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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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AN ILLOGICAL THEORY.

Some men noted for learning and who are credited with being unusually intelligent, sometimes express ideas that are conspicuous for self-evident absurdity. It appears that Dr. Briggs, the noted non-conformist Presbyterian, who has created a great flutter of late among the clergy and ranks of that denomination, has been airing himself illogically, by laying down an incongruous proposition. According to the dispatches, he gave, in the course of a lecture, delivered at Syracuse, N. Y., expression to the following:

"Let it be distinctly understood that there can be no unity without diversity. A great many people confound unity with uniformity and in attempting to force uniformity really create a division. Unity demands variety, and in uniformity there can be none, therefore no unity."

The first sentence amounts to stating that there cannot be similarity without distinction; no unity without a difference.

In reference to the latter sentence of the statement, the Doctor holds, on account of unity and uniformity being confounded—the difference between the two conditions is very slight—a division is created by an attempt to enforce uniformity. The absurdity of this idea is apparent. The fact that one party seeks to enforce uniformity shows that the division existed previous to the attempted enforcement. The effort to enforce is based on the existence of a division.

"Unity," says the Doctor, "demands variety." If he means that he can be united with his co-religionists while holding views which they repudiate, his idea of harmony may be unique, but they are not consistent.

Some of the views which this noted Presbyterian non-conformist entertains, and wherein he differs from the great body of his brethren, are, in our view, harmonious with revealed truth. This is especially the case in respect to his opinions in reference to opportunities for salvation in the future life. They are uniform with revealed truth enunciated in the Scriptures. According to the logic of his theory in regard to harmony of religious thought, however, if he held views opposed to scriptural doctrines, there could still exist a united condition between his conceptions of truth and the expressions of the Bible. His reasoning is decidedly tortuous. His own situation as a non-conformist is a flat contradiction of the theory he announced at Syracuse.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

The genuine Republicans will ratify the Presidential ticket nominated at Minneapolis, at the Theatre tonight. There is a suggestive feature connected with the announcement of the gathering. In the list of speakers who will address the meeting are the names of two gentlemen who have heretofore trained with the "Liberal" faction. If this fact signifies anything it means that they have wisely concluded to conform to the inevitable—renounce local factionalism and join with the national party, represented in Utah by the "straights." The fact that such men as Secretary Sells and Mr. E. W. Tullock have come to this conclusion, signifies that numbers of others who have been holding aloof have reached the same determination. Let the good work go forward in its relation to both the great national parties.

ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT HATCH.

The friends of President Abraham Hatch, of Heber City, Wasatch County, will regret to learn that, on last Sunday morning, he was seized with a dangerous illness. The Wasatch Wave states that the complaint resembled Asiatic cholera. The symptoms were nausea, accompanied by severe cramping of the back and limbs. The paper from which this information is gleaned is dated the 14th inst. On that day Brother Hatch was, although still confined to his room, recovering. The exciting cause of the attack is supposed to have been overwork. He had been overwhelmed with business of late, and had applied himself to it from early morning till late at night. We hope soon to hear of his regaining his usual health.

A VERY USEFUL WORK.

In the educational movement in politics now in progress throughout this Territory, we know of no more useful work than the little book recently issued from the press under the title of "The Practical Politician." It gives a succinct account of the foundation and principles of the great political parties of the country and fairly defines their differences. This is not done in a party spirit, but with a view to convey the very information that many now sincerely desire. Present issues and also past disputes between the parties are treated of. A list of the chief officers of the nation, from the beginning down to the present, forms a useful feature of the work. The manner of electing the President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives is clearly described. And the closing part of the book is devoted to a narration of the organization of parties in Utah, and a review of the local political situation. It is written in good style and the book is neatly bound. All the political clubs in the Territory should secure it, and our young people, particularly, will find it a profitable book to read. It is written by Mr. S. A. Kenner. We recommend it to everybody interested in the subjects of which it treats.

POOR PICTURES.

All the pictures of the Republican Convention at Minneapolis we have seen, and they are quite numerous, were more or less imperfect, and all have been actually confusing except one. The exception is in the case of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* of the 5th, which contains a half-page cut of the interior of the hall while the Convention was in session. The outlines are well taken and the individuality of the gathering is quite distinct, all things considered. It is a very creditable piece of work.

