

church for all time; and it could never be repeated. The blood was given under the form of wine in a cup, the flesh under the form of a loaf of bread. It was essential that this fundamental meaning of the Lord's Supper should be impressed upon the Apostles and the church. Too great dependence upon Paul's statement rather than that of the Gospels has led many Christians to bury the essential meaning of the Lord's Supper under the secondary significance which is involved in the perpetual celebration."

The professor believes that the Christian world is on the eve of a reconsideration of the whole subject, and he offers as his contribution to the discussion the conjecture—in flat contradiction of the statement of Paul—that this Apostle had his information through tradition and, through some mistake mixed into one of the teachings of Jesus that were really delivered on two occasions widely apart. Hitherto the efforts of theologians have been to find the truth as contained in the scriptures, the school to which Dr. Briggs belongs, seems to endeavor to establish a new principle as a basis for the investigation. It presupposes that the authors of the Scriptures are misinformed, and proceeds to form an opinion not on what these authors say but what they, in modern opinion, ought to have said. Clearly, this does not solve the problem.

It is needless to offer any criticism on the theory of Dr. Briggs. It suggests the remark that every renewed effort of man to find truth proves the necessity of the divine guidance that illuminated the first Church and that again spreads its rays upon the earth from the candlestick in the Sanctuary. Without it there is absolute darkness. When we turn to the revelations given upon the subject, both formerly and in our own age, we find the truth emphasized, that the Sacramental supper is "in the remembrance of the Lord Jesus." The bread is partaken of that the Saints may remember the body of the Son, and as a witness that they are willing to take upon them His name and to keep His commandments in order to have His Spirit. In the same way, the contents of the cup are in remembrance of His blood, that was shed for them, and a witness that those who partake of it remember Him, that they may have His Spirit. This at once lifts the sacred ordinance out of the depths of dark mystery and gives it a practical significance, as a divine aid to the sanctification and final glorification of the redeemed.

OUR BOYS AT THE FRONT.

Some weeks before war measures actually began, a French newspaper summing up the respective merits of our soldiers and sailors and those of Spain, concluded that the latter had a good force of seasoned men on land and sea, while the American army was largely on paper. Probably the Manila affair did something in the direction of opening that editor's eyes, if not dispelling his prejudices, but it is not very consequential anyway. From much nearer home can occasionally be heard similar statements even now; that "our men are raw and undisciplined," that they are "not fit to go to the front yet," and so on. Such conclusions are in most cases erroneous if nothing worse.

Replying to a statement to the effect that our troops are not prepared for work at the front, the Chicago Times-Herald pointedly observes that such feeling should not exist, showing that there is no foundation for it. The troops being hurried forward for service in Cuba and in the Philippine

Islands are not raw recruits. A majority of them have been drilling five years or more; some of them ten years.

This is particularly true of the officers. The most of them are skilled soldiers. Many of them know what actual war is. They have the volunteers well disciplined, and these are as brave as the untrained levies which did such heroic service at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Shiloh, and on scores of other battlefields. The poorest drilled regiments in the national guard are, as regulars compared with hundreds of regiments that were then plunged into battle and did valiant service.

The national guard of the country, converted into United States volunteers, it is shown, has been reader for war at any time during the past ten years than the volunteers of the sixties were a year after the war began. In view of these facts the public can well afford to cease worrying about raw troops being pushed to the front too soon; for there are no raw troops save the few recruits needed to fill up companies, and a few days of their mingling with the veterans of the guard will fit them to keep the pace in an engagement.

This would seem to be the proper view to take, and being so opinions and statements should be made to correspond. A soldier's or seaman's experiences are none too comforting and it is injudicious if not unpatriotic to add slighting words to their burdens. The American warrior on land or sea seems to be invested with an intuition which enables him to be equal to all requirements from the beginning, and of none will this be found truer than of Utah's contribution to the great cause.

SOME LITTLE DISCONTENT.

