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READY TO RECEIVE LIGHT.

The notion prevails that the "Mormons" are so wrapped up in their own creed that they are not open to the consideration of anything else. This is a great mistake, for it is a principle of their religious system to receive truth from every source, and it is held that all truth in theology, in philosophy, in science, in art, harmonize with it and becomes part of it by natural affinity. Nor are the expounders of "Mormonism" opposed to the advocacy of other creeds than theirs. They welcome the incoming of light from every direction and encourage its dissemination throughout the world.

It is true that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly called the "Mormon" Church, claims to be the only religious organization on earth established by divine commandment and inspiration. Its doctrines, ordinances, ceremonies, promises, endowments, gifts and graces have come by direct revelation from on high. The authority held by its ministers has been brought from heaven to earth by angelic messengers, and it is exercised by divine appointment. In these respects it differs essentially from the various systems of Christendom and Heathendom. Therefore, when its ministers declare that there is but one true Church of Christ, and that other religious institutions are of men, they occupy a consistent position.

It is unreasonable to impute the strife, division, contention and diversity among the various religious sects to divine establishment. God is one. The Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost are one. They are a Trinity in perfect and essential unity. They would not authorize one set of men to preach a given doctrine, another set of men to preach an opposite doctrine, and scores of other bodies of expounders to declare various tenets, to confuse, bewilder and divide the sons and daughters of the Most High into heterogeneous societies and establishments. While every human institution that is able to stand for any length of time possesses some truth, and may exercise in some degree an influence for human advancement, there can be but one true Church of the Christ, who is the Way, the Truth and the Life.

"Mormonism," using the term that has been invented by opponents of the religion which God has revealed in the latter days, claims to be of direct divine origin. It comprehends every principle of the Gospel made known in the opening of the Christian era. It recognizes all the truth which can be found in the various "Christian" sects and in those of Heathendom. It places no barrier in the way of the promulgation of the tenets of any society seeking the welfare of mankind. It has been placed in an attitude of defense because of the attacks upon it from most of those organizations, but it does not assail other institutions or other creeds. On the contrary, if they, or either of them, have anything to offer superior to that which the Latter-day Saints have received, the Saints are ready to consider and accept it, if it is found to harmonize with that which they know to be the truth. If they feel compelled to reject that which appears to them to be false, they have no quarrel with its advocates or defenders, but recognize the right of every individual to believe that which recommends itself to his understanding.

This leads us up to the point which has recently been put forth as a new policy to be pursued in relation to the "Mormon" Church. That is, to use argument instead of abuse, reasoning instead of ribaldry, efforts at conversion instead of endeavors to break down and destroy. That is a new departure which will be welcomed by the Latter-day Saints. They are open to conviction, but it will take truth and light to convince them.

We do not know of anything held by the orthodox churches in Christendom that is scriptural and rational, that is not already incorporated in the "Mormon" faith. If there is, we are sure that our co-religionists will be found ready to accept it with pleasure. But in presenting it, its expounders must not begin by misrepresenting that which we do believe in order to influence us to accept that which they wish us to believe. They can explain their views and opinions and doctrines, and must then give us the liberty to accept or reject them as our reason and our consciences direct, and if we fail to see as they see, they should not become angry and vengeful and seek to bring down upon us the wrath of the ungodly or the curses of Christendom.

Frankly, we do not believe that any of the multifarious sects in Christendom have any new light to shed upon our "benighted" minds, as they may view our condition. We have sounded their theories to the depths, and have not had very far to go in doing so. We believe all that they can tell us in regard to God and Christ and the way of salvation that is taught in the Bible, that being the only source they have for information on those subjects. And we believe in a great deal more concerning the Almighty and His ways and purposes than they have any idea of. Nevertheless, let them bring on their strong reasons and their evidences of superior light and knowledge and faith, and it will be found that the Latter-day Saints will not hinder their endeavors, but will gladly receive anything that will increase light in the world and help to exalt humanity.

AMUSING IGNORANCE.