The objections taken to the Convention apply with equal if not greater force to the alleged portraits of the candidates both before and after the nominations. One of Mr. Blaine makes him look like the late John Morrissey, pugilist and Congressman, while those of President Harrison range all the way from a fair resemblance to the picture of almost any other man with a full beard. No two of Whitelaw Reid's are at all alike, and to one, so far seen, gives even a good idea of his real appearance.

THE GREAT GATHERING AT CHICAGO.

There will be 604 voting delegates in the Democratic National Convention which convenes in Chicago on Tuesday next. Perhaps it would be better to say that there will be that number of voters, for there are two contested delegations, from Louisiana and Utah, and should both factions be admitted with half a vote each, it would swell the total of delegates to 910, but the voting strength of the body would not be changed, remaining at 604. The probabilities are, however, that both sides will not be admitted in either case, thus making the roll of delegates correspond with the total vote.

Forecastings as to the outcome of the convention's work are numerous and correspondingly conflicting. So far as the nomination for President is concerned, it seems a case of anybody's fight just now; all the State and Territorial conventions have been held and the instructed delegates seem to be in the minority; certainly those instructed for any one man are. Ex-President Cleveland is a long way ahead of any one else, but not, it would appear, far enough to secure the nomination on the first ballot. It should be remembered that in Democratic conventions it requires two-thirds of the votes to nominate, so that even if a candidate received an actual majority that was short of 606 votes, it would be unavailing. Senator Hill of New York seems to have the next strongest following, while ex-Governor Gray of Indiana, Governor Boies of Iowa and Governor Gorman of Maryland are not far behind him. Then there are a number of possibilities who may justly be considered as figuring prominently in the "dark horse" column. They are Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, Governor Russell of Massachusetts, Senator Palmer and ex-Congressman Morrison of Illinois, Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, ex-Governor Gray of Indiana, ex-Secretary Whitney, Governor Flower and General Sheaman of New York. It is presuming too much upon the political proprieties to say that one or another of the gentlemen mentioned will carry off the prize; but it is as certain as any unrecorded event in politics can be.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Whitelaw Reid, the Republican party candidate for vice-President, was born in Ohio in 1837. He graduated from the Miami University in 1856, and in that year made speeches in support of the new Republican party and its nominee for President, John C. Fremont. He began life as editor of the Xenia (O.) *News*, and in this capacity soon made himself felt. In 1860 he pronounced for Lincoln in conference to Chase for the Presidency. Lincoln during the campaign visited New York, and on his return west met Reid at Columbus, Ohio. Both proceeded to Xenia, where Reid introduced Lincoln to his townsmen, and ever since the former has been a prominent figure in Republican party politics. He wrote for several Ohio papers, and finally became city editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. At the breaking out of the war he went to the front as correspondent. In that paper, and later acquired a national celebrity.

Mr. Reid's success as war correspondent under the nom de plume of "Agate" brought him offers from other papers. The Horace people learning of this gave him a proprietary interest in the paper, which became the foundation of his immense fortune. In 1865 he went to Washington and corresponded for the *Gazette* and also for the New York *Tribune*. Here he became a quadrilateral with Horace Greely and a warm friendship sprang up between them.

At the close of the war Mr. Reid engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana. In 1866 he published a work entitled "After the War." In 1868 he published another work entitled "Ohio in the War." The latter is accorded a high place in the literature of the civil war period. During the impeachment of Andrew Johnson he was Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and in this capacity added new laurels to his fame as a journalist and historian.

While in Washington this time Horace Greely induced Mr. Reid to accept a position as editorial writer on the New York *Tribune*. From writer he soon became managing editor, succeeding John Russel Young in that place. In 1872 Horace Greely died, and Mr. Reid then became chief editor and principal owner of the *Tribune*, which was at the time, perhaps, the best newspaper property on the Atlantic seaboard. He soon became classed as a millionaire in wealth.

In 1880 Mr. Reid was a Blaine supporter, but after Garfield became the nominee the latter was warmly supported by the *Tribune*. In 1884 Mr. Reid again espoused the cause of Blaine, and fought for him all through the campaign. In 1888 he supported Harrison, and had the satisfaction of seeing his political idol come out triumphant.