Up to the time of writing these lines there has been nothing occurring in the war situation that comes anywhere near keeping step to the pace set by Dewey at Manila. A few slight advantages in desultory scrimmages, the net profits of which are next thing to nothing: one decided reverse with lamentable and useless loss of life; and a bombardment which cost \$5,000 an hour for three hours, leaving the enemy's works practically uninjured. With his guns still roaring and two more men slain with several injured—these make up the showing. Of course the Atlantic side of the program has not fairly begun, but why does it not begin? Is the question to which many million anxious souls are looking for a reply.

Things have drifted along under the momentum imparted by the magnificent victory achieved at Manila until that force is almost spent. To put the people of the nation in as good spirits as they ought to be kept in, to maintain the necessary morale and to cause instant and spontaneous responses to the calls of the government, it is now imperative that brisk and brilliant work take the place of strategic delays. There is a widespread and growing demand throughout the country that the superior power of the United States be no longer permitted to remain inert, but that it be promptly hurled upon the forces of Spain and thus prosecute the struggle with rapidity and despatch. Delays were never more dangerous than now, with the enemy gathering encouragement and discontent gradually growing among our people. War means blows, hard, unsparring, unceasing blows until the necessity for inflicting them has passed. It is the most merciful and humane method of conducting a great struggle between nations to make it so fierce and ceaseless that it will the sooner be at an end; and as long as we are engaged in that

line of business and have the necessary materials with which to make the gait a swift and decisive one, why not let them be applied, that within a reasonable time we can return to the ways and works of peace?

In all this there is no disposition manifested or entertained to find fault with the controlling agencies at Washington. Even if so disposed, this is not a proper time for faultfinding, when we should all pull and push together. It is still the case, however, that nothing is likely to be lost by letting headquarters know the state of feeling in the ranks. For several weeks now those who direct affairs have been given an absolutely free rein, and no complaints of consequence have been heard from those whom such directors represent. There will probably be no complaints made now, but the two bodies must be kept as nearly together as possible, and this can be accomplished only by each exercising its proper functions without seeking to exclude the other from consideration. President Lincoln and his advisers kept themselves close to the people all the time, as a result of which they kept close to him; they demanded a cessation of masterly inactivity and the substitution of a vigorous policy looking more to the bringing of things to a supreme climax at the earliest possible time. The President heard, considered and acted accordingly. So, we think, will President McKinley and his associates act to the best of their opportunities on knowing that such is the will of the American sovereigns.

The "News" has all along contended and now claims that those in charge of our side of this contest understand their business fully and know exactly what they are doing. They are doubtless desirous of pushing matters to a conclusion with as little loss of life and property as possible. To do this they must not be interfered with, but it would be unjust to them and injurious to our cause were they not at times advised that there is a general desire for more friction to be applied, more steam to be used and less life and means to be endangered if not wasted. To temporize is to go backward or remain sluggish, which is worse, and to go ahead with vigor may be the means of producing results much desired and greatly needed.

Since the above was in type there has come good news from Cienfuegos. An American cable-cutting crew had a desperate fight with several thousand Spaniards, losing four men and inflicting a loss upon the enemy of a hundred for one. The cable was successfully cut and Cienfuegos is now fully isolated. This will greatly revive the spirits of the people generally.

NO UNITY.

The Catholic Review takes occasion to point out the great difference between the Catholic and the Protestant world in this respect that while the former has an acknowledged head empowered to speak for it on the moral aspect of every issue upon which men are divided, the latter is divided against itself. The moral influence of Christianity as represented by Protestantism, the paper says, cannot be thrown decisively on the side of peace and justice because there is no unity, and to admit this is to admit that Christianity is practically a failure.

It is impossible not to perceive the force of this argument. The numerous wars in the past, and still more the conditions that make such unnatural upheavals unavoidable, are proof positive that the existing Christianity for some reason or other is important as a moral factor in the world's affairs,