of the act of the legislature of Missouri giving a $50 annual pension to Samuel Tarwater, of Ray county, one of the pioneers, and to explain what service he rendered and in what way he came to be distinguished a citizen of the state's best history.

The act granting him a pension was approved February 18, 1887, and the first section reads: "Samuel Tarwater of Ray county shall receive the sum of $50 annually on the first day of April in each year, so long as he shall continue unable by reason of wounds received in the Mormon war to make a support for himself and family." The second section provides that the pension shall be annually paid upon a sworn statement by the pensioner proving his inability to secure support by manual labor.

Under this act Mr. Tarwater has been a pensioner for 10 years, regularly drawing from the state treasury $500 each year and, so far as we know, he is the only pensioner of the thousands who were living in the state at the time that law was in force.

Therefore some account of Mr. Tarwater will prove of interest to our readers. He was born in Tennessee in 1806. His parents removed to Ray county, Mo., in the fall of 1818, five years before the state was admitted to the Union, and four years before the county of Ray was organized. He lived among the Potawatomie Indians, who then inhabited the north ry. Samuel Tarwater remained at his parents until 1826, the first year of his age, when he married Miss Polly Brookshire and set up for himself. After living happily together for a quarter of a century Mrs. Tarwater died and in 1852 Mr. Tarwater married Mrs. E. Grubbs. After seventeen years of wedlock she too died and Mr. Tarwater married the third time in 1869, making Miss Sarah E. Mills his wife. She lived only about two years and Mr. Tarwater married a fourth wife, Mrs. Malinda E. Brown. This thing is about two years, so was for the fifth time married. Mar 10, 1881, his fifth wife being Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, the daughter of Thomas and Phyebe Kingsley. The 30th Mrs. Tarwater died and he has been lonely March 24, 1882, and is alone dead.

Evidently the pensioner is a multiple-marrying man, but whether he is seeking a sixth matrimonial alliance we are not advised.

He is the father of nine children by his first wife, seven by the second, and one by the third, making seventeen in all.

In a fight with Mormons on Crooked river in 1838, two of them attacked him at close range with rifle, knife and sword, nearly cut him in pieces. He received a terrible gash on his head, a cut across his shoulder and a blow in the face, severing his jawbone and knocking out all of the upper teeth. From the effects of these wounds he has never entirely recovered, the blow to his head affecting his memory and the injury to his mouth causing an impediment of speech.

Yet he regularly draws his pension for injuries received in the Mormon war and sought to be granted another for the number of times he has married.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC REVENUE.

In 1894 some of the sources of revenue of the British government were these: Customs—duties—sum $7,383,191, brandy $7,364,019, wine $1,120,142, other spirits $828,446; excise duties—spirits $15,189,540, beer $9,856,949, total $30,677,123, or a round sum in United States dollars of one hundred and fifty millions. This affords a reason why the British premier turned a deaf ear to the Church of England Temperance society when it asked him to reduce the number of saloons to one for every 1,000 of population in cities and for every 450 in villages. The figures represented in the foregoing figures find distribution through the saloons or public houses, and to limit them means a falling off in the government revenue. The temperance cause must take a second place while the liquor traffic is a means of such heavy returns to the government, notwithstanding the misery that comes to millions of the people by the business.

NUMBER AND STATUS OF INDIANS.

Answering a series of questions as to the Indians, their number, their reservations, their land allotments, their cost to the government, and the propriety of compelling them to support themselves, the St. Paul Pioneer Press gives a great deal of information which to the average reader will be interesting if not quite new. At the present time there are more than a hundred reservations. There are 215,000 Indians on reservations and 240,272 in all. As a general rule Indians are not allowed to leave their reservations, but every Indian to whom allotments are made, and every Indian who has left his tribe and is living in a civilized way, is declared to be a full citizen of the United States, but such citizenship does not impair his rights to tribal or other property. When allotments of land are made, each head of a family is entitled to 160 acres, each single person over eighteen years of age is entitled to 40 and each orphan under eighteen years of age is entitled to 40.

It costs about $19,000,000 a year to support the Indians, but of this about $7,000,000 comes from treaty obligations, from trust funds belonging to the Indians themselves and from the sale of their lands. It is generally held that it would be a good idea to make the Indians work and earn their own support, and the white man who can originate a plan to make them all do it will be ranked among the greatest inventors of modern times. Much success in this line has been attained in Utah, where, more than anywhere else in the country, honest attempts have been made to civilize the aborigines and teach them the arts of peace. In the nation at large about 50,000 Indians, more or less, do earn their livelihood, but the bulk of them, like so many of their white brethren, have an insuperable aversion to toil.

A STUDY IN DANIEL.

