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THAT DISCUSSION.

Elsewhere in today's "News" will be found the third of a series of articles on Mormonism. The opening argument is by a Congregational minister of this city, and the reply of this journal follows.

It has been noticed lately that Christian ministers have been very active in circulating throughout the land pamphlets and periodicals purporting to contain Mormon secrets, or to expose Mormonism, and also that much of this literature does not contain Mormon doctrine properly speaking, but something else. It was set, in every instance, have been the intention of the writers or compilers to mislead the public on the matter, but that is certainly the effect of it, whatever may be the intention. When, therefore, a local clergyman challenged the "News" to discussion, this was accepted in the hope that a free and gentlemanly exchange of opinions, conducted in a Christian spirit, would serve to remove much misunderstanding and perhaps bring into prominence truths which may have been overlooked. It has been asserted that Mormonism is not true Christianity. We feel sure our Christian friends who may entertain that opinion will, after a thorough examination of what Mormonism is and teaches, feel, the necessity, in justice to themselves, to change their view.

THE POLITICAL BATTLE.

The first gun in the great battle which will be decided in November next was heard in this city last evening when the Republicans held their primaries. Unlike their Democratic opponents they do not appeal to election districts but deal in municipal wards, that, while all parties are searching to the matter of representation, to a great zone of free and humble and independently democratic convention to the primaries.

The Republicans got some fairly well in every ward but one—the Fifth—where some little friction was occasioned by reason of an alleged "slate" having been brought in by some overzealous worker who sought to adoptation by the gathering. A casual survey of the array of name presented as the result of the primaries shows that they have made no mistakes so far as party loyalty is concerned; they are certainly Republicans, some of them with a record. The indication plan seems to have set well with farm, on a whole proposition, those who are of one be electing young one war, the others the other way. They leave the middle of the road to Populists only, subject before after there should be an opportunity review the rest of the Democrats, both sides and who have not yet been heard from. Such a movement was begun some time ago but fell through because of the straight or regular Republicans consenting to the silver element or nearly all that the latter had demanded and to obtain which a fusion with the silver forces generally was preferred. Whether a sufficient number could now be got together on a separate platform to sufficient array to be a formidable quantity is of course at this time unknown.

The Democrats come next with primaries throughout the State on the 5th of September, to be followed by county conventions on the 8th and the State convention in this city on the 10th; this is six days later than that of the Republicans and a day short of that of the Populists. After these the fight will be on in earnest and he wager with numerous bets, which the idea of Newmann, when it was to determined that "many were called but few were chosen." The Bloc at large ticket but two officers at Congress stand now full and possibly include to a judge of the Supreme Court and Representatives to Congress. Every county state a full complement of officers and members of the Legislature, which only to have to let elect a United States Senator.

The appeals previously put forth for moderation, tolerance and freedom from vituperation are again brought forth and presented. It is to be hoped they they will receive more consideration this time, but fanned that they will not.

EMPEROR AND POPE.

A few days ago reports from Europe were published, purporting to show that the coming visit of Emperor William to the Holy Seat, of which much has been said recently, has been planned for the purpose of preparing the way for a reconciliation between the Italian King and the pope. According to the report the Italian King is said to have expressed himself to his effect in an after dinner speech. It is stated that he regards it as his special mission to bring this reconciliation about. Like Bismarck, he finds a voice exclaiming proceeding him to act, and he has felt that the time has come. To succeed in such an undertaking, he is reported to have said, would be a church and civilizing worker of any match his.

The reports, the reporter says, it has for a long time had this matter in view. In 1893 he visited Naples for the purpose of conferring with Cardinal San Pietro, who seemed heartily into his plan. An effort was to be made to make the revolve the well pope, he was to come to Rome to temporal power, and the Italian Government would therefore its hostile attitude and church and State were to be left free, each to good within its own sphere of influence. But the cardinal died and the scheme was temporarily postponed.

The views of the young emperor on this subject are exceedingly interesting. In a speech to some of his army officers he is reported to have said:

"The entire world will gain if I can bring about the reconciliation of Leo XIII and Victor Emanuel. I shall the sincerity of my Protestant religion. But it is precisely because I am a Protestant that I have a clear and accurate conception of the power and influence of the papacy.

"At the present day two great with thrones, Russia and Rome, are merely and schemes. Against each of these the pope is a bulwark. In Italy, the stability is not should be neglected.

"Socialism is inimicity to the monarch or the state and schemes is inimicity to God.

