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HOW TO STOP THE STORM.

In the meantime, we say again to the people to assist themselves and stop this rolling storm.

That is, of course, from our anti-"Mormon" friend contemporary. The elegant style, choice grammar and sublime impudence of the sentence preceding its authorship. The advice conveyed in the tail end of it we commend to the people of the State. The way to stop the "rolling storm" which has frequently visited Utah's borders is to stop giving aid to the storm-brewers. The present nameless agitation started in the columns of our anti-"Mormon" contemporary. It was worked up with the aid of sectarian preachers in this city, anxious for an opportunity to create alarm on account of the great interest in the East, sufficient to make possible an increase of funds for the ostensible purpose of fighting "Mormonism." Every supporter of the paper that started the storm, and every family that sends children to be tutored by the clerical prevaricators who are addicted to the mean of misrepresentation, help in the work of mortification and add to the means of its accomplishment.

"Stop this rolling storm." Yes, stop it if you can. But how? By encouraging the object that hopes it up? By voting into existence a new "Mormon" and a daily defamer of "Mormon" leaders and the "Mormon" people? By advertising in the columns and thus giving aid and comfort to a malignant enemy that tries to masquerade as a friend? If the people of Utah are wise and concerned about their welfare, they will "let alone." In the only way that will stop the brewing of anti-"Mormon" storms, and that is by letting the storm-brewers severely alone.

A QUEER MIX-UP.

The anti-"Mormon" paper published in this city, which is in partnership with the preachers in the business of creating public animosity against the "Mormon" Church, says this morning:

"Noting that a candidate had been nominated and elected to Congress solely because in his own person he was one of the three and only witnesses of the President of the Church, but also because he was a polygamist, a plea was made for him like himself, as solution could not possibly but are resurrection on his election except that it was an act of perfidy."

That statement should be compared with the assertions from the same source, that the nomination was the work of the "Mormon" Church, and that the same Church was responsible for that candidate's election. Take the two arguments together and we have the "Mormon" Church nominating and electing a candidate solely because he had set its principal officials and their pledges at defiance!

That, of course, is only in the mind's eye of the anti-"Mormon" editor, and as those organs are troubled with a terrible spasm, the effect is funny to the public though seemingly perfectly satisfactory to the sponsor.

But who is it that is pronounced guilty of "an act of perfidy?" If the Mormon Church did NOT nominate and elect the candidate, then that Church has not performed the "perfidy" act. If it did bring about that nomination and election, how was it that so many of its leading officials and Church members opposed the candidate and voted for his antagonist in the political fight? And why should they select one who "in his own person" had set them "at defiance?"

These accusations of "Church influence," which have been published here and taken up by the eastern press, still present a very singular society, where the whole hodge-podge is presented to a discriminating official body and a learned and enlightened public.

A TOKEN OF FRIENDSHIP.

When any organization of men upon the soil of the United States determines to be a law unto itself, what ought the United States government to do?

That is a question asked by our anti-"Mormon" contemporary. It is in response to the remark of the Deseret News that the storm raised by the aforesaid paper, concerning the attack upon the Church by the several "Christian" associations, was nothing new.

What is meant by the "organization of men" determined to become a law unto themselves?" It is the "Mormon" Church? If not, what is the organization then referred to? Is this not another form of accusation on the part of the anti-"Mormon" paper, to be used by its echoes in the East?

The friendship displayed towards the majority of the people of this State in the insinuation conveyed by the question above, must warm the hearts of those who are thus indicated. But the warmth so kindled cannot be that of heart responding to heart. It must be of indignation coming toward the pretended friend that thus inflicts a stab in the back while smiling in one's face.

THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION

It is believed that the expedition headed by Captain Borchgrevink and now on its way to the Antarctic region will be of vast interest to the scientific world. It has been known, since the discoveries made by Captain Cook in 1772 that a continent exists in the south. Subsequent explorers have added slightly to the general stock of information regarding it, but on the whole very little positive knowledge has been obtained.

The Antarctic continent is supposed to be nearly as large as Africa. The further distribution is a vast facing the ocean, from pole to sub-tect high. It is believed that tidal waves are valvular and other forces at work concerning the climatic conditions and rendering possible the existence of a fleet and tables which will prove both strange and valuable to the scientific world. The warm currents and curious forms of life already observed give reason for this opinion.