According to our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, both the Japanese and the Russians have now capitulated to the American girl, and gets the most out of the peace conference in social intervals, between the sittings of the envoys. This is an illustration of the facility with which international intricacies are disposed of by the charming diplomats. Says the Herald:

"They are as fickle as ever, for one day they are intensely pro-Russian and the next day they are talking of the progress made by the Japanese.

"'What we want is control of Korea,' announced one blue-eyed young thing in white organdie to half a dozen of her companions, after an hour's talk with a Japanese attache.

"'Korea! Where on earth is Korea, and what is it?' queried the girl in the white duck suit.

"'I think it's a railroad somewhere out by St. Louis,' answered the girl from the West.

"'But won't it be lovely to get Sag Harbor island from the Russians?' said a third.

"'You mean Sakhalin,' corrected the blue-eyed young thing in white organdie. 'Don't you know that is a Russian prison near the Czar's palace?'"

This little bit of discussion of international affairs sounds childish, but not more so than some of the prattle that can be heard any day in this city, during the tourist season, between young ladies who favor the various points of interest here with their presence.

For instance a lady visitor last Sunday morning happened into the Assembly Hall. She was desirous of hearing "the big organ," and asked a lady what time this wish could be gratified. She was informed that the organ in the Assembly Hall is not "the big organ," that this celebrated instrument is in the Tabernacle, and that if she would attend services there, in the afternoon, she would hear both the organ and the famous choir. On learning this she was quite surprised, because—so she said—a "Mormon" lady had just told her that the "Mormons" have Christ enclosed in the Tabernacle, and that the building, consequently, was not open to strangers. She was firmly convinced of the truth of this absurd statement, which, she probably had from some one of the many who delight in deceiving inquiring strangers as to the conditions here. Some of our charming visitors are actually surprised when they discover that the "Mormons" have no mark—they used to talk about horns and claws—by which they can be distinguished from other citizens. And this is an actual fact in this age of universal enlightenment!

But, no wonder! As long as unscrupulous individuals, for selfish purposes, will promulgate falsehood about their fellow-men, some will always be found to believe it. And to many falsehood is easier to comprehend, and believe, than truth. The pity of it is, though, that persons so utterly devoid of knowledge of the subjects under discussion, consider themselves qualified to influence legislatures against the victims of their ignorance, and even guide the fate of nations. But for that the ignorance would be amusing.

VALUE OF THE ISLAND.

The island of Sakhalin, which is a bone of contention in the peace congress is said to have an area of about 25,000 square miles. It is therefore the size of Belgium and Holland together, but it has only 30,000 inhabitants, of which 14,000 are Russian convicts. The climate is severe and the natural resources are undeveloped.

But Japan wants the island. It stretches for a distance of 670 miles along the Siberian coast, from which it is separated by only a narrow sheet of water. From that island Russia's possible future exploits in the Pacific can be watched, and in a measure controlled.

The island is, further, said to be rich in coal and oil, while its rivers teem with salmon and the waters along the coasts with herring. It is said that the island in a single year has yielded $1,500,000 worth of fish. These fishing grounds are of incalculable value to the Japanese, who use the fish not only for food but also to fertilize their rice fields.

Russia, in 1852, sent an expedition to the island, and gradually annexed it, in clear violation of the rights of Japan. It was regarded as a point of strategic importance, and Japan being too weak to fight at that time, yielded. In 1862 the Tokio government proposed to divide the island with Russia, but the suggestion was ridiculed. In 1875 Japan was forced to abandon its claims. She received in exchange a few other islands to which Russia had no title whatever.

Japan is therefore strictly within her rights when she demands back the island which Russia has taken from her. Its strategic position and potential resources add to the importance of the possession of it. It would be strange, indeed, should Japan yield on this point, after having demolished the Russian power in that part of the world.

RUSSIA'S GREAT DAY.

The day of liberty has at last dawned for Russia. The proclamation promising a representative assembly for that country means that the era of unlimietd autocracy is at an end there. A representative assembly, no matter how limited the representation, or how few its prerogatives, lifts up the voice of the people, and though it may be feeble at first, it will increase in strength and volume, until it must be heard, be the throne ever so far distant.