"The pope is the universal ruler of the human conscience on earth and he is by far the most powerful, authoritative or spiritual ruler. His force is prompt and efficiency spread by thousands of millions of people spread throughout the globe. He can do what no other ruler can do, because these millions. He can say: 'Those are your relations, those must be your social relations,' and it is his duty to be obeyed. He is, therefore, for good is immeasurable.

"Kings and emperors are the divinity or delegate guardians of social order and directors of social will be lost, just as the leaders of religious belief are the divinity ordained moderators of conscience. But not as kings and emperors can have their influence, but as the pope, the moderator, so, can spiritual guides keep and promote the social weal.

"The pope's sphere of power is the extent of all, and consequently the constitution of the good is very as are the rulers, therefore, that he is not in a position to freely accomplish all the good of which he is capable. He must be absolved from his self-imposed imprisonment in the Vatican. All the thousands of thousands and millions of Rome, he feels, he must be restored, so that he will then be at liberty to fulfil the commission he accepts and the prerogatives. And he will be in a position to make his voice heard in the interests of peace when nations are in warlike and hostile, and in the interests of humanity when acts of cruelty or injustice are being committed somewhere.

If the emperor is correctly reported, his speech is a most remarkable vindication of an institution which the German reformers dealt what seemed a death blow. It is an admission that Protestantism is unavailing when against the "infidels" that deny the existence of kings, and the infidels, prevailing so effect. It is a bid for an alliance between papacy and German Protestantism for the purpose of establishing with greater firmness the imperial power. But it may be seen that that. It may be the unconscious desire of the bolder policy conceived by statesmen in this country to create for Germany an ally with power in every land on the globe. Papacy leaning on German bayonets and German backed up by papal diplomacy would indeed be a spectacle marvelous even in this century of wonders.

The trouble arises his holiness and the Italian government is at best nothing. Events which until the war with Germany in 1870 had maintained troops in Rome for the protection of the pontiff, was compelled to withdraw those troops that were needed at home. After the battle of Sedan, Victor Emanuel marched into papal Rome and the city of pontiffs now devoted from sins and that his troops would enter the papal territory. From IX was indeed, but could not prevent the inevitable. On Sept. 21, 1870, the Italian left Rome after having recorded the protest of Vatican, and the temporal power of the pope was at an end. But the pope has never given up his claim to such power. Leo XIII is his predecessor before condemned his rights of sovereignty as his predecessor had done. He protested against the Italian law regarding civil marriage and compulsion of the government subjecting priests to military duties. He protested against depriving the church of the land and other institutions of charity, the opening of lay public schools, the interference with certain functions of the bishops. These are some of the grievances.

The German emperor virtually confirmed a moral bulwark. If he succeeds it will be because of the influence he may have over the Italian government. The pope cannot very well refuse to all claims to temporal power, but they can afford to yield considerably to the Vatican, especially under divine guidance.

TO EDITOR.

The article here appears in response to a request in the social movement that is to be one of the matters of course whose presence is not a source of either condescension, admiration or fear. He is a gentleman complacent. He little is his real participation in the community in which he resides. He is conscious that his performances, however meritorious or skilled as those, fail to provoke anything more than a passing remark and are forgotten right away. So much so is that the case that his origin and action are not more as the reader, perhaps, to his prominent station in that little kingdom and has thought of. It is an interesting story. As far back as that the word "editor" was first applied to one who superintended or prepared the matter for a newspaper. It was in common enough use before, for years, but there was a distinction and a difference.

In an article on "The Evolution of History" Mr. Leslie Stephens has recently treated extensively on this subject. A perusal of it shows how gradual has been the growth of the daily journals of the English-speaking world. And this is shown to be a matter of the most important character. It is not a sufficiently considered fact that it is only where the English language flourishes that a free press has been found possible. The condition of Europe has its wrong proved to it by papers whose most praiseworthy deeds are only one Malthusian than the monarchy established by the Louis Bonaparte allows toward Bismarck during the present campaign. Certainly it is claimed the attitude of the French and German papers during the Spanish-American war should serve as a warning to us, for there seems to be little doubt that the Paris papers and Bismarck for months gold, while the German press is prior to "war of Americans in consequence of outrages or misdemeanors in their own guidance." The Chicago News, referring to Mr. Stephens's article, holds that the daily newspaper of the present time can trace its ancestry as far back as the monthly letters sent by regular paid correspondents from London to the provinces, beginning with the days of the early Stuarts. During the English commonwealth these began to be printed in type and distributed to the larger numbers made possible by the day. The expansion of the Stuarts put an end to this for the time. Until now the line of thought was sufficiently outspoken to be characterized by Judge Sewell as making any newspaper publication illegal and tending to provoke a breach of the peace. Some twenty years ago, Sir Roger L'estrange was printed with the publication of an official organ and given the power to suppress all his rivals. He was not only the owner of the one paper which had a legalized right to existence, but he was a spy seeking to destroy all who ventured to publish anything in competition of his. And as the gaunty enlisted was nothing short of keeping his monopoly was a real one.

