

and doubtless rests but a fraction of the remaining time cannot attend to every detail all at once, and we can all bear witness that, compared with other states, this one has little if anything to complain of. It is pleasing to know that he turns his attention this way so often and that his appointments have been so uniformly good.

THE NEW PARK.

Salt Lake City should have more public parks than it has. So far as the interior districts are concerned there is none at all, unless the grounds surrounding the city and county building can be so considered. There is one on Capitol Hill, which cannot be counted at present because not equipped, and a beautiful and commodious one in the southern edge of the city, the showing being inadequate for a place containing somewhere near 75,000 people.

The present city government is showing itself equal to the situation and abreast of the times by arranging for a park in a part of town where one is most needed—the middle western part. The square on which the Pioneers pitched their first tent and built the first house in this valley has been obtained and on Monday next will be formally dedicated to the city. After that, it is to be hoped such improvements will be inaugurated and pushed along as can be afforded with the revenues attainable. It would be gratifying if the original log cabin could be reproduced with its immediate surroundings and permitted to remain permanently as a reminder of the day when and the manner in which Utah was brought within the charmed circle of civilization.

While the park would of course be for the whole city, it would be of especial benefit to the section where it lies and the part further west, which is an exceedingly dry, dusty proposition. Children should be brought up in the midst of verdure, the more luxuriant and varying the forms the better. Besides this such reservations properly cared for are objects of beauty and by diffusing a certain cheering influence and imparting general comfort in warm weather are a means of sanitation not to be lightly estimated.

THE COST OF WAR.

Because of its infinite resources, its ability to float loans for any amounts and the cheerful alacrity with which the people permit themselves to be assessed, the United States has not yet felt much pressure because of carrying on a great war. The stress will be felt later on as the already enormous output increases and a little friction, growing gradually after it starts, becomes manifest because of the constant drain upon those who in the end pay everything. It is quite impossible to give anywhere near an exact statement of just how much is being paid out to keep the ponderous machine militant in operation, but it is altogether something enormous, the estimate of \$10,000,000 a week being if anything under the actual figure.

While this country is paying out so much, however, the one with which we are at war is in desperate straits because her ability to pay in full has long been exhausted. What little cash she can raise has to go to those places and persons where credit cannot be obtained and without whose assistance the war would all at once collapse. This means that her soldiers have to get along with their old clothes, with poor food and but little of it, and no pay at all; because they would have nothing to do without arms, ammunition, coal and many other indispensable articles the obtaining of which

means "cash on the nail." Furthermore, her officers of state and the higher ones of the army and navy must have some money, or they would soon sink to a level with the commoners and their authority would then speedily evaporate. Add to these the awful expense of providing the fighters with even the little that they must have to fight at all, transportation, etc., and we have a total expenditure in cash amounting to quite every dollar that Spain can raise by every means known to national finance. The rest she goes in debt for—not to those who advance money, for there are no longer such places for Spain—but in concessions, in interest, and as previously stated, to those who more than others should receive careful and constant attention—the soldiers, sailors and subordinates of the realm generally. This and the other indebtedness united mean an amount altogether inestimable, one so large that it can never be paid, and to add to the severity of the situation, the nation's revenues from natural sources, from customs duties and taxation are hypothecated for many years to come.

Perhaps if Spain paid her obligations in full she would be expending an amount equal to that which the United States is paying for the war. As it is she is estimated to be paying about \$28,000,000 a month. The statement is made that since April the Bank of Spain has advanced some \$40,000,000 on national treasury bonds, secured by mortgage on the revenues, and holds \$200,000,000 of the noted four per cent bonds on which \$75,000,000 more was advanced. The latest quotations on these bonds in the financial centers of Europe made the whole amount held by the bank worth some \$10,000,000 or more less than the amount advanced on them. By this transaction the bank will not be a loser by any means, as at first seemed to be the case, unless the government should resort to repudiation, which would not be an altogether new experience for Spain. She has received \$115,000,000 and given securities on her revenues for \$240,000,000 with interest added, the whole of which even with the excessive frugality being practiced cannot carry her further than the first of September, perhaps not so far.