Mr. Reid never held any public office until appointed minister to France by President Harrison in March, 1889. He had been offered places by both Hayes and Garfield, but declined. It should be stated, however, that he was elected a regent of the University of New York in 1878, by the State legislature. As minister to France he succeeded in securing the admission of American pork into that country, from which it had been excluded for years.

In 1881 Mr. Reid married the daughter of D.O. Mills, the California millionaire. In 1886 he purchased the Villard mansion, on Madison avenue, New York, for $400,000, though its original cost was $1,000,000. He also has a magnificent country estate outside of New York city. He is well known as a society man, an after dinner orator, and a natural born politician. He acted for years as president of the Lotus club, of New York, a kid organization of the outcasts sure thing.

Governor Tuttle of Montana prohibits by proclamation the importation of sheep into his State without official inspection from Oregon, Washington, Nevada, California, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah. The Montana State veterinary surgeon officially reported that scab prevailed among sheep in the parts of the country named.

The Iowa delegation to the Chicago convention has already opened headquarters and enters into a canvassing campaign with the hope of securing the Presidential nomination for Governor Boies.

DR. MAESER'S LECTURE

Delivered in Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, June 14th, 8 p. m.

A FORCIBLE AND FEELING ADDRESS.

Under the Auspices of the Deseret Sunday School Union.

The subject of Dr. Maeser's lecture last evening was "The Theological Department," and the speaker said:

I trust, my brethren and sisters, that as on the former occasions, so I will tonight have the benefit of your faith and prayers, for your sake as well as my own, that what is spoken may meet the approbation of our Heavenly Father, and that what is received may be strengthened by the Spirit of the living God.

The subject for this coming evening is the Theological Department. This department generally comprises two classes: one for members of the Priesthood and one for ladies; it is in reality normal classes for religious workers in Sunday schools and the various orders of the Gospel. I wish to forcibly impress upon the minds of my hearers the fact that the theological classes are to be no normal classes, for religious instruction in the various features of the Gospel: Sunday schools, primaries, mutual improvement associations, religious classes, missionaries at home and abroad in all branches of the ministry. This broad conception has not been in the past of the theological classes which have been engaged thus far in more theoretical dissertations, expoundings and discussion of principles, doctrines and scriptures.

A normal course implies not only theoretical but also practical training. The former, as already stated, has received a partial consideration, but the latter has scarcely been thought of. Many of our lady theological classes have never looked upon their classes as a normal theological class, but rather as an advanced class of the intermediate department, while the train is the ladies should fit their minds upon this point as well as ourselves, in order to prepare themselves for their position of the ministry. Are not these sisters expected to labor in the Primary, Y. L. M. I. A., as Sunday teachers in the Sunday schools, as instructors in our religious classes? Of course; and all this work requires preparation in a special manner. We have to attain—by degrees, of course—that the whole people becomes a people of teachers and trainers, which will be but the beginning of making us what we ought to be—a people wherein the least people on the face of the earth. We have but commenced. It means no difference how high the foundation is we have to attain—no difference how close to the foot of that mountain we may now be; we have got to climb to that mountain up step by step, rising, attitude after attitude, until this people come up to the summit, where they may all commune with Jehovah as Moses did. There was a time when Moses materially exclaimed, "Would to God that all Israel were prophets!" but that same Israel remained at the foot of the mountain and were stricken with fear and fled when God's majesty revealed itself to Moses. But the day has now come when we have got to the point on the mountain height to commune with our Father in Heaven, and we have to learn these things to our young.

The Psalmist furnishes us a suggestive outline of some theoretical work before a theological class, to which I may be permitted to add some additional suggestions as follows:

After about half an hour has been spent in the course suggested in the "Outline," each of the two named classes of this department should take up the consideration of the work of some of the above named branches of the latter may work out here some one previously appointed for the purpose make some opening remarks on the subject, followed by questions and additional remarks by members of the class. Person should be appointed from the class to speed on a given subject for the following Sunday. After he has finished speaking, bringing to bear all the knowledge from books and literature at his disposal, and fully explaining the meaning and bearing of each quotation on the subject, then questions should be asked, so some person may have different ideas and suggestions to offer. These questions and remarks should come under "additional remarks" heading. But we have here to be very careful, extremely careful, that there should be no debating, because God's Holy Spirit is never in such proceedings.

It should be understood by every one entering the class as a member that he is expected to respond willingly to any call made upon him by the superintendent of the Sunday school to act as substitute for an absent teacher. I wish to illustrate this by an incident. In my visits to a certain Sunday school I found six teachers absent and the classes left to take care of themselves. I asked the superintendent if there was a theological class. "Oh, yes, we have a beautiful class—they are doing fine, they are doing a fine work." "Why don't you call on some of them to take care of that class of teachers? The children are playing and some are doing nothing. One of the most dangerous things a child can do is nothing. This must be guarded against." "Well, Brother Maeser," said the superintendent, "they want leave their theological class—they are so interested there—I want one for love or money." Said I, "Would you give me permission to go and speak my mind to them?" "Oh, certainly, that is what we expect of you." I went, listened to the very interesting exercise—questions and answers and points upon the "Sermon on the Mount." The leader was well informed and handled the subject in an excellent manner. The class numbered about fifty young men and women. After he got through the exercise the teacher asked me to speak upon the subject in hand. "Thank you," I said, "but you will pardon me if I would like to say something else." So I said: "My brethren and sisters of the theological class—I have listened with interest to the exercise this morning. But I come here to-day to impress one principle which you seem to be neglecting. That for you have fulfilled not yet one-half of the object you came here for. Here you are filling Sunday after Sunday, being instructed — what for? Preparing yourselves for active work in the Kingdom of God—for any calling made upon you? But my earnestness impels me that you will not respond to his request to teach the children who are without teachers. "I don't or," I said, "know much of the Gospel you learn, if you fail to respond to the call of your teacher your learning is a failure. As long as you are unwilling to respond to these calls promptly, I care not how much learning you may have on the theory of the Kingdom of God, it will not weigh much before the Lord. You have not learned the first letter of the alphabet of the Kingdom of God—obedience to the call of the servants of God. Let us be faithful in small things filled we shall be worthy to respond to greater things. If the superintendent needs a teacher, you should consider yourselves honored with the privilege of responding. Always manifest your willingness to respond. You will be the gainers by so doing. You will gain the confidence of the children and be strengthened in the Gospel.

This will illustrate the mission of the Theological Class.

If new members come into the class, let it be understood that they are willing to respond to any call made upon them by the superintendent. This is what they are there for. All should consider that class with the spirit to do good—to labor when they may be wanted. If this were the case, we would not hear of so many sad cases, so many branches and associations dying out; we would see more young men in Sunday school. Members of this class should take hold with the different classes in school, also other schools, to become acquainted with the workings of the same, and if called upon they will then be efficient in responding. Each member should make it a point to take a practical interest in all the various theological organizations of our Church and endeavor to thoroughly grasp of their operations, in order to qualify himself to become a practical worker, which is one of the objects to be attained by theological class in our Sunday schools.

Our Sunday schools have been established by divine inspiration, by the word of God—and it is a part of its holy work. It may be somewhat imperfect, and may be compared with the small dish made to receive the water from the windows, and as it rains it is distributed in the garden until it reaches every tree and shrub in the garden. But sometimes a heavy flood is coming, and these dishes are too small to contain the water, and it comes rushing along, overflowing the ditches and destruction sweeps along with it. Therefore greater provisions have to be made to forestall such a calamity. This is coming upon us now. There was a time when our Sunday schools were small—but now they would be now if parents would have given their support to them, if teachers had been prompt and valiant, and all had done their parts. But today we are under different circumstances. There is a flood of infidelity, of evil influences, crowding upon us, coming, bearing upon the youth from every side. It is a mighty flood, and the Sunday schools alone can not avert the dreadful results that may follow. From Monday morning to Friday night, thirty hours in the week, these children are in a dangerous influence, in many instances one that is opposed to our faith. Our teachers may be efficient, and with the respect of their pupils—their word is law; and all the time they are devoting to Sunday school is from three quarters to one hour one day in the week, where the children receive special training. It is not sufficient to counterbalance the other influence working against the progress of the Kingdom of God; hence, religious classes, young mens' mutual improvement associations, primaries, etc., have been established throughout Zion. But it is the Sunday schools that we look to as the central point—the keynote of all this great work. It is from the Sunday schools from which ramify the different workers of the Church. It is here we have the nurseries for the Y. M. M. I. A., primaries, relief societies and religious classes. The Sunday schools are established in every Stake and ward and are doing a noble work. God bless the Sunday schools; and in them we should train and drill the young for the various duties performed in the priesthood.