The reporter dawned upon the scene about the same time. What he was the editor was then the "editor" of the paper and he had to have assistants. To this end a man with a spiritual firefly in the direction was selected to take reports of court proceedings, and naturally his calling broadened out until it embraced the whole field of local information. The first man, in one of the first to achieve distinction in this line was Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe." Charles Dickens established his first distinction in it and numberless others who have become eminent in the world's history have laid their foundation with the reporter's note book and pencil. It is a great and noble calling, one whose greatness and nobility may be stated by facilitating and in power be elevated or even belittled by inefficiency and carelessness; but it is even more consequential now than at any other time in the world's history. Mighty associations are the pen and the press.

EXPENSIVE COMMUNICATION.

It is generally understood that telegraphing is therefore an expensive method of conveying information or business, and so it is comparatively. But it achieves its bitter pitch or a high-priced commodity when it involves the use of either of the outer cables which stretch from our shores under the seas to different foreign countries. So expensive is it that it is rarely resorted to except by those who are in good circumstances, and by those only when it is communication with those who are known to the management in the other end by reason of previous arrangement, or are so well known generally that such arrangement is unnecessary. In the case of cipherers, which are generally paid for by the sender who of course knows his address or calls for his reply, some of the other means of delivery are necessary. These arrangements are not altogether for purposes of convenience but for those of economy as well, because every word by cable, date, address, signature and all must be paid for. The date however, is rarely used, being understood.

The rate from Salt Lake City to Manila is $2.47 a word, and of course the same from there here. At one time the Associated Press maintained a monthly approaching an unprecedented monopoly in the matter of transmission of information. It would not be worth of a message that left anything after it was paid for out of a hundred dollars left, and just how much information could be forwarded on a received message that was so small dollar bill was worth of a message. It was a report when desiring to send a cable message.

Anyone of this the longest and most expensive cable dispatch ever transmitted was by the late William H. Seward when secretary of state in the cabinet of President Andrew Johnson. The civil war was over and Mexico was struggling in the grasp of the Austrian invader backed by the money and influence of France. The United States had freed three millions of people as a result of its conquest of the South and the government determined that its influence in Mexico should go on. The Monroe doctrine was being violated in our neighboring republic, and while nothing could be done while our hands were full, something must and would be done now that the local struggle was all on one side. It was decided to give a notice, somewhat in the nature of an intimation, to Louis Napoleon, emphasized by the fact that this country looked with marked disfavor upon the occupation of Mexico not by his troops and demanding that they be immediately recalled. In order that no time should be lost, it was determined to transmit the document by cable, the rates by which at that time were commercially higher than now. The few words required herein to express the actual of the message do not give even a faint idea of how voluminous that document was. Nothing was left in doubt, leaving to possible some construction, every sentence was proved and every conclusion expressed. It cost the government the neat little sum of $15,000 besides the friendship of Napoleon and his court, but who would have the temerity to say that it was not money well spent? The French soldiers were immediately recalled, Maximilian was captured and shortly after executed at Queretaro—the only and fitting ending in connection with the whole trouble.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKEN.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that children in their daily conversation are too frequently allowed to violate the simplest rules of English grammar. They are heard to say "saw" for "seen" and "ran" for "run" without being corrected. The paper then remarks:

In a measure, too, the public school is responsible, but in a measure only. It does not matter if the pupils of the schools of the English language to discover how frequently it is twisted and mangled by adults. A fine gentleman's carriage, a horse and car or stumbling in a public place is sufficient to cause odd sixteen to chase up and down the back of a dictionary to hunt for English language to outrun. On every hand one hears "I seen," "He done," "I done," "They was," "I saw" and similar deadly accurate.

Nor does the care necessarily belong to walks of life where such grammatical might be expected. Then the child should follow the example nearly all of whom him is not at all surprised. In some instances it is pure carelessness on the adult's part, which is far too excusable than were the cause superficial ignorance.

