

this, that the revelation means exactly what it says, and not what Mr. Nutting puts into it; second that the Bible corroborates the revelation in every respect. It is a little discouraging to carry on a discussion with an opponent who for some reason or other fails to grasp the "essence" of an argument.

We insist that the words, "All their creeds are an abomination in God's sight," are to be understood as interpreted in our first reply. We claim the right every Protestant commentator claims for the Bible—the right to interpret difficult passages in harmony with those which are perfectly clear. We hold, with all Protestant Bible scholars, that the word of God is to be explained by other inspired utterances, and by this accepted rule we still assert that the passage quoted both says and means that all the creeds are an abomination to the extent that they contain error, and to the extent that they are a mixture of error and truth; and also that a multitude of creeds is abominable in the sight of Him, who died in order to unite God's scattered children. We further insist that the words "Those professors" do not refer to each member of the Christian denominations, but to a class of people the Lord designated as thieves and robbers. We appeal to the context for proof of this. The revelation speaks of "those professors" of the Christian denominations in the same way as the Apostle Paul speaks of "Jews and Gentiles" and proves that they "all" are under condemnation. Paul "maligns" the "saved" part of the world in his generation in more direct language than that employed by the Prophet Joseph.

Since Mr. Nutting insists on English grammar and dictionaries as the main authorities in the interpretation of the Scriptures, it may be well to ask, what then, pray, is meant in John 9: 3: "Neither has this man sinned nor his parents?" Is it possible to understand this passage without reference to the general doctrines of Christianity, only with the aid of grammar and dictionary?

Let us be fair. Read the revelations given through the Prophet Joseph, as you read the Bible, and there will be no difficulty in believing them to be the word of God.

Rev. J. Nutting explains that owing to his removal from the city, and other circumstances, his article on the Mormon doctrine of God cannot appear today. It will be sent in as soon as practicable.—Ed.

WHAT A ROUGH RIDER SAYS.

Denver Post: Private L. S. Medlar of troop A, Leadville, returned to Denver yesterday direct from the Rough Riders' camp at Panama Park, Jacksonville, and states that at least 80 per cent of the Second volunteer cavalry, known as Torrey's Rough Riders, want to be mustered out of the service, but that the regimental and company officers oppose the idea and are doing all in their power to keep the regiment intact. Medlar has a certificate signed by Col. Torrey stating that he was discharged for disability. As the service has no strings on him he is a free American citizen once more, and is not afraid to say what he thinks about the officers, and the treatment of the enlisted men.

Medlar is an old-time cow-puncher, well known throughout western Colorado. Before his enlistment on May 1 last he was engaged in mining at Leadville.

"Nearly every enlisted man in Torrey's regiment is anxious to get out of the service," said Medlar, this morning.

"They all enlisted to fight Spaniards, but now that the war is over and there is no prospect that they will see any active duty outside of garrison work, the boys want to come home to attend to business and support their families. It is no more than justice that they should be allowed to return home, for what is the use of keeping them in the service when other men have accomplished everything we enlisted to accomplish? A week before I left Jacksonville one of the privates in the Denver troop circulated a petition to the war department asking that the regiment be mustered out. This was afterwards destroyed and changed to a round-robin on account of the fact that the officers were camping on the trail of the men who first signed the petition, and were going to have them dishonorably discharged had they found them. The round-robin prevented them from knowing who the first signers were.

"This round-robin set forth that a majority of the enlisted men had families dependent upon them, and that at \$15 per month they could not support them. We were all willing to stay in the service just as long as we were needed, but there appeared to be no further use for us, and it seemed absurd that we should be kept down there, exposed to disease and hardships, after the war was over. The round-robin was signed by eighty per cent of the enlisted men. Some whole troops, notably I of Utah, and A of Leadville had every man's name on it. That petition never reached Washington. The officers suppressed it, because they did not want to be mustered out. I don't blame them, of course. They are drawing from \$125 to \$300 per month and living on the fat of the land. The enlisted men get \$15 a month and feast on sowl-belly and hard tack every day in the week and twice on Sunday. You bet those officers can appreciate a good thing. They were very indignant over the round robin, and made all kinds of threats against the men who signed it. They even went so far as to brand the signers as cowards, called them 'mama's home sick boys' and such things as that. There was not a man that deserved any such treatment. We went into the war to fight and would have made a record had we got to the front. It was a misfortune that we failed to see active duty.

