DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 526.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

After all the hurrah and the partisan protestations of non-partisanship by newspaper organs, the school election has come on and passed by. The result is that every member of the old board except one (and he was not a candidate at all) has been re-elected. Before the first move was made in the campaign, the News advised that the present board be retained in office, the voters, regardless of politics, being invited to make the vote unanimous. The idea was far more popular with the people than with the politicians—the latter feared to lose a chance to gain party advantage. So they forced the fighting, and their caucuses and conventions, their campaign performances and insufferably tedious recriminations in the papers, their expenses and disappointments—and now that it is all over they finish up exactly where they began and have had their trouble for their pains. We regret that the party bosses were not more conclusively rebuked in some instances by those who did not want any partisanship in the case—they had the opportunity to give a stern warning that there are occasions when political domination is nauseating and will not be tolerated. It is a vicious system that would draw the party line tight on all questions and in all cases. Surely a school election is one place in which it should never be permitted. But we live and learn!

PROPHETIC TIMES.

A St. Louis clergyman calls attention to an Apocalyptic declaration, according to which, he thinks, the ancient capital of Palestine, Jerusalem, is likely to be wrested from the Turkish government in the year 1897. The present upheaval all over the Ottoman empire is of so remarkable a nature as to command the anxious attention of the world and render even surmises as to the immediate future of interest.

The passage in the Revelation of John referred to reads:

Rise and measure the Temple of God and the altar, and them that worship therein. But the court which is without the Temple leave out, and measure it not, for it is given unto the Gentiles: and the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months. (Rev. 11:1, 2.)

The point is that the holy city, Jerusalem, is said to be given over into the possession of "Gentiles" for a period of forty-two months. If it were expressly stated how many common years a prophetic month is, and also from what year this possession, by Gentiles, was to begin, it would be possible to predict the exact year of its termination. Those two points, however, are left to be ascertained.

Many of the great commentators agree that in the prophetic hieroglyphics—if the term be permitted—a "day" stands for a year of 360 common days. The opinion is founded on very plausible arguments. In Numbers, 14:34, we read:

After the number of the days in which ye searched the land, even forty days, each day for a year, shall ye bear your iniquities.

In the book of Ezekiel, the same thought occurs:

For I have laid upon thee the years of their iniquity, according to the number of the days, three hundred and ninety days: so shalt thou bear the iniquity of the house of Israel. (Ch. 4:5.)

Forty and two months of thirty days each would then give 1,260 years as the period assigned for the desolation of Jerusalem. It is the identical period assigned for the rise and fall of Antichrist in Dan. 7:25, and the reason for this time limit may perhaps be sought in the fact that the minority of the Son of God was rejected during a period of three years and half, of 1,260 days. The analogy leads into such "Your children shall wander in the wilderness forty years.....each day for one year."

So far the meaning seems to be plain, but the question remains, From what time are we to count the commencement of the 1,260 years? Is it from the year 637, when the city of Jerusalem was taken possession of by the Mohammedans under Khalifah Omar, or in 1073, when it came into the hands of the Turks? Or is even an earlier date the probable one? If 637 is the first year of the prophetic period, then this will certainly end in 1897; but we do not believe it possible from ancient predictions alone to determine the times and seasons. Even after prophecy has been fulfilled, it is often impossible to fix the exact date. As illustrious instances be furnished in the captivity and return of Judah from Babylonia. The captivity was to last seventy years, but it may cover either the period from the carrying away of Daniel to the decree of Cyrus; or from the destruction of the Temple to the decree of Darius to rebuild it, or, as Prideaux remarks, from the final departation by Nebuchadnezzar to the dedication of the Temple. If such uncertainty clouds the clearness of events already fulfilled, it is needless to say that care is necessary in dealing with events yet to come.

However, that important events are near at hand is tolerably certain. The Latter-day Saints have good authority for the belief that the world is about to enter upon a remarkable epoch of its history, and that the Holy Land and the Holy City will be central points of interest cannot be doubted.

BORROWING AND PAYING BACK.

It is stated by a writer in a leading eastern journal, and his assertion probably is true, that the American people are the greatest borrowers on earth. This, of course, is in reference to money transactions; for whether deserved or not, Americans would not like to confess that they have a greater proneness than other people to the pesky habit of over-borrowing from neighbors of articles used in domestic life. The great reason for Americans being such borrowers of money from Europe is that they have a big undeveloped country. The possibilities to be wrought out in this continent by the outlay of capital is so great that people identified with America's resources become imbued with the speculative idea, and consequently the capital necessary to carry out great schemes is eagerly sought for. Hence the people of the United States now owe six-teen hundred millions of dollars abroad. And the fact that they have been able to keep on borrowing to this vast amount from foreigners is conclusive proof that the loans have been, to the main, upon successful investments.

