

gigion. His contention for the faith is to proclaim it with boldness and the power of God; to declare the Gospel message he has received; to expound the doctrine which the Almighty has revealed for man's salvation; to preach Christ and Him crucified; to point out the house that God has built for the safety of His people. Those who hear the doctrine, who behold the beauty, symmetry and strength of the house, may compare the same with that which they already possess; and truth will not suffer by comparison. The wise man who is offered a better house than he occupies is willing to make the change when he is convinced of the improvement it brings; and the transition is much more satisfactory than when he is forced out of the old dwelling without realizing the advantages of the new place of abode. By the wiser course unnecessary and unpleasant discussions are avoided. It is only in exceptional cases that discussions on religious topics are permissible, since they usually engender irreligious and angry feelings.

THE HEATED SPELL.

This part of the country has experienced a heated spell the past week; not anything of a specially unpleasant character, and decidedly refreshing alongside of what the East has endured, yet a heated spell for this locality. But now it is over. We will have warm days and cool nights as before, but the days will not be so hot, and the nights will be cooler than for some time past. The change was inaugurated on Saturday night and confirmed on Sunday evening. Saturday night the clouds gathered fast and heavy, and the Lake received the first sharp electrical storm that was to break "the back" of the hot weather. A half-hour shower caused the big crowd at Salt Lake to skurry to the closed cars and under cover at the great pavilion; and later a slight installment of rain reached over the entire valley. Then last evening an hour's rain was a most refreshing relief in cooling and freshening the atmosphere. This was a welcome inauguration of the more moderate weather of autumn, which still is warm enough to suit pleasure seekers in spending some time in the country or the mountains.

The change here is welcome; but there can be no feeling of intense rejoicing such as must mark the East in the relief they are beginning to receive in the lowering temperature. It was quite interesting to note the longings expressed in eastern papers as they looked to the West for the cool wave which was promised by the weather bureau as traveling east from the Rockies at about 500 miles in twenty-four hours, and which brought new life as it were to the parched regions of the great plains and eastward to the Atlantic seaboard. It is gratifying to note that the change has come; and westerners will be satisfied to let easterners rejoice to their hearts' content, envying them neither their happiness nor the severe experience which preceded it. The summer

climate of these mountains and vales, and of the other seasons also, is sufficiently exhilarating and comforting to dwellers here, in comparison with other parts, to suppress all real attempts at grumbling because there is no actual occasion therefor.

CHINESE PATRIOTS.

A few days ago a dispatch gave as the reason why Li Hung Chang had all but abandoned his visit to the United States, that a secret society had been formed, with many adherents in San Francisco, for the purpose of assassinating the old statesman. The San Francisco Chronicle now contains an account of the alleged secret society, and according to this, it is the opposite of a revolutionary association with murderous tendencies. The purpose of the Hing Chung Woocoy is said to be to unite the progressive element of the Chinese, at home and abroad, in a general effort to break down the barriers of conservatism and ignorance that separate the Chinese race from the rest of mankind and make progress very nearly impossible.

Concerning this movement it is stated that it was originated immediately after the close of the late war among the element of the Mandarin and official class of China, who felt keenly the humiliation of defeat. They organized as the Keung Hoy Woocoy, a title meaning the society for the strengthening of China, the central idea of which was mainly the reorganization and increase of China's military and naval power. This organization was reported by unfriendly officials to the emperor and he was at first disposed to crush it. But when more fully advised of its purpose he withdrew opposition to it. The society was then reorganized as the Quong Chu Woocoy, and its purposes broadened to include efforts for the patriotic education and enlightenment of the people as a means of paving the way for progress in all directions. The Hing Chung Woocoy, which means the society for the uplifting of China, is the name of the organization which has undertaken to spread the movement among the Chinese of other lands than China.

According to this account the society, instead of being hostile to the Li-Hung-Changian reform ideas, appears to be formed for the express purpose of furthering their realization, and its existence should herald the dawn of a better day for the Chinese empire.

The appeal which is being circulated among the Chinese contains the following statement:

With 400,000,000 of people and thousands of square miles of territory, China should endeavor to become a most powerful nation. The political system is corrupt. The morals of the nation have been degraded. Titles and offices are bought and sold. Bribery is carried on openly. The people are oppressed. Robbery, theft and famine are everywhere. Alas! misery is universal. The people barely exist.

Because of her great natural resources China is watched by the other powers

with covetous eyes, as eagles and tigers watch their prey. The parceling out of the empire seems imminent. Those who see this danger cry out in warning. If the impending disaster can be averted and the integrity of the empire preserved, posterity will be saved from subjection to other nations.

Therefore, we hope to secure the cooperation of all patriotic and enlightened Chinese in this organization for the uplifting of China.

Undoubtedly the old viceroy long ago was well advised as to the purposes of this society, and the change of his itinerary relative to this country must have some other reason than that given in the dispatch above referred to. That it was announced shortly after his arrival in England may, or may not, be a mere coincidence.

But after all, it is possible that even a prolonged visit to the United States would have no practical results. The European powers have competed in imposing displays. Russia had coronation festivities; Germany showed him a wonderful army and England an equally wonderful navy. We have a Chinese exclusion act, but nothing handy whereby, at a moment's notice, to impress our superiority upon the mind of an Oriental. The simplicity of France did not please him particularly. The competition for commercial advantages in China may perhaps better be decided on a firmer basis than the good will of a frail diplomat, and Li Hung Chang's failure to stay here for some time can therefore hardly be considered an irreparable loss.

THE MILLAIS INCIDENT.

The dispatches announced the death, on Thursday evening, of Sir John Everett Millais, Great Britain's leading artist of the latter part of this century. He was not a very old man, being but sixty-seven years of age; but for half a century he has been prominently before the artist world, and at his death was president of the Royal Academy, in which institution he began his studies at the age of eleven years. His first picture to draw special attention was of an American historical event—Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru. This was in 1846; and after forty years of painting on notable subjects he was created a baronet at the request of Mr. Gladstone, his portrait of the latter being considered one of his best efforts in that line of art.

A notable incident in connection with Lord Millais's late experience is the setting aside of a rule which has prevailed in the court of Queen Victoria up to the present year. This rule was that no divorced woman could be received there, no matter how innocent or how wronged. Lady Millais was a divorced woman when she became wife of the painter, and recently she was received at court. Further than this, she had been the wife of the great John Ruskin. She was a beautiful girl, and Ruskin was much her senior when they married. Their life was not in perfect accord so far as their sympathies went, although there is no record of their ever being a disagreement. Ruskin as a