It is possible that the proclamation has been timed with reference to the peace negotiations, so that if these fail, the government can appeal to the people for patriotic aid to continue the struggle. The hope is possibly entertained that by yielding to popular demands for reforms, the revolutionary element will be deprived of popular support. But, no matter what the motive is, the day Russia is given a representative assembly, commences a new epoch in the history of that country, and it is a day to be noted in the annals of the world.

As yet no particulars are given of the features of this Russian parliament. Will it be modeled after any of the existing patterns, or will it be a new form of representative assembly? The so-called Zemstvos, we presume, will be the foundation of it. But be the form whatever it may, Russia is to be congratulated on this beginning of a constitutional government. It is the first step that is difficult. The further development will follow as a necessary result of a right start.

THE EVENING PAPER.

The attention of the public has, during the last few years, repeatedly been called to the fact that the evening paper is rapidly becoming the paper of the people. The Seattle Times recently gave some interesting facts and figures on that subject. We quote the following:

"Fifteen years ago the Washington Evening Star was just coming to the front as an evening publication in competition with the Washington Post—and under circumstances quite different than are presented in any other city—and almost entirely because at the national capital are to be found a greater proportion of wealthy people who do not go to their business before 9 or 10 o'clock, than can be found in any similar city of like population. But in spite of that fact the Evening Star has reached a circulation of more than 40,000 copies—probably 50 per cent greater than its morning competitor.

"In the city of Philadelphia, where evening papers were at a discount fifteen years ago, they are away above par today. The Bulletin didn't have 25,000 circulation in 1890, but today it has nearly 200,000 circulation. In the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul may be found two other illustrations of how rapidly the evening papers have come to the front to the detriment—and, in one instance, to the complete destruction—of the morning newspaper. Twenty years ago the St. Paul Dispatch was the merest bill poster to be found anywhere—unless it was the Minneapolis Journal. Today the Dispatch has a circulation of 60,000 copies per diem, and the Journal has 65,000 circulation. This does not include the Evening Tribune, established in 1899, and which claims to have a circulation of 70,000. The Morning Tribune, however, has been published for nearly thirty years, but on an examination by strangers the following facts were developed touching the Morning Tribune, which had not an evening edition until about ten years after the morning edition had been published: In the city of Minneapolis alone these examiners found that the Morning and Evening Tribune had a paid circulation of 24,416 copies—and at the same time in comparing with the Evening Journal found that the Evening Tribune had 19,052 of the total given above. This left but 5,364 copies for the morning paper circulated in the city of Minneapolis, whose population has just been counted and found to be 253,000 people!

"In the meantime the St. Paul Globe has been discontinued for lack of patronage, and soon the Times will be for the same reason. Then there will be but two morning papers published in Minneapolis and St. Paul, whose combined population considerably exceeds 400,000."

The reasons for the tendency to decadence of the morning paper are perfectly obvious. Through the excellent service of the Associated Press, the news of the day is given to the evening paper so completely as to leave but little for the following morning. Besides, all the readers, with the exception of the few who do not work for a living, have more time to devote to the paper in the evening than in the morning. These facts sufficiently explain the change noted.

A rolling pin gathers no dough.

A crying baby in a Pullman gathers no blessings.

Saratoga has a nice strong lid for sale cheap.

Who do you think drew No. 742? A Denverite, O. Heck!

M. Witte seems bent on giving Komura a run for the money.

Women seldom discuss anything at a club meeting; they just talk.

About the best manner to mend one's ways is to take a stitch in time.

Many a woman is forced to stand up for her rights on the six o'clock car.

Judge Norrell is now raising cotton. This must be quite an absorbent occupation.

Are not the police aware that persons are disposing of green goods daily on Market Row?

There were several thousand alsorans at the main event pulled off at Provo Thursday.

If you are desirous of losing your identity spend your vacation with your wife's relations.

All this fuss in New England this summer regarding bathing suits is a mere matter of form.

A doctor visits the sick, because, like the pitcher, if he went to the well often he would go broke.

If your name is not on today's list you will have the satisfaction of having drawn a big number.

"Mormon Gets Grand Prize," shrieks the local Obstructionist sheet. Please do not call out the troops.

Last round of the ju jitsu contest at Portsmouth coming up. Komura is scheduled to use the strangle hold.

