

is a duty of those whose religious obligations and convictions lead them to protest against the presence in their congregation of an individual whose example is one of wickedness, to be equally antagonistic to the literature which teaches wickedness by recital thereof. Here is a great work necessary in defense of morality. As conditions go, it may not be practicable or advisable to endeavor to bar from the religious family fireside the newspaper which tells of the crimes of the day in as delicate language as it is able to use; yet a line should be drawn against every paper that throws down its bars to sensationalism and morbidity in such descriptions; and there should be erected an invincible barrier against admission to the family of the pernicious newspaper novels or stories referred to, the production of which is an assault on the honesty, virtue and integrity of the nation.

### GENERAL GRANT'S MONUMENT.

Tomorrow, April 27, is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant, and the occasion is to receive special commemoration by the unveiling, at New York, of a magnificent statue of the warrior statesman, and the formal turning over of the monument, by the Grant memorial committee, to New York, in behalf of the public. It is fitting that the whole nation should remember this great leader who came to the front at an extremely critical time in the country's history, and who never wavered in the high post of duty which he occupied. And it is appropriate further that in the largest city of the land there should have been erected a suitable monument to remind coming generations of the accomplishments of this distinguished citizen in the period of national history when he took active part. General Grant first saw the light of mortality in a humble home in Ohio, on April 27, 1822, and from his boyhood displayed the sturdy qualities of independence and self-control that brought him forward in later life. As a young man he received military training, and distinguished himself as a soldier in behalf of his country at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, in the Mexican war. His later eminent services in and at the head of the Union army and as chief magistrate of the nation for eight years, are facts of history that should be known to every American boy. And his memory should be and will be revered for the patriotism, the courage, the perseverance, and ability which he displayed in some of the most responsible positions where a soldier and a statesman could be placed. Honor and reverence to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant as one of the chief of the Republic's great men.

### ANIMAL SUICIