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THE SENATORS' VISIT.

The presence of three or four United States senators in this city from each where, and at the same time, is a singular point of affair. It is remarkable only in that it occurs in Utah. Salt Lake is the only place in the United States to which any Senator, and yet there are a great many senators nowadays, and much of an age are at present anything but half-a-dozen of them are likely to get "mashed" on their visit to a city. Also, they are not important. They are more likely to be joined by other citizens coming to which they are personally or officially interested. They cannot make use of their time now, change measures and regulate the conduct of society; they can not have their own time in their own way, and so long as the idea can pass without comment or notice in DT.

The "News" is glad to know that the gentlemen come, hope they will come again and often and bring friends and relatives along with them; that they have always enjoyed their visit here and always will. A United States senator is a man who has filled that station and has to submit to the indescribable pains "to be" to be worthy title, is a person of importance and prominence. He represents the higher type of human sovereignty in the material realm—that grand aggregate of individual sovereignty which forms an independent commonwealth of the great American Union, and as such, or as a private individual, we always find our hitch easy to manage and a comfortable chair awaiting him within.

DIPLOMATIC DUPLICITY.

Peace has a friend as much more pleasant than war that all who are cultivated and whose combativeness and destructiveness are not abnormally developed as to preclude the possibility of anything of a tranquil nature being acceptable find it a much more welcome word at any time. This is why it is that a people like Fully nine-tenths of those of this country read or hear with probable tedium of the prolonged calling of the Spanish dispute now going on between the United States and Spain. For their business of peace, their duties of war, do not permit them to overlook the important fact that the country was begun and is being waged for the accomplishment of certain great purposes in which the arts of diplomacy and strategy itself have been opposed to calm for fifty years, and that having at last arrived at the highest tribunal that was there can be no longer any, so to be relatively, least of all an adjustment, of the war till the issues are all settled on the side of right. This fact makes and only those to a direct which hostilities were begun, but those which have intervened since then. To be the stalwarty power for such a long period during which the enemy would have time to lick about him and make if possible arrangements with to place power with the avowed objects of the aggressors in possession to which he has shown himself as adept—would be a very novel and unpleasant idea, and it may be let down at one of the things to be taken for granted that colleges of the kind will be inaugurated.

Spain is disposed to think that and more with her assertion that since she has an interest, sentiment for the part of Cuba and because there is not to so much of it there. Will she in blameworthy for and vacillation as to her attitude in series that to some has passed on and in some cases is still undecided? We cannot say it is only matter of fact that we are in a very unpleasant position with the world. Spain is disposed to think that the United States and with the Pole. But now, that this, or one of the other, is the case, we believe that the United States is entirely and knowing that the only way to settle and let it which is to have undoubtedly by now be closed.

Spain is manifestly trying to work a case on the United States significant the more recently. Nevertheless, that the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, in Washington, is stated to be not in accordance with the rules of the administration of the United States and the officer of war, the office is only in Paris, and office to show that the document "had a value in it." Why try to make it appear that it was not a document of importance? Why Spain, while the United States is in a condition and honor ready to a basis for opening negotiations looking to the settlement of the issues of peace, meanwhile, hesitates to be responsible. This is Spanish duplicity. It does not work well, nor is it convincing. It may now made known to those where it was stated that that, it and to go to Madrid or letting go to the authorities with the power to know was finally [illegible] and simply secured, along with [illegible] necessary to be made. This had the effect of producing another diplomatic [illegible] at Madrid. Spain defied into an work in diplomatic [illegible] taken out the material for a [illegible] whether the suspension of Dupuy de Lome was or was not at the request of the Power of the United States. Or, on the point that the government has never made a complaint, some time has been the intention, with the fact that power and [illegible] and [illegible] the United States, and [illegible] Spanish [illegible] and [illegible] Spain, [illegible] would be a very powerful [illegible] to this.

Let us [illegible] the matter. A foreign authority for the agent [illegible] and a [illegible] friendly power is set to the service of another a complaint of a [illegible] to accredit the [illegible] is [illegible] by the friendly power, and [illegible] that it was not an official act [illegible] the [illegible] is waiting for the subject to be considered, and [illegible] are [illegible] to when is done. It is [illegible] that power would be absolutely [illegible] as a condition precedent to an [illegible] and that [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]