Mr. Reilly of Carbondale, who was well in the first hundred, now undoubtedly will change his Christian name from Festus to Festive.

Those who were lucky will call the boys who did the drawing "talented artists." What the others are saying is neither here nor there.

That anarchist who sent Jacob Schiff an infernal machine yesterday was evidently anxious to see the New York banker rise higher in the financial world.

Missing Word Contest: The baron who yesterday shot a woman and thought she was a deer was not so far wrong if he only spelled it differently. His error will probably cost him ——.

Those eight suits brought in Ohio yesterday charging fraud on the part of a rubber plantation syndicate were undoubtedly an effort on the part of the stockholders to erase some of their losses.

Roosters have been restrained from crowing at night and dogs from barking at Mount Vernon N. Y. If the court would only include the feline soprano who serenades outside the bedroom window during the wee sma' hours the town would be in line to get a special dispensation from the legislature to change its name to that of Arcadia.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson favors the Figaro with a dreamy vision, in which he sees the formation of a pan-German alliance, as a result of the dissolution of the Scandinavian union. In this alliance he includes Great Britain, the United States, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria, and, strange to say, Sweden, Norway, and Luxemburg. But Bjornson has long ago proved himself an enthusiast in politics.

A delegation from Davis county is visiting Salt Lake City today in the interest of the Utah central experimental farm, for which they believe their county offers the most advantageous site. In another part of the "News" will be found what they have to say on this question of general interest. We have on a previous occasion called attention to the claims of our neighboring county to the north, and need not repeat what was then said. The strongest argument seems to be this, that that county has no State institution, and therefore is entitled to this, everything else being equal. We hope the claims of the various counties will be impartially weighed, and that the final decision will be formed only with a view to the best interests of the entire State.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Sacramento Bee.

The Methodist Episcopal church of this country has elected to officially recognize Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" as one of its church hymns. Now the "Recessional" is more of a military anthem than a religious appeal. It is, it may be admitted, a hymn to the Almighty, but it is a hymn solely and entirely in the interests of the British Nation. It is, also, less of an appeal to the Creator than one to Great Britain to rely more upon the Lord God than upon its ships, its men, and its money.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Kah-gyur or Tibetan Bible, consists of 108 volumes of 1,000 pages each, containing 1,083 separate books. Each of the volumes weighs ten pounds and forms a package 26 inches long, 8 inches broad and 8 inches deep. This Bible requires a dozen yaks for its transport, and the carved wooden blocks from which it is printed need rows of houses, like a city, for their storage. A tribe of Mongols paid 7,000 oxen for a copy of this Bible. In addition to the Bible there are 225 volumes of commentaries, which are necessary for its understanding. There is also a large collection of revelations which supplement the Bible.

New York Churchman.

You will somtimes hear a well-meaning teacher or even, though more rarely, a parent complain that a certain child does what is right only out of love for the teacher or the parent, and you will also hear such teachers speak as though there were no particular value in such action on the child's part. They will tell the child: "Don't do that because you love me, but because it is right." Now, the very highest love directed to the very highest object will doubtless bring it to pass that child or man does that which is right, but the real element of progress, the vital principle, is not that which is right, that is the law, but love. To love some one and hence to do something is both the better thing for character and also promises the higher final achievement in righteousness.

New York Christian Advocate.

The writers of the Scripture differ in every respect. The mystical John, the combined logical and emotional Paul, the practical James, the concise Mark and the extraordinary eloquence of Apollos represent various types, but on the day of pentecost and in all critical emergencies there was union in emotion—love, joy, peace, and all the other fruits of the Spirit. Far greater than the loss of a fortune is the loss of this glow of religious feeling. Without it the consolations of religion cannot exist; without it the mind and heart, having turned from the water of life, will seek the glow of feeling in the broken cisterns of the world.

The Outlook.

To preach poverty as it was preached in the middle ages would be to preach suicide to men. To say, "Arrest your effort, curb your energy, stop your activity," would mean going backward. What ought to be said is not, "You must become poorer," but, "You must become stronger." The wealth of the world can be carried if we only know its spiritual possibilities. Wealth is a merciless and brutal tyrant if it is a master; it is a marvellous servant if it is under the hand; and the one real question on this continent is whether we are to be the servants of our fortune or the masters of it, as well as its makers.