Another important feature in the programme of proceedings is a drill in the handling of the various text books and charts throughout all the departments of a Sunday school. One member of the class, appointed by succeeding lesson, should be appointed to conduct the drill, and be prepared with the exercise or explanation on one of the text books. We must give opportunities to the members of the Theological class to become trained for all the duties of their appointment, so that at a moment's notice any of their number could take charge of the school and act in the capacity of superintendent. One member of the class, appointed by succeeding lesson, should be appointed to conduct the drill, and be prepared with the exercise or explanation on one of the text books. We must give opportunities to the members of the Theological class to become trained for all the duties of their appointment, so that at a moment's notice any of their number could take charge of the school and act in the capacity of superintendent. We need badly now, and in the class persons appointed to speak should be thorough, and all points well understood. Questions should be encouraged. A quarter of an hour, perhaps, alternating with the preceding suggestion, may be profitably spent in disposing of at least one of the questions on theological subjects handed in by members approved of and assigned by the committee to some other member to answer.

The Faith-promoting series are splendid to read.

While speculation theories and deep questions not understood should be discouraged; but legitimate questions that will do good should be encouraged. There is plenty to learn without going into subjects we know so little about, little figgt and which, if understood, would on us but little good. We should never war away in the clouds upon speculations, but always keep the feet in shore where we know we are safe and have a sound bottom to rest upon. Leave philosophizing alone.

In the consideration of questions that may be asked, a committee should be appointed to consider them, and allow only those to be taken that are proper. Worse questions were to which the class could answer, than to have schools sit once say: "Brethren and sisters, let us put this aside; drop it here, don't argue upon it, etc." Debating does not edify one, and "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

The most important work in our Sunday schools is the "One" pointing for it is a collection of all subjects contained in all the Church works. It should be used as a text book, a work of reference, from its adoption a great amount of good may be obtained. Lessons can be gotten up very well and give all a chance to express his or her mind. Guiding passages without an application is of little value; it must have an application to be of value; and the application given by the speaker may cause inquiry in the minds of others, and shortly all will become interested and anxious to speak. This is the principle upon which a theological class should be conducted.

Tonight Dr. Maeser lectures upon the subject, "Officers of Sunday Schools, the Sunday School Musician, Sunday School Teachers' Meetings, Duties of Stake Officers," beginning at 8 p. m. All are invited.

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At 35c, yard All Wool Henriettes, regular price 75c.
At 60c, yard Bedford Cords, Amure and Serges, regular price 85c.
At 39c, yard French Alabatros, 40 in. wide, regular price 75c.
At $5.00 Novelty Suits sold from $8.00 to $10.00.
At $7.50 Novelty Suits sold from $12.00 to $15.00.
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115 Boys' Knee Pant Suits, $2.50, worth $5.00.
75 Extra Quality All Wool Boys' Knee Suits $2.85, worth $4.50.
125 dozen Boys' Outing Flannel Waists, 25c, worth 50c.
50 dozen Boys' Outing Flannel Waists, 45c, value 75c.
48 dozen Boys' Mother Friend Cambric Waists, 45c, value 60c.
47 dozen Mothers' Friend Cheviot Waists, 89c, value 75c.
At 15c, a fresh invoice of Boys' Knee Pants, value 25c.
At 19c, Boys' Wool Knee Pants, value 40c.
At 50c, odd sizes Boys' Knee Pants sold from $75c. to $1.25.
At 25c, Men's Outing Flannel Shirts, value 50c.
At 50c, Men's Outing Shirts, value 75c.
At 59c, Boys' Black Sateen Shirts, value 80c.
At 75c, Men's Black Sateen Shirts, sold for $1.25.
At $1.75, Men's Silk Striped Shirts, have been sold from $2.25 to $2.75.
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