

regard an ancient monarchy with some admiration, even when the crown and the purple adorn a greatness that belongs to the past. But at present a marked change has taken place. European politics are first of all selfish, and this fact prevents the consummation of such a coalition. Spain has really no material advantages to offer an ally, unless she is prepared to cede some territory, a procedure to which Europe would object as long as an equal division of the spoils is not contemplated. For gratitude alone, neither France nor any other country is going to aid Spain in her war. Europe may believe that our cause is not very just, or that our motives are not unselfish, but in view of the fact that Spanish credit has fallen well towards zero, and that Spanish allies would have to foot the bills of the war, there is not much danger of a European alliance against us at the present juncture. Spain's efforts, though, to gain friends among the other powers should be a reminder to our government that unnecessary delays in the prosecution of the war for Cuba's liberty may prove exceedingly dangerous. The problem is to have the objects of the war accomplished before Spanish diplomacy has time to work its schemes in the European capitals and efface the good impression created by the achievement of Admiral Dewey at Manila. Delay is all Spain now needs.

BREAD AND LIBERTY.

"Joseph Leiter is charged with the responsibility of the bread riots in Europe, and if they are the means of turning a few of those countries into republics the young wheat merchant can pose as a great liberator."—Chicago Record.

History is replete with instances in which great events have grown out of simple and singular causes. Last fall Joseph Leiter of Chicago began buying wheat and he persevered in his purpose until he had on hand some fifteen million bushels, more or less. He had enough capital to be able to bide his time for results, and, owing largely to his purchases and manipulations, the market advanced so that the farmers of America have been realizing unusually high prices, while the peasantry of Europe have been suffering from a corresponding difficulty in procuring the staff of life.

This condition is very oppressive in Italy, where rioting has been so extensive as to threaten to develop into revolution. As high as a thousand deaths in a single day have resulted from efforts to maintain law and order. The masses in European countries for a hundred years have been acquiring advanced ideas of liberty, and in Italy since the zenith of Garibaldi's fame and power was passed, republican doctrines have been growing. The scarcity of bread is an exciting cause which is rousing the masses to violent efforts to change existing conditions, and the possibility that hunger may drive them to the achievement of a larger measure of liberty than they have heretofore known is not as remote as have seemed many contingencies that in the history of nations at length have become realities.

The age is pregnant with great events and mighty developments, which promise to succeed each other rapidly, and the nature and limits of which no man can precisely foretell. But one thing is apparent: It is an age in which the Goddess of Liberty will exercise a wider and a stronger sway among the nations than she ever before has done since the misguided children of men first consented to be ruled by king-craft. The growth of

human freedom from this day on will spread until no people shall be found on earth who are not governed by their own consent; and crushed to powder will be every throne or other obstacle that stands in the path of liberty's progress.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Today one of the serious phases of war was brought home to the people of this city and State. Today there marched through our streets two batteries of artillery, numbering 255 men, who boarded the train that was to take them towards the place where they may meet the foe in mortal combat. These men belong to Utah. Each one of them represents a Utah home, and in each home that has a vacancy thus created there will be anxiety until the war is over, or there will be grief for a son, brother, or husband who will return no more. Bravery and patriotism of the true and enduring kind will no more ignore the truth than it will yield to gloom; and when the seriousness of the business that has been witnessed in this city this day is fully confessed, it does not follow that there is weakness on the part of either those who go or those who stay.

The soldier who is bravest is the one whose face blanches as he calmly confronts the danger which he realizes but does not ignore. So that people is most patriotic who deliberately furnish the troops their country calls for, meantime fully sensing all of danger and of horror that war signifies. A full admission of the whole truth at the outset is a protection against the severer forms of grief and despair should the worst come to pass. But in the case of our departing soldiers there is much to cheer and support the faith of those they leave behind.