This is not all of Spain's financial woes by many. As additional evidence of good faith the government has allowed the bank to abnormally increase its issue of depreciated currency by means of which that concern itself is looked upon as being in a decidedly shaky condition and may collapse at any time. Thus does it appear that the cordon of complicated misfortunes narrows its lines about the doomed nation, making its fall plainer to behold with each succeeding day. It would no doubt be the most merciful thing that could happen if the end were to come at once while there is something left to begin anew with. Otherwise, there may when the flattening out has reached the finishing stage be that condition of things pre-war could only mean the end of Spain, figured by Crispin when he said that the financially, the end is at hand; a few months more of hostilities must assuredly be to her such a fall as was that of Lucifer, one from which there will be no arising.

SPANISH DISCIPLINE.

It is announced and not denied that Gen. Toral on reaching Madrid is to be court-martialed for having surrendered Santiago and his army without orders or permission from one Blanco of Havana. The Spaniards, have ideas and methods which, compared with those nations which have their being in the afternoon of the nineteenth cen-

tury, seem very much out of place, to state it mildly. Any other country would be more likely to praise than to censure one of its commanders who, after having given to the world an exhibition of valor and skill rarely excelled, and, finding that the tide was swelling rapidly and was already irresistible, had made discretion the better part of warfare by yielding to the inevitable; especially would this be the case if, in doing so, the lives of many thousands of men that Spain will need some day when she regains her senses, were saved, and such favorable terms otherwise secured as no other commander ever received before. Instead of endeavoring to punish or humiliate Toral, Spain would occupy a much more favorable position before the nations if she made a fitting recognition of his services. He is worth very much more to her, even in defeat, than a dozen Blancos or any number of Weylers could possibly be.

It seems that Toral had permission from Madrid to capitulate, and if this be so, what right has the captain general of Cuba to be so officious in the matter? Besides, obedience to his orders has been shown in more than one instance to be about the worst thing that could possibly be done. Look at Cervera, bowed to the dust in sorrow, with a career ended and a reputation dissipated in an hour, with seven of his country's ships which he commanded destroyed, and all because he acted against his own best judgment and obeyed the mandate sent him from the conscienceless despot of the Cuban isle. Perhaps these things are not taken into consideration because the determination seems to be to push the war to the bitter end and leave nothing whatever for the tottering monarchy to stand upon. If this be the case, Spain has done properly in giving Blanco free rein and putting Weyler at the head of the ministry. Under their sway it is likely to come to pass that every general or admiral who falls to win a fight that he was engaged in will be court-martialed and shot or otherwise severely punished; while those who maintain a hopeless defense only to have their men slaughtered like swine in the abattoir and be slain themselves, with ruin visited upon everything within reach, may hope to escape with no severer penalty than severe censure.

Truly, Spain is a peculiarity among the nations.

PIONEER DAY.

The entrance of the Pioneers in Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847, will always be gratefully and reverently remembered in this region as one of the great events in the history of our country during this century. It was but a small band—143 men, three women and two children—but it was the advance guard of the hosts that under Providence were destined to conquer an immense region for civilization and for the heaven-born principles of which the American Constitution is the most perfect expression in existence.

The country upon which the Pioneers looked that memorable day was, in the language of the historian, no garden of the Hesperides, with trees bearing golden apples; only a barren plain hemmed in with mountains and burning under the rays of the sun. Sagebrush met the eye everywhere. What a marvelous change in the brief period of half a century! Anyone who now for the first time comes to this garden spot of the mountains and gazes upon the beautiful homes that have sprung up here, or upon the achievements in evidence in all directions, can hardly believe that all this is the work of fifty years.

In view of the blessings poured out