Chas. R. Newton.

The best man is always the most useful man. In the kingdom of God our greatness is measured by our usefulness. A useful man is always a servant, for he can not be useful and not serve. I am useful to the churches in the proportion that I serve them. The missionary is useful to benighted races in the proportion that he is of service to them. We are useful to our fellows in the proportion that we serve them. The terms usefulness and service are, in their practicability, inseparable. Inability and selfishness are the sole causes of usefulness; but a far greater number are useless through selfishness than through an inability to serve.

Only Two More Sale Days
IN OUR
STAPLE AND LINEN DEPTS

Business in these two departments has been brisk all week, but we still have some of the goods—not so many however, but what the prices asked will cause a complete clearance by Saturday night. Every item matchless in price or quality elsewhere.

Dress Goods, Muslins, Shirtings, Madras and Oxfords, Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Crashes, Toweling, Quilts and Blankets, Table Sets, Bed Spreads, Etc.

One-Fifth to One-fourth Less Than Regular

It's nearing the time when we will need the shelf room for New Fall Goods, so we make these price concessions to dispose of our present Summer Stocks. You will be advancing your own interests to supply yourself with any of the articles you may need.

Silk Belts A delayed order has just reached us, and we must be rid of them. A full line in Black, Brown, Navy, Cardinal, Light Blue, Pink, White and Green, always bring 65c to $1.00, but To the Early Purchaser SATURDAY 25c

We Will Close Next Wednesday
August 23rd, at 1 o'clock for the Grocers' and Butchers' Outing at Saltair.

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Special White Waist Sale.

Ladies' Fine White Waists, worth $1.00, for	50c
Ladies' fine White Waists, worth $1.25, for	60c
Ladies' fine White Waists, worth $1.35, for	75c
Ladies' fine White Waists, worth $1.50, for	$1.00
Ladies' fine White Waists, worth $2.00, for	$1.25

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NEW FEATURES—Girls' Dormitory, Dining Hall, Gymnasium, Science Laboratories, Instruction in Athletics.
No tuition is charged; living expenses $16 a month. All teachers are specialists. Next term opens September 18th.
For further particulars or Catalogue address the Principal.

Land! Land!
UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO. offer for Sale in UTAH and WYOMING good grazing lands in large and small tracts.
STOCKMEN; this will be your last chance to purchase on the easy 10 year payment plan. Liberal discount for cash. Good range is selling fast and getting scarce. Now is the time to purchase. Full particulars from E. J. Wills, Agent, U. P. R.R. Co. Lands, No. 15 W. 2nd South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM, AUG. 12th, SAYS:

No more practical demonstration of what an automobile can accomplish has been made than the recent trip of a Rambler two-cylinder 18-horsepower machine from this city to Park City via Silver Lake and returning here through Parley's canyon. For steep grades, rough roads and mountain scenery, very few stretches of seventy-five miles afford as great a variety. An altitude of between 10,000 and 11,000 feet is reached. Many autos have attempted to reach Brighton, but very few have gotten there. Their waterloo has been the "stairs," Maxfield hill or a puncture.

It remained for the Consolidated Wagon and Machine company's manager, Mr. George T. Odell, with Albert Bird, operator, to make this trip with a full load, covering the entire distance in runningtime of six hours and forty-five minutes, and at an expense for gasoline of $2.55. The road from Brighton at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon to Park City was a virgin route for an automobile, it never having been covered by a machine before.

The views taken en route by Messrs. G. T. and J. Fred Odell now on exhibition together with Rambler car 5817, at the State street premises of the wagon company, tell the tale. The trip, we are advised, was made at the request of Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., of Kenosha.

"Los Angeles, Aug. 7, 1905.
Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., Kenosha, Wis.—P. A. Renton, in Rambler surrey type 1, wins first prize for perfect score in Los Angeles to Santa Barbara endurance contest, August 5, against forty-eight competitors.
"W. K. COWAN."

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Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co.,
George T. Odell, Gen. Manager

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LADIES' OXFORDS
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