They are superior men. In brain and brawn the foemen they expect to meet are no match at all for them. They are men who are so susceptible to training and discipline that they will quickly ripen into veterans of a skillful and intelligent courage the enemy is incapable of developing. A few weeks on the training ground will make them equal to many times their own number of ignorant, fatuous and fanatical Spaniards. This applies under the supposition that they will operate in a campaign involving trying marches, hard fighting, retreat and pursuit, and the usual fortunes of the battlefield.

But all existing indications point to a perfunctory rather than a dangerous campaign for the departing Utah batteries. It is likely that mere garrison duty will consume the bulk of the period of their service. They go to the Philippines, which have already been virtually taken by American forces and which, after being garrisoned by American troops and defended by American batteries, are not likely to be the scene of serious efforts by Spain to recoup her fast falling fortunes. That she can get either men, money or ships for an attempt to re-take the islands, certainly seems impossible. There is on the islands a mongrel and heterogeneous population that will have to be kept in order, but it is not likely that this task will involve serious fighting; hence the scant likelihood of grave danger to the army under General Merritt.

But war is a stage on which the scenes are swiftly changed, and there can be no confident foretelling what its developments may be. Come what may, the departing soldiers from the youngest of the states will take with them the fervent prayers and heartfelt blessings of its whole people, who will watch and wait for news of them with the deepest love and anxiety and the

confident expectation that every one of them will do his full duty and reflect honor on the commonwealth he represents.

ORIGIN AND DESTINY OF WOMAN.

The following article appeared in the Mormon, a publication issued in New York City in the 'fifties, under the editorial management of the late President John Taylor. The date of the issue containing it was August 29, 1857. It has heretofore been reproduced in the columns of the "News," but at the earnest request of a number of subscribers it is again given space:

The Latter-day Saints have often been ridiculed on account of their belief in the pre-existence of spirits, and in marrying for time and for all eternity, both being Bible doctrines. We have often been requested to give our views in relation to these principles, but considered the things of the kingdom belonged to the children of the kingdom, therefore not meet to give them to those without. But being very politely requested by a lady a few days since, (a member of the Church), to answer the following questions, we could not consistently refuse—viz.: "Where did I come from? What is my origin? What am I doing here? Whither am I going? and what is my destiny, after having obeyed the truth, if faithful to the end?"

For her benefit and all others concerned, we will endeavor to answer the questions in brief, as we understand them. The reason will be apparent for our belief in the pre-existence of spirits, and in marrying for time and for all eternity.

Lady—whence comest thou? Thine origin? What art thou doing here? Whither art thou going, and what is thy destiny? Declare unto me if thou hast understanding? Knowest thou not that thou art a spark of Deity, struck from the fire of His eternal blaze, and brought forth in the midst of eternal burnings?

Knowest thou not that eternities ago, thy spirit, pure and holy, dwelt in thy Heavenly Father's bosom, and in His presence, and with thy mother, one of the queens of heaven, surrounded by thy brother and sister spirits, in the spirit world, among the Gods? That as thy spirit beheld the scenes transpiring there, and thou growing in intelligence, thou sawest worlds upon worlds organized and peopled with thy kindred spirits, took upon them tabernacles, died, were resurrected, and received their exaltation on the redeemed worlds they once dwelt upon. Thou being willing and anxious to imitate them, waiting and desirous to obtain a body, a resurrection and exaltation also, and having obtained permission, thou made a covenant with one of thy kindred spirits to be thy guardian angel while in mortality, also with two others, male and female spirits, that thou wouldst come and take a tabernacle through their lineage, and become one of their offspring. You also choose a kindred spirit whom you loved in the spirit world, (and had permission to come to this planet and take a tabernacle), to be your head, stay, husband, and protection on the earth, and to exalt you in the eternal worlds. All these were arranged, likewise the spirits that should tabernacle through your lineage. Thou longed, thou sighed, and thou prayed to thy Father in heaven for the time to arrive when thou couldst come to this earth, which had fled and fell from where it was first organized, near the planet Kolob. Leave thy father and mother's bosoms and all thy kindred spirits, come to earth, take a tabernacle, and imitate the deeds of those you had seen exalted before you.

At length the time arrived, and thou heard the voice of thy Father, saying,