There is today avidly a general expectation throughout the world of the coming of some epoch making event. The trend of contemporary history seems to indicate a climax in the near future. It is looked for no less by those who view the panorama from a purely materialistic or rationalistic standpoint, than by others who endeavor to read the signs of the times in the light of revelations from on High. There is in this respect a striking resemblance between the present period of time and the years immediately preceding the first advent of the Son of God. Then, as now, it was felt that the world was on the eve of a new dispensation. Concerning the particular way in which the change was to be effected the students of the Scriptures in the capital of David and the occupant of the seat of power in that city were as much in the dark as the Christian astronomers who were guided thither by their science, but as to the main fact they were not mistaken. The expected change came and suddenly a new dispensation was ushered in.

The error of that generation in plain. It was not that they neglected to study for the Law and the Prophets were read in the synagogues every Sabbath. Nor did they disbelieve the scriptures. With the exception of the Sad[illegible] they regarded their sacred books with the utmost reverence. Nor were they as a general rule dishonest in their religious exercises. But in adhering to traditions not founded in the eternal Word, they were misled. As time rolled on they became unable to see, or to understand, the Scriptures in their fulness. Gathering the prophetic rays that illuminated their horizon, they grasped only a part. They dwelt on the kingship of their expected Messiah; they realized that He was to achieve victories and rule in resplendent glory with His enemies subdued, but for His humiliation, His sufferings, and death, and for the struggle of ages that was to intervene between His advent as the sacrifice and His appearance as the Lord of lords and King of kings, there was no room in their thoughts. The latter was as clearly foreshadowed as the former, but with revelations withdrawn they failed to comprehend the full truth. Yet, as stated, the great fact remained impressed on their minds that the Messianic era was dawning, and in this they were correct. Similarly, the present expectation of a speedy change in the affairs of the world may be fully justified, though in the present generation the meeting causes may be as hidden and incomprehensible as they were to the contemporaries of Jesus of Nazareth and His followers, who failed to see in them the standard-bearers of the new dispensation.

How far it may be of importance to a practical follower of the Son of God to look into the future by the aid of reason, or of prophetic writings, or new revelations, is an interesting question. There are those who regard all attempts to penetrate the veil as useless; others dwell so much in the atmosphere of apocalyptic mists that they neglect the duties of every-day life. Both are wrong. The present with its duties and circumstances is what first concerns a practical believer. To a sailor steering for a distant shore the details of his voyage day by day are what chiefly occupies his thoughts. Those he dare not neglect, lest a mistake should prove disastrous. Attention to the winds, the currents, the proper course every hour is what insures a safe journey. Yet he must possess some foreknowledge of the future, since it would be impossible for him to regulate his course without a general idea of that which is before him until the harbor is reached. Man on life's ocean is very much in the same position. His first concern is to discharge his duties day by day, thereby regulating his course according to the destination of his journey, but in doing so he will, like the sailor, consult the charts that give him some knowledge of what the future probably will bring.

The is the very object of prophecy. "We have also a more sure word of prophecy," says one of the ancient Apostles, "whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the daystar arise in your hearts."

One of the most wonderful predictions given in ancient times is that recorded in the last two chapters of Daniel. It is remarkable because it does not consist of unintelligible symbolical language, but is, as it were, an abstract of a heavenly record, the Scripture of Truth, which was read to the Prophet by a heavenly messenger. It partakes therefore of the nature of a history, written beforehand, but it is so plain that infidels have denied that it was written at the time of Daniel. It comprises the ancient covenant people chiefly and touches their history "in the latter days." It was further sealed up until the time of the end with the promise that finally its meaning should become perfectly clear. And it is remarkable, because it shows now the events of the visible world are connected with those of the invisible one.

This wonderful vision commences with the Persian empire, nothing Xerxes and his famous march upon Greece. This is in the 2nd verse of chapter 11. In the 3rd verse the rise of the Grecian empire is described, followed by its division in four smaller kingdoms. Of these the northern kingdom, Syria, and the southern, Egypt, are particularly noticed because of their influence on the history of the Jews. Bishop Newton has pointed out with much painstaking regard to details how the prophecy was literally fulfilled. The histories of Seleucus Philopator and Antiochus Epiphanes are particularly distinct.

In the 31st verse the Prophet sees the occupants of the Romish will finally polluted the sanctuary and set up the "abomination that maketh desolate." Then follows reference to the spread of Christianity and the Roman persecutions (v. 32, 33.); the establishment of that religion by Constantine, which the angel duly describes as "a little help," (v. 3, 4.) Revelation remembered, although it was followed by indescribable corruption and the loss of some of the best gifts of God.

With the 36th verse a new period begins. It is still Rome, but no longer under Pagan but Papal rule.

With the 40th verse another period is entered in which the union of the king of the south and the king of the north, which the best commentators have applied to the Mohammedan hordes of the world, first under the Saracens and then under the Turks. There can hardly be any doubt as to the latter, since it is expressly stated by the angel that this latter aims "shall enter into the countries and shall overflow and pass over. He shall enter also into the glorious land, and many countries shall be overthrown: but these shall escape out of his hand, even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon. He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape." This is corresponding exactly to the Turkish empire and rule, and so far as known to no other.