"The officers finally announced that all the men who wanted to go home would be discharged for good cause. Out of about 700 who signed the red robin only five had physical defects sufficient to get him a discharge. No man who had fever or any ordinary ailment would be sent home. He had to have some permanent disability like myself before his discharge papers would be signed.

"Nearly all the other regiments in the Seventh army corps at Jacksonville, the First Mississippi, Third Nebraska, 156th Iowa, Sixth Missouri, 157th and 159th Indiana and one Texas regiment want to get out of the service. Fitzhugh Lee, the division commander, says he expects the corps will be sent to Cuba to do garrison duty. He is particularly anxious to have the Rough Riders go, but the boys do not want any garrison work.

"The Denver and Leadville boys are simply heart-sick over the treatment they have received. They are sore on everything. All of them are thin as rails. Victor Goethe is as fat as a cigarette, and says he is disgusted with everything and everybody down there. I think the relatives and friends of those enlisted men here in Colorado should take steps to secure the influence of somebody at Washington to have them mustered out.

"A private in the army is treated worse than a mule. The officers live like princes. I do not see, then, why the privates should be compelled to endure the tortures any longer, now that the war is ended. A private is a sucker, in my opinion. Every man who thought of enlisting and didn't do so should pat himself on the back and call himself a lucky man. War and camp life is a splendid thing for the men with the commissions, but it's hell with the poor fellows in the ranks."

Medlar tells some funny incidents in connection with the rough riders' stay in Jacksonville. All the negroes are afraid of the rough riders. The very mention of the name makes their teeth chatter, he says:

"Why, those coons thought we all had horns when they saw us," said he. "They had heard how we had killed Indians and were afraid that he might mistake them for redskins and go after their scalps, so the coons kept away from our camp. We couldn't get a negro man or woman or child to come within a mile of our camp."

"One moonlight night I was walking alone out from Jacksonville to the camp. There was a negro residence ahead of me in the road, but just before I reached it I heard a woman's voice ring out: 'You chillen, come in dis house right away and bring de dog along. Yere comes one dem Tore's rough riders.'

"You should have seen those little pickaninnies scamper away, one of them with a big yellow dog in its arms. After they got in the house I heard the lock in the door click, after which the old woman poked her head out the window and pulled the shutters to. There must have been twenty darkies in that house, but they never made a sound after the place was locked up. I stood there for awhile and listened, but everything was as quiet inside as death."

SEPTEMBER WEATHER REPORT.

The following data, covering a period of 24 years, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Salt Lake City, Utah:

Month of September for 24 years:

Mean and normal temperature, 64 deg.; the warmest month was that of 1888, with an average of 70 deg.; the coldest month was that of 1889, with an average of 59 deg.; the highest temperature was 93 deg. on Sept. 6, 1875; the lowest temperature was 29 deg. on Sept. 22, 1895; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, Oct. 12; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 5.

Average for the month, 93 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 4; the greatest monthly precipitation was 3.13 inches in 1878; the least monthly precipitation was trace inches in 1890; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.84 inches on Sept. 1 and 2 1886; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 6 inches on Sept. 20 and 21, 1895.

Average number of clear days, 19; partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 3. The prevailing winds have been from the southeast; the highest velocity of the wind was 44 miles from the east on Sept. 19, 1896.

Station: Salt Lake City, Utah.

Date of issue: Aug. 31, 1898.

J. H. SMITH, Weather Bureau.

A private letter received in San Diego, Cal., from San Jose de Costa Rica, contains a list of twenty Costa Ricans, who have applied for membership in the American Nicaragua Canal association recently formed in that city.