The teachers in the public schools should double their diligence with the children. As for the grown ones, there is no way of correcting them.

It is reported of Admiral Dewey that when he learned that two of the auxiliary cruisers had been christened Harvard and Yale, respectively, he proved his purpose of naming two of his gunboats after institutions of learning—"The Massachusetts Institute of Technology" and the "Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons." This prompts a commentary to remark that when the gallant admiral requires he will leave the world well the pace in fashions, as well as in war, and that naturally his calling broadened out until it embraced the whole field of local information. The first man, in one of the first to achieve distinction in this line was Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe." Charles Dickens established his first distinction in it and numberless others who have become eminent in the world's history have laid their foundation with the reporter's note book and pencil. It is a great and noble calling, one whose greatness and nobility may be stated by facilitating and in power be elevated or even belittled by inefficiency and carelessness; but it is even more consequential now than at any other time in the world's history. Mighty associations are the pen and the press.

A man in Lincoln, Illinois, is reported to have willed his wife to Col. R. G. Ingersoll on condition that the agnostic deliver the man's funeral oration. He will do it, the terms are satisfactory.

Now it is Admiral Sampson who is being made the recipient of a great ovation. No one ever deserved it more, but will he get a chance at Dewey?

Our Elohi, might we are having a hard time of it trying to bring a reform school into existence. They do not seem to be discouraged, however.

And now gold in abundance has been found in Deseret county, but no word from another county has been heard from.

The Spanish governor of the Canary Islands has resigned. Evidently he doesn't intend to be out of the fashion.

The Paris police are trying to find Zola. It is not very long since he was there.

ABOUT THE WAR.

Now that Spaniard war has smoothed its wrinkled front, I want to say that the Sunday has proved long well a test of temper of many and that on the world "Sweet Home." He has proved to be contentment, frugality, patient in the nation. He has demonstrated that the Sunday has been and far beyond that which it was ever called upon to do on earth. Also, if Mr. McKinley's voice could have reached Spain, it would have saved much bloodshed. Yet, in the end, we would have compelled Porto Rico and other Spanish islands, with a population of half a million, to become the owner of Cuba, etc. In that is the secret of our misfortune.

Let it be said of "war for humanity" was merely a take on the lips of men who were seeking a pretext for plunder. Yet, the United States have been but little behind the Spaniards in humanity. Historians will tell us that we followed the Spaniards in their occupation of the Indians of the Caribbean Islands, North America, the southern of North America and later the people of the United States were responsible for the extinction of the Indians in the Spaniards. We as a people have already atoned for our share of the guilt, by our kindness to Indians, for common charities, and the Spanish did not, and we have yet to do so. In the starting Colonies, the President would have brought about which I propose to make it a law but politicians had Congress to do so.

But the hardier measures prevailed and the result was that we in one day a war between equals. It was a fight between the pioneer, hardier and stronger nation and the other, divided and weaker. It was a war between a nation in its youth and a nation at its noon. It was a war between a youthful nation in its prime and a nation in its decline. It was a war between a nation which had just been Columbus found its new world and has been steadily improve into something worse than a savage. We have had the opportunity to show the world what our civilization and culture can do, but we have not had the opportunity to show of our men, and should not be surprised if we should be the whole world to show the world what we have learned from the experiences of Spain.

The war has shown one fact that carries an important lesson. We have shown the descendants of slaves, the men whose ancestors a generation ago were the property of their ancestors, and of less amongst their homes and cabins, the men who have made their homes and cabins, above the Mason and Dixon's, as the slightest has long standing on northern line, under the spirit of freedom and the teaching of military life, proved at our every Dear Sir, Brave and were ready to be with men in their splendid fury under Eagerness.

The day may come when the colored men will be their ancestors fighter of the world.

If Philips and Garrison and those who stood with the oldest men were alive they would see how done into his soldiers, through it, made have gained, the greatest, so, and have been freedom and brought its glory in the children of the slaves. All hail the Dewey! Let Cuba be free, let the Philippines have whom sought, let added to her fame and honor, let it be written, under Dewey that a man was a man for a' that regardless of the color of his skin.

But, as far as we tried, all were true. It is the freedom of freedom and the humanitarian. If by service it can be proven that from home to home or hated overlaid under the sweet river of peace, that it is as brave who care may for home the strongest and best of our men of earth. CHARLES ELLIS.

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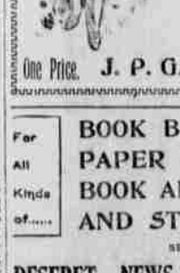

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