At the same time, it is a most unfortunate thing for any people, whether of a small community or of a nation, to become extreme borrowers. As soon as they reach that stage they cease to be freemen, having placed themselves in bondage to the money lender. When borrowed money is earning more than the rate of interest paid, and the investment is preserved intact so that it is sufficient at all times to liquidate the principal, then the line of legitimate business borrowing may be deemed as not transcended for the development of any resource. The difficulty with the United States is that it has crossed the line, hence much of the national financial distress.

Locally, the past few years have laid bare many examples of the extreme borrowing craze, and numbers of well-intentioned schemes have gone to the wall, leaving their promoters in sore straits to meet money obligations. Now that there are brighter prospects ahead for this locality, in the development of home resources, it may be that the lesson taught will prove valuable in producing a larger degree of conservatism than formerly prevailed. Great as is the advantage of being able to borrow plenty of money, it is overcome when a people take more pride in securing loans than in repaying them. The time seems to have been reached when Americans, having achieved the highest distinction as borrowers of foreign gold, should make a new departure and become notable for repaying their loans and getting along on their own capital. The principle of co-operation affords an avenue by which this point may be reached.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

In some parts of this country, there is a growing opinion that the United States receives too much addition to its population by means of immigration, but it seems that a different view is entertained by the leading citizens of the Northwest. There are still large tracts of land not yet under cultivation and people are anxiously waiting for the farmers beyond the sea to come and break the ground and set the work of development rolling.

Not long ago a meeting was held in St. Paul for the purpose of discussing ways and means of attracting immigration. Among the delegates were the governors of Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington, the Railroad King James J. Hill, and Bishop Gilmour and Ireland. By special invitation A. E. Jansson, agent of the Tokugawa line and one of the pioneers of the Northwest, was present.

The latter gave a vivid picture of the condition of the country when the journey to St. Paul had to be made on steamboat from the nearest railroad station and how, as by magic, lines were laid in all directions pushing into the north and carrying the best class of immigrants to different parts of the country. Thousands of farms along the railroads were then laid out, whose owners today are wealthy or independent. A similar current of immigration, he said, is again needed, and there is still room for millions from England, North Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

He proposed the establishment of three immigration agencies, one in England, one in Germany and one in Scandinavia for the purpose of distributing information concerning the resources of the Northwest in those countries, and to start this movement without delay. A proposition was finally agreed to to ask Congress for a yearly appropriation for the purpose of promoting immigration to the northwestern states.

It is probably true that some systematic agitation of the emigration question in foreign countries would again result in a swifter movement of the tide towards these shores, which was perceptibly reversed by the panic under which the United States, in common with other countries, has been suffering the last few years. But it would seem that to reach out beyond the ocean for a supply of a farming population—if no other object is sought—is very much like crossing the river in search for water, as the saying is over there. In the overcrowded parts of the United States there are probably thousands who would embrace an opportunity of building homes, were somebody to reach out a helping hand to them in the first difficult steps toward independence, and if government appropriations are obtained, these ought certainly to be expended for the benefit of the people already here, rather than on foreigners.

VARIOUS of the states of the Union have laws requiring that each candidate file an itemized account of his election expenses. The purpose of the statute is to prevent the corruption of voters; but in its enforcement it is not only a sham but an inducement to falsehood, since there is no way to cause the campaign committees in state and certify to their disbursements. Even with such an amendment, however, the law in the majority of cases would be ineffective. The politician deems himself above all law, and he generally is—or below it.

SOMEBODY HAS calculated that the United States during the past 25 years has lost $100,000,000 by the marriages of American heiresses to poor, titled foreigners. Somebody else finds that that is about equal to the sum the government has been compelled to borrow the last two years, as if to make up for the loss.

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It is this. If you have a Cough or Cold, a tickling in the Throat, which keeps you constantly coughing, or if you are afflicted with any Chest, Throat or Lung Trouble, whooping Cough, etc., and you use *Ballard's Horehound Syrup* as directed, giving it a fair trial, and no benefit is experienced, we authorize our advertised agents to refund your money on return of bottle. It never fails to give satisfaction. It promptly relieves Bronchitis. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug store.

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This invaluable remedy is one that ought to be in every household. It will cure your Rheumatism, *Neuralgia*, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Frosted Feet and Ears, Sore Throat and Sore Chest. If you have Lame Back it will cure it. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It will cure Stiff Joints and contracted muscles after all other remedies have failed. Those who have been cripples for years have used *Ballard's Snow Liniment* and thrown away their crutches and been able to walk as well as ever. It will cure you. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug store.

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NOTICE.

[illegible] ANNUAL MEETING OF [illegible] Salt Lake City, Utah, [illegible] 1895, at the office of the Company, [illegible] Salt Lake City, Utah, [illegible] the election of Officers and [illegible] business as may come before [illegible] meeting. [illegible] J. R. FOSTER, Sec.

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