

of the sacred text, and that the result is that our Bible in the main is as the inspired writers left it.

We say advisedly "in the main," for anyone conversant with the subject knows that a comparison of the different manuscripts and classes of manuscripts, versions and quotations reveals the fact that in the case of some Scripture verses the variations of readings are so numerous as to render it impossible to determine the original text, except by conjecture. That some portions have been added to the Scriptures is now generally admitted and that some have been lost is exceedingly probable. But this does not affect the general conclusion. There is divine wisdom even in this. Were it possible to demonstrate the agreement in every iota of the present text with that penned by the inspired writers, there might be some excuse for the erroneous doctrine that divine revelation ceased with the completion of the sacred volume. As it is, the Bible itself is witness to the necessity of living oracles in the Church of God—to continuous revelation among the children of men.

MAJOR MCKINLEY'S SILVER VOTES.

Answering a question of a subscriber, the Cleveland Plaindealer asserts that Major McKinley "voted on the 5th of November, 1877, for the original Bland bill, which passed the House on that day by a vote of 164 to 34, the negative vote being almost entirely from New York and New England. That bill, for which McKinley voted, provided for the coinage of the 'United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837,' which dollars were to be full legal tender, and it was further provided that 'any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint, or assay office, to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws.' Mr. McKinley never denied the record of his vote for 'the free and unlimited coinage of silver,' but publicly acknowledged it on the stump in his debate with ex-Governor Campbell October 8, 1891, when he said: 'In 1877 I voted to reinstate the ancient silver dollar as part of the coinage of the United States.' The vote of November 5, 1877, on the Bland bill for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar was the only one on the subject that year in the House. The Bland-Alison bill for the limited coinage of the silver dollar did not reach the House until February, 1878. Mr. McKinley voted for that also, and for its passage over the veto of President Hayes."

The facts above given are more interesting than significant, and even in the former aspect they will appeal only to free silver friends of the Ohio candidate. But political comfort is notoriously gauzy; the man who, in view of Mr. McKinley's abject silence on the money question during the weeks preceding his nomination, and in view of his attitude since that time, can interpret a vote of ten years ago as friendly to silver today,

possesses an ardor of hope and a degree of sanguineness worthy of a better cause.

As most people will regard it, the recording of Mr. McKinley's various votes on silver as well as on other issues is chiefly valuable as going to make up Mr. McKinley's title to a place in history.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The starting up of the Utah sugar factory at Lehi in a few days will call special attention to what has become a very important industry in this State. It is true the beet sugar business has not advanced to the prosperous condition that might be desirable in the State; but it is making its way thither with steady strides, and the fact that the people appreciate its value is an assurance that they will give it the necessary support to insure full success. It was a herculean task to establish the factory as one of the State's industries; and the courage, persistence and patriotism of those who did the work, struggling in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, ought to earn for them the lasting gratitude of the people. That they have succeeded is due vastly more to their desire to benefit the commonwealth than to any bones or aims for individual financial profit.

The future of the beet sugar industry in the United States promises a considerable increase, if anything like favorable conditions can be preserved; and Utah probably will secure her share in enlarging her manufactures in due season. The failure of the Cuban sugar crop this year will give opportunity for a vast increase to this country from other sources next year, and offers a field for extended development of the industry in the United States. This fact is being taken advantage of by English capital, about two and a half million dollars of which is invested in California in a deal which was closed on Saturday, Sept. 5, by which a 40,000-acre ranch passed into the hands of a company which proposes to put 20,000 acres in beets and to erect a factory for next year's business. Noting the point that the Cuban failure will make a shortage of sugar from that source for this country next year, and observing that local factories may not be equal to the task of supply, the German producers are making efforts to secure the advantage to themselves. This is one object of the new bounty bill introduced there by Dr. Passche.

The figures on the sugar industry, given by the Louisiana Sugar Planter and Manufacturer, as corrected to August 3, for the year ending June 30 last, are of interest in this connection. The total imports for the year amounted to 1,948,164 short tons, against 1,787,255 tons the previous year, thus indicating an increase in imports of about 181,000 tons. The value of this sugar was \$89,000,000 for the year ending June 30, against \$76,500,000 the previous year. Of this amount Cuba furnished \$21,000,000 worth, which will be cut to a very small sum the next year. The Hawaiian Islands came in second with \$11,000,000. The next largest imports were from the East Indies, the

particular locality not named, but including Java, and the figures given indicate nearly \$11,000,000 of imports. Next in order came Germany with about \$10,500,000 of beet sugar delivered. The West Indies, other than Cuba, followed with nearly \$7,000,000 worth of sugar, Brazil with about \$4,000,000, and the rest of South America about \$4,000,000, while Africa sent \$3,250,000 worth. Next the Philippine Islands or Manila sugar exceeded \$2,000,000, and \$1,750,000 of sugar came from Belgium. Great Britain, Austro-Hungary and parts of Asia send us in about \$1,000,000 each in sugar. France, the parent of the beet sugar industry, is not recorded as sending us any sugar, excepting a little may come in to the half million dollars' worth reported from the "rest of Europe."

With the falling off from Cuba, which Germany can hardly hope to supply in one or even two or three years, there can be seen a field for a further marked development of the beet sugar industry in this country; while the fact that three times as much as that supply comes from outside sources and ought to be manufactured at home, indicates how much there is yet to gain on this point. There are now thousands of people employed in the sugar industry in America with millions of capital invested; there is room for more thousands of employes in beet sugar factories, to keep at home the millions of dollars which annually go now to enrich the people of other countries, and which, if kept here by factories, would aid in a measure in solving the vexed financial problem. And the figures and lesson of the beet sugar industry for the nation ought to afford valuable suggestions to the people of Utah as to other manufactures locally, whereby their industrial condition is capable of vast permanent improvement and progress.

A SHREWD HEATHEN.

Many unpleasant things have been said of Li Hung Chang, and probably many more will be, ere he leaves this continent for his Asiatic home. But unkind words, said either seriously or in flippant tones, do not alter the fact that the aged Chinaman is a very shrewd man, albeit he is a heathen and represents one of the most unprogressive countries in the world, according to western ideas. He has displayed one characteristic that some civilized people sometimes forget, namely, that he is not too old to learn; and although his manner of seeking information may not suit everybody, the fact of his careful efforts in that line indicate a genius and capability for progress that he is not always given credit for.

From the standpoint usually taken by those who do not like the Chinese, the questioning of Li is regarded as the proceeding of an odiously quizzical old man. But the prospect is that the near future will show that it arises from a desire to place his nation on a plane with the other and more advanced countries of today. Li has been "all eyes and ears," so to speak, and to good purpose; for he has sought knowledge, and received it, on the most important topics connected with