

like, repeated it. We suspect this is what Joseph Smith did, for when he made his prophecy Garrison and Phillips were thundering their anathemas against slavery in the north, and it was not safe for a known abolitionist to visit the south. Every year the tension became more and more strained, and then in every town and village in the north there were true souls who were saying that the north and south were alike responsible for the sin of slavery, and that a just God would, through war, exact a terrible penance from both sections as the stain was wiped away.

But does the News quote all the prophecy? We have not the books at hand, but are very sure that coupled with the prediction of war, there was something to the effect that the war would be pursued with such fury that, in their exhaustion, the remnants of the nation would have to come to Joseph's and Brigham's Zion for refuge and recuperation, and that this Zion was to save the nation from final destruction. Will the News tell us about that, and, if possible, kindly fix the approximate date when it will probably come to pass?

Time is an important factor in this case; it must be soon or the remnants, depleted as they may be, will sadly overcrowd Utah and Zion's suburbs in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, eastern Oregon, Nevada and Arizona.

Again, the News has a correspondent in Mexico who is struck by the wonderful similarity of the ancient Aztec or Myran temples going to ruin there, and those which were planned or described by Joseph Smith, and the News dimly outlines a supposition that Joseph in the spirit saw those temples and copied after them. At least what the News says means that or is meaningless. Now the correspondent's eyesight must be wonderfully magnified by faith to trace the resemblance, because all the descriptions by Le Plongeon and others picture those temples in the fashion of some of the monuments seen in all burial grounds that contain many dead. At the base a square block of stone or cement; above that another square block of lesser size; sometimes a third of still less size, then a pedestal, then an upright shaft or column. Only in Mexico the base is sometimes four hundred feet square, then the second about one hundred feet less in diameter, and then a structure with rooms, which might have been dwellings for the living or receptacles for the dead. If any of the outward embellishments can be compared to the modern Mormon temples, a still more striking similarity can be traced to ruins in Egypt and Assyria, pictures of which can be found in a dozen old books that were in print in 1830. The News will take note that we are not disputing that Joseph was a prophet; we are merely stating that the proofs so far brought forward by the News are too obscure to convince anyone except some one who not only wants to be satisfied with them but is determined in advance to be satisfied.

When the smallpox broke out here five or six years ago and the News determined to fly in the face of all modern medical science and keep the Mormon people from being vaccinated, even if they died for the want of it, as many of them did, it declared that the writer in the News had seen smallpox patients healed merely by the laying on of the hands of elders. Then we begged the editor of the News to go out and minister to the sick, to cure just one for his faith's sake. He declined. We suspect his proofs of prophecy are on almost as unsubstantial grounds as his recollection of the healing of smallpox patients was, and that he would not take a single risk to vindicate his statements.

THE WEATHER.

To judge by past experience, the weather prophet will soon be predicting an early spring. He will be reasoning that there is only about so

much cold weather, and that if it comes early in the season we may expect a rapid warming up in February and an early spring with no danger except that vegetation will get such a start that the frost may bring disaster; that the fruit will be in danger before the season of frost is over. It is a clear case that if an early spring is promised, there will be prognostications of possible dangers until it gets hot enough to make people again wish for a cold snap and an early autumn.

A PIONEER GONE.

The west coast papers bring the news of the death of Jonathan Slouson of Los Angeles. A great all-round man was Jonathan Slouson, eminent lawyer, miner, banker, real estate speculator, church builder, shrewd, kindly, generous, pious, an all-around humanitarian, sterling business man, public spirited, generous, far-sighted, kindly. A wonderfully gifted, genial man, who loved to make money that he might have more money to devote to good works—a man who ought to have lived a thousand years. He went from New York to Nevada in 1864; he was shrewd among the shrewdest; as clear-brained as the best of the workers there, brave enough to never be bluffed, so kindly and genial that the humblest miner could go to him in perfect confidence that he would be kindly received and would hear some hopeful words; a believer in hard work and in perfect justice to all, he so lived that, though he left Nevada thirty-five years ago, wherever an old day Nevada miner still lives he will read of his death with sorrow and send after him loving

farewells. He went from Nevada to San Francisco and settled finally in Los Angeles in 1874. He was a chief factor in transforming that city from a hamlet to a great metropolis. So masterful was his work there that when, on Thursday of last week he died, the mayor of the city issued a public statement recounting his eminent services to the city and deploring his taking off. He was 76 years of age, and for several years past had been in precarious health, so that his death was not unexpected, but the city mourns his death as that of one who, all his life, was a help always in trouble, as an inspiration of good from the hour he made his home in the sun-kissed city.

ORIGIN OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

Not many people know the origin of the Nobel prizes. Popular Science explains. Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm. Studied in St. Petersburg, began to assist his father in his engineering works, but soon took up the study of high explosives. In 1864 he took out a patent for dynamite, obtained by incorporating nitro-glycerine with some porous substances. Later he invented bellestrite, a nitro-glycerine smokeless powder. From his manufacture of dynamite and other explosives at his works in Shire and from developing the Baker oil field, he made an immense fortune from which he was able in his will to found the prizes that bear his name. He died in 1896. Each prize is of about the value of \$40,000. Nobel was made a noble with hereditary transmission of the title in 1885.

The science of chemistry grew out of the old alchemists who exhausted their lives in trying

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