In view of this fact the closing incidents of the history of this rule, as given by the angel, are particularly interesting. He says:

But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him: therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.

This is evidently still future, but is sure of fulfilment in the due time of our Lord.

The overthrow of this power is, according to the 12th chapter, followed by a peculiar activity for the deliverance of the covenant people:

And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book.

The heavenly messenger having concluded the reading, the vision of the Prophet was opened, and he noticed that there were other beings from the unseen world present who evidently had followed the reading with much interest. One of these asked for information as to the time set. "How long shall it be to the end of these wonders?" The solemn reply was: "It shall be for a time, times, and a half: and when he shall have accomplished to scatter the power of the holy people, all these things shall be finished."

It cannot surely be considered a far-fetched conclusion that "time, times and a half" is identical with the 1,260 days, or years, during which the church, according to the Apocalypse, should remain in the wilderness; for from a higher point of view, the end of the fearful reign of the power of darkness begins with the re-appearance of the Queen of Jesus Christ on earth. At the first coming of our Lord was the signal of the outburst of songs of joy among the heavenly hosts, who saw in that event the establishment of "peace on earth," so the foundation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was undoubtedly to them the assurance of the final victory of the Son of God.

It would be folly to attempt at this time any further calculations as to times and seasons, but these general conclusions seem to be fully warranted by the prophetic statements themselves.

Written for the NEWS.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

He who stands upon your shore
And sees the vast river whose hand
Is ever pouring on your floor
Of rolling waves and ebb-tide sand,
Knows not it was the same hand traced
The lines which make your shores so fair,
Hills on their slopes—still unefaced—
Which mark for miles your old domain.

Its signs come your ripples kissed
The pebbles on the beach by turns,
Which fashes may in unique mist
Like serpent coils and dragon forms.
Yet remote which you never discerned
Your wild and fathomless waters, yet
Will show the time you knows treated
When you were absent, and they were young.

It matters naught how wide your swim—
Your pressure upon the land your shore,
For rapping on your sands of gray
Yet plain that country is your owner;
And fashing from your sides, yet bell
Your waters, yet the beach and is cover—
In spite of you yet you dwell.

And even to say, "I call an queen."

And holding court in desert's sand,
The eastern reals you yours gained,
Was a mere sine, robed in purple, stand
Like monarch upon your throne.
And yet your tribute to your court,
Is a pleasure gay to you unguided,
Or, as very to say of your,
Yet income to a little cloud.

But the your waves of rainbow hues,
And infinite your power of extent's part,
A sometimes sinless your tights
Have never will in crowded sands;
However you your mark of years,
Is cause lost that are or dead,
Which don't wonder that the tides
Call use both that you are dead.

And in the desert's burning sand,
Like wrinkled side a dam's wife are,
The tender consolation which like stand
And view your shoals, wonings—
Are yet they seem to be far away,
For northward back, as of fresh lands,
Into the north made they seem to act:
"Year breakings—be closed for a claim!"

—FRANK QUARTERMAIN.

FOR A DULL EVENING.

FOR THE COMING SCHOOLGIRL

Scene: A schoolroom in the year 1900. Teacher (to new boy)—Have, have you got your certificate of vaccination against smallpox?

"Yes, sir."

"Have you been inoculated for cholera?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you had an injection of cholera bacillus?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you a written guarantee that you are proof against whooping cough, measles and scarlet fever?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you provided with your own drinking cup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you make a solemn promise never to exchange sponges with the other boys and never to use any pencil but your own?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you agree in this case to fumigated with sulphur and antiseptics sprinkled with chloride of lime a week?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, I see that you fulfill all the requirements of modern hygiene. Take your own place. Class, this is our new member, young Percy Jones, son of Nemesis Narcissus.

"He's one what you might call a [illegible] kaleidoscope," said the Man Behind through his glasses on a lady at the [illegible] looking in his one lonely eye. "[illegible] the kind of a face that grows on you." "Oh no, he's kind of a face that grows on you," was the indignant and repeated reply of one lady to the other. "He's better looking it is but."

Man with awful toothache meets friend and tells his woes.

The Friend: "Why I had just as bad toothache as you yesterday, and I took a bottle, and my wife read about it, and kissed me, and made much of me, and the toothache disappeared. You try it."

The Aforesaid: "Do your wife at home now, do you think?"

"Mars," said Jupiter, seriously, as he straight up in bed, "there's a man in the house!"

"William," she responded, "you are very silly. There are my clothes hanging near the back of a chair. Washington star.

"Is it true," an inquirer was heard to ask Mrs. Stanley, "that you are writing books?"

"True enough."

"And what is the title?"

"How I Bound Subscribers."

"No, I don't believe much in heredity," said the old bard (Chicago) "There's Chauncey Depew, for instance. "Doesn't he take after his father?"

"Not a bit. His father was just holding a cat-skin sack, while the pots in his time and he was busy trying to look like imported goods."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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