

what is to become of the German sugar production when Cuba is managed by shrewd American capitalists, who will be able to control the entire sugar market of the world? Such considerations, however, will not help to pass over a great historical event—a historical event which should show Germany what a commercial nation can do which has pressed the technic into its service. No deception is possible; for the New World conquered the Old when Lieutenant Hobson prevented Cervera's fleet from escaping."

Lieutenant Hobson, then, not merely sank the Merrimac, but conquered the Old World.

#### DR. TALMAGE'S LECTURES ABROAD

As already stated in the "News," Dr. J. E. Talmage has recently returned home after an absence of eleven weeks, spent in travel, mostly in Great Britain and Norway. The principal purpose of the gentleman's visit abroad was that of attending meetings of certain educational and scientific organizations, observing the work of foreign colleges and universities, and studying the geological features of the countries traversed. A very important incident of the professor's tour was that of the lectures delivered on the way. On this trip, as on former visits abroad, Dr. Talmage was invited to deliver addresses in different cities on various phases of Utah and the West. It is well known that a vast amount of prejudice still exists particularly in the minds of the not over-careful populace, regarding our own great and growing State. This bias the missionaries of the Mormon Church have had to meet in many and varied forms; and no little persecution has resulted from the efforts made to stem this tide of popular prejudice and opposition based on ignorance. Dr. Talmage agreed to deliver a few lectures on Utah topics during the past summer in England; at the instance of the missionary officials and with this purpose in view, he took with him from home an extensive series of stereopticon photographs, illustrative of our towns and cities, humble dwellings and more pretentious homes; schools, academies, colleges, and the University; county and municipal buildings and institutions; pictures showing irrigation processes; mines and mining operations; railroad scenes; the unsurpassed scenery of our lakes, canyons, and mountains; the chief products of our State, including "Utah's best crop," and numerous other items of interest. The unseasonable nature of the time for which the lectures were announced was very generally recognized; the summer months in England are not lecture months and many fears were felt by the missionaries who undertook to arrange for the addresses in the various cities that the interest of the people would not be strong enough to rise above the very discouraging conditions incident to the heated season. Nevertheless as summer is the only time at which a visit from Dr. Talmage could be expected, the decision was speedily reached that the lectures should be announced in spite of all obstacles. The wisdom of the step has been demonstrated by the result in every case. By articles published in the *Millennial Star*, and in numerous British newspapers, we learn of the success which has attended the effort. In no single instance, we are told, was an unsatisfactory audience present; and on most occasions vast congregations assembled to hear the lecture on "Utah and its People." It is needless to say that the audiences were enthusiastic in their commendation of the subject and praise of the

lecturer. Many people in Utah have heard lectures by Dr. Talmage, and his illustrated talks aided by stereopticon views have been enjoyed by thousands. His popularity abroad, where he is at all known, is evidently no less than that which attends his work at home. Elsewhere in this evening's "News" will be found an account of Dr. Talmage's lectures abroad.

#### VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.

The question of whether the regular or volunteer forces of the United States were the more efficient has been at times a subject of considerable comment. This comment has at all times been lively, but occasionally it has degenerated into raillery and acrimonious assertions, all of which at a time when the people were so solidly united and so devotedly patriotic was somewhat if not altogether out of place. This conclusion receives additional emphasis from the fact that the discussion did not settle the matter—it settled itself upon the field and on the right side. There is and was no competitive superiority at all; one is equal to the other and both are as good as any in the world.

Discussing this subject, a recent number of the *New York World* holds that one of the important demonstrations of the war is that the deduction which the "News" has above reached and for which it contended early in the strife, is correct. Says our *Gotham* contemporary:

"It was a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers that saved one of the great West Indian battles by their obstinate refusal to give way before overwhelming numbers and by their resolute advance upon Spanish works theoretically much too strong for them.

"The conduct of the Rough Riders—volunteers all of them—would have done honor to the best veterans of the French or German armies, and at Manila the volunteers gave an equally good account of themselves.

"Everywhere in this war our volunteers have done their work as well as regulars and have 'stood killing' as unflinchingly as Caesar's Tenth Legion ever did.

"It has been deemed a reproach to the country's system that it has always relied mainly upon its citizen soldiery for its defense. That reliance is now abundantly justified.

"In war as in peace the Republic is safe in the hands of its citizens. Its abiding strength lies in the superb manhood that its institutions foster."

#### EXPENSIVE COMMUNICATION.

It is generally understood that telegraphing is always an expensive method of conveying information or business, and so it is comparatively. But it achieves its loftiest perch as a high-priced commodity when it involves the use of either of the many 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 them only when in communication with those who are known to the management at the other end by reason of previous arrangement, or are so well known generally that such arrangement is unnecessary. In the case of answers, which are generally paid for by the sender who of course leaves his address or calls for his reply, none 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 such figures the Associated Press maintains something approaching an uncontested monopoly in the matter of transmission of information. It would not be much of a message that left anything after it was paid for out of a hundred dollar bill, and just how much information could be forwarded or received within that space would depend largely upon the skill of the sender in preparing his dispatch. It has become one of the fine arts, and those who are unable to give to each word and sentence a breadth of meaning which they do not ordinarily possess would do well to engage the services of an expert when desiring to send a cable message.

Apropos of this, the longest and most elaborate cable dispatch ever transmitted was by the late William H. Seward when secretary of state in the cabinet of President Andrew Johnson. Our civil war was over and Mexico was struggling in the grasp of the Austrian invader backed by the money and soldiers 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 good work 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 could and would be done now that the local struggle was at an end. It was decided to serve a notice, somewhat in the nature of an ultimatum, on Louis Napoleon, notifying him that this country looked with marked disfavor upon the occupation of Mexican soil 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 considerably higher than now. The few words employed herein to express the subject of the message do not give even a faint idea of how voluminous that document was. Nothing was left in doubt, nothing to possibly wrong construction; every sentence was perfect and every conclusion complete. 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 sad feature 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 "seen" for "saw" and "can" for "may" without being corrected. The paper then remarks:

In a measure, too, the public school is responsible, but in a measure only. It does not require a thorough knowledge of the English language to discover how frequently it is bruised and mangled by adults. A five minutes' ride on the street car or standing in a public place is sufficient to cause cold shivers to chase up and down the back of a person who holds the English language in esteem. On every hand one hears "I seen," "He don't," "I done,"