About eight years ago the British flag was planted on one of the islands forming part of the archipelago near the continent. There have been little political explorations, but until now no organized scientific expedition has ventured to pierce the mysteries of the southern zone. Incidentally, Captain Borchgrevink is well equipped and has benefited by the experience of Dr. Nansen. He is backed by the Royal Geographical society as well as by the British government, to some extent, and the expedition, it is confidently expected, will form a memorable page in the history of geographical research.

SPAIN'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

Americans returning to Spain give interesting accounts of the views and sentiments of the people there, regarding the causes of the disasters during the war and the probable future of the country. The impression seems to be quite general that the Spanish commodore were bribed and that their delinquency, consequently, was not due to the superiority of American soldiers and instruments of war. A Spanish captain of marines, who went down with the Vizcaya and afterwards was picked up by the Iowa, is reported to have related his experience as follows:

We men of the navy know that we could not hold out against the American forces. Our fleet was short of everything. We had neither food nor powder. Our guns were old, because we had nothing to fire from them. But all the time we had a public sentiment in Spain that forced the government to put a hand to do something. When the order came to leave Santiago every man in the fleet knew that his only chance of escape was not to nothing, but we were soldiers and we had to obey orders. Well, you know what happened. We who were saved and made prisoners can never forget the kindness we experienced at your hands. Everywhere we met your people came to give us greetings as brave men who had done our best, and we all have friends in the United States. That we came to Spain. We supposed that by this time the truth in relation to the war would be out and that our country would give us a hearty welcome. Instead, we get curses, story stories, and on every side our people said: "Why do you come home alive? You had ships, you had men, why did you not fight as Admiral Sampson, and either win or die in trying to do so?"

Among the intelligent people of Spain the loss of the West Indian and Pacific colonies is regarded as a national blessing in disguise. They expect some sort of a revolution at home, by which the government will be changed of the corruption now said to be prevalent, and then that a new era will dawn upon Spain. The people will enjoy themselves in agriculture, in manufactures, and in commercial pursuits. In a few years Andalusia will yield to abundance all the products imported from Cuba and the Philippines. Markets will be found and the nation will again prosper.

The popular sentiment as thus expressed augurs a brighter future for the Spanish nation. Spain is rich in natural resources. Intelligent labor, directed by a patriotic government, will promote their development. Spain may never again figure among the military and colonial powers of the world, but there is no reason why she should not take high among the industrial nations, as the northern countries of Europe have risen during the past half-century.

FREE BATHS AND LECTURES.

Public bath-houses and public gymnasiums maintained by municipal funds and at the disposal of the people, either entirely free of charge or at a nominal cost, are among the benefits enjoyed by the Bostonians. A bath-house large enough to accommodate 1,500 bathers has just been opened, and school teachers are expected to encourage their pupils to use it freely and regularly. Gymnasiums are also being erected where instructors are given free.

To use public funds for such purposes may be termed "socialism," but the fact can hardly be disputed that money so expended will return with good interest. A community which takes care of the physical well being of a fellow "city citizen" is sure to be interested in his moral, will, even more material and social benefits.

Another municipal movement now contemplated by the mayor of Boston is to provide a course of free popular lectures. This is not exactly new, or unknown. New York claims priority in this direction, and it is known that in some Dominion cities the scheme has been tried successfully. Lectures are given on hygiene, geography, history, astronomy, etc., and it is surprising to see the interest taken in such subjects, when presented in popular form, and the amount of useful knowledge disseminated in that manner. As a rule, the expenses are covered by private subscriptions and fees (not be too high, if properly managed).

There may be some valid objections to municipal, whether municipal or state, taking any measures having a flavor of "paternalism." But it seems those in the lofty are permitted those things of the preservation of health and the distribution of useful knowledge are certainly entitled to the first consideration.

HOW TO FIGHT THE GRIP.

From all accounts it appears that the grip again is pandemic. The capitals of Europe, Germany and France are being visited by the scourgeme great, and in the south and East of this country, many cities have felt the pressure to a more alarming extent than for years ago. Now, as then, the epidemic came from Asia Minor, where it entered last November. It spread to Europe and America along the common course of travel.

The "News" has received an advance copy of an article on the treatment of the disease, written by Dr. J. A. Hobbs, of New York, for the Gaillards Medical Magazine. The author describes the grip as follows:

"La Grippe" is an infectious disease whose specific germ is a bacillus possessing the power of multiplication in the human body, producing with great rapidity when a favorable medium is attacked. It is taken into the body with the atmosphere, through the nose and mouth. Its action causes a congestion of the air passages (nose, throat and lungs), similar to acute catarrhal conditions. But further, it causes severe constitutional disturbances which manifest themselves by neuralgias, muscular pains (especially), fever and chills, and causes such severe damage to vital organs, varying the poisons distributed with each heart, accentuating and frequently with weakened lungs and kidneys. These latter conditions are often aggravated by sensitive hypothecate taken during the course of the disease and fatal terminations are sometimes traceable to the use of drugs which are calculated to further depress the already weakened system.

He cautions the patient to avoid drugs that will weaken the heart's action or depress the vitality, and recommends the use of quinine in small doses. He says:

Quinine does its greatest to expedite phenomena, for it acts as a stimulant to parotid at the same time, to be taken every three hours. This formula has been used in my practice for several years and I have been a never attack of "la grippe," and rapidly curing milder cases.

It is known that grip, like other epidemics, attacks most severely those whose vital forces are weakened. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to observe the rules of health in regard to sleep and diet.

ENDEAVORERS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Dr. Clarke, head of the Christian Endeavorers, is seeking to induce that body to take a part in the discussion of the Philippine question, with a view to expressing a decided sentiment with what it should do. He takes the position that if the leading purpose of the United States is to Christianize the islanders, then this country will be justified in holding the archipelago and giving its people the freedom that comes from American rule, but not otherwise. Retention of the islands merely for the sake of commercial advantage, he holds to be unbecoming the high mission of the United States as a Christianizing nation.

While he may be right in part, there is a serious defect in Dr. Clarke's statement of the position which the United States assumes in the matter of religion. It is true that taking the islands for no other object than for the point that might come commercially, is beneath the dignity of this country. That is how Spain held them, and yet Spain is professedly a Christianizing nation. The United States cannot afford to follow a similar course. Its mission is to civilize, enlighten, and give the highest possible freedom to mankind. Anything less than this would merit the condemnation of the other powers of the earth, as well as the divine displeasure.

But when it comes to claiming that the United States is a Christianizing nation, that is going beyond the fact. This may be a Christian nation, but certainly is not in the Christianizing or proselyting business. Under its form of government there is no official effort to make a Christian of a Mohammedan, a Jew, or an infidel. There is not only toleration for each of them, but there is equal protection. Hence the question that this government should force its view, in accepting the Philippines, that the Christianizing of the people there, is contrary to constitutional guarantee. It can give Christians full liberty to proselyte, but Mohammedans and others must enjoy the same privilege. The United States is a missionary—when referred to as an agent of Jehovah—in giving liberty to the inhabitants of the earth, but the conversion of mankind to Christianity is in the hands of the churches, and their mission is different from that of the nation.

The Silver party of Nevada now appears as a "house divided against itself."

There is a copper boom on in Havana, but it is in the way of crowding small coin on the populace, and thereby making a handsome profit out of the purchase of stamps.

Germany may be very friendly to the United States, as U. S. Ambassador White asserts, but the German contingent on Samoan affairs do not show it.

Now that Col. Weston has been designated as acting commissary general, he will probably be feeling the weight of his own hard language towards Gen. Miles.

The proposed moral sanitation of St. Louis begins on Monday, by an investigation into alleged financial crookedness. The cleaning commence to be a big job for the would-be reformers.

Senator Caffery wants to know which of the Philippine Islands Spain can deliver to the United States. None of them. Admiral Dewey's action of May 1 has made delivery an ex post facto proceeding.

In West Virginia, Mr. Scott is depending on the rule of a sick legislator to elect him U. S. Senator. Le Grippe has got to have a tight hold on a West Virginia Republican to keep him from rolling in an emergency like the present.

Lieut. Betts, a naval soldier in the Kansas volunteers, claims to have secured Admiral Cervera's watch from a Spanish pilot. The time piece will be an interesting keepsake, if Betts's story should not prove to be a Kansas yarn.

Gen. Egan's detention was in being called too early on a witness. If he had followed Chief Justice Taney's rule, Miles's offense would have been laid aside at Major Daly says that even the flies would not eat the beef sent to the soldiers at Tampa.

Persons who are not British citizens cannot hold mining property in British Columbia, under the new law, which goes into effect today. The statute is directed chiefly against the Americans who doubtless can put profitable investment money here, for capital which otherwise must have gone into the Canadian coffers.

It is worthy of note locally that the copper properties in Utah and Arizona are not included in the great copper trust now being arranged by the Rockefeller and Guggenheim interests, and intended to be under the supervision of W. A. Clark, the Butte millionaire who is making strenuous efforts to be elected a U. S. Senator from Montana.

The pastors of the churches in Helena, Montana, are displeased because the health officer has quarantined against the spreading of diphtheria, while the saloons are allowed to remain open. Doubtless the health officer justifies himself by a desire to protect the respectable people of the town, while not being particular if the disease carries off all the saloon loafers.

The proposed Kettle River Valley railway is more than a prospect in a prospect, so far as it affects the Canadian Pacific railway. The Union Pacific, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific are anxious to connect with the Canadian Northeast, and while the Canadian Pacific may argue that it is better for the Dominion to keep all trade with its own citizens, the point that a powerful competitor to the Canadian road is necessary, may be sufficiently forcible to induce capital and transportation companies to get into that locality by the construction of a new line.

THE EXPANSION FOLLIT.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is safe to say that if Great Britain should go to war with the United States our first move would be, as in the revolutionary war, to possess ourselves of Canada, and if we raised it would be one to be reckoned continentally about the "consent of the governed." The United States has the same rights of expansion as any other nation, and its march of empire can not be bended off by the citation of the phrase. Nor, as experience so shows, does the natural growth of the country, whether by purchase or conquest, impair the force of the Declaration of Independence. It has its place and its effect it most ministry, but that place is not to thwart the splendid destiny of our country.

Minneapolis Journal.

Let this nation abandon the Philippines and we will have the melancholy duty of witnessing the decline of our Asiatic trade. The archipelago gives us a commanding commercial position, with reference to the Asiatic mainland. The door to China must be kept open for us and the Philippines will play the part of a fulcrum for the commercial lever. With an open door policy in the Philippines we shall demand and get the same policy in China.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The theory that governments must derive their just powers from the consent of the governed has never yet been put to practice. We make that statement boldly, but never yet been put in practice. The Spanish colonies in America were not governed by general consent. A property qualification was absolutely essential, even in the colonies of Massachusetts, from which Senator Hoar comes. No man even at the very first election could vote who had not twenty pounds in Massachusetts money to award an estate worth at least $60, or freehold which yielded 40 shillings an annual income of $15. There is no very thing or universal suffrage in Massachusetts even today. It is true that the women states women are permitted to vote but in Massachusetts they are not, unless it be for school directors, and what is more, no man can vote without paying a poll tax.

New York Evening Sun.

Justice Harlan is an optimist. He peers the sunlight in the shadow. He has confidence that our government will successfully survive from the test to which its institutions are now exposed. He accepts the Philippines as a fact, not as a theory. It is a fact, not a theory, that the Philippines have come, by virtue of conquest, into the possession of the United States. It is our duty, therefore, to govern, to keep them until the time when the people of the Philippine archipelago shall have demonstrated their ability to rule and secure themselves. They and not we, before them, is it the time to attempt them to the people whom this nation has delivered from the tyrannous rule of Spain.

Sacramento Record-Union.

The Philadelphia Ledger gets it properly when it says that continuance of the rebellion in the Philippines is against Aguinaldo against Spain. It is, therefore, our duty and province to suppress it. Aguinaldo contends that Spain had no right to transfer to us, but we have decided, and under the Paris treaty it is admitted that Spain had right to sell that we chose under her, first by act of war and victory completed, second, by treaty transfer of authority.

Brooklyn Republican.

Senator Gray, one of the President's peace commissioners, said in our hearing that the Filipinos are "still subjects of Spain." Obviously, they cannot be "subjects of Spain" and "subjects of Mr. McKinley at the same time. If Mr. McKinley can now assert American sovereignty over them, it is evident that Senator and Commissioner Gray is wrong as to their being "still subjects of Spain." As a matter of fact Senator Gray is right. In a legal sense the Filipinos are still "subjects of Spain," and will be so until the treaty is ratified in the present form, or there allegiance is altered to some other by assuming to the priorities of nations.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Toronto Herald.

If the Anglo-American commission shall succeed in agreeing upon the terms of a treaty, particularly in relation to reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States, it will be the business interests of New England are currently solicitous of having made, the fault, it is due to the reluctance of those interests, the fishing interests of Gloucester, the coal interests of Maryland and West Virginia and the lumber interests of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It would fairly be asked whether the interests thus sought as a class are to be special trade interests such as those to be for dominate national legislation, to the detriment of highly salutary general legislation.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Senator Hale may be correct in saying that England and Canada are trying to make important bargains from the United States, and yet, if they can secure commercial concessions, but if so it was hardly worth saying. That is the natural disposition of mankind, whether it be politic or to accept it. It is to be expected and allowed for. It is the business of our diplomacy to see that this country receives a fair equivalent for whatever it surrenders in the bargain and, if it is possible, to be quite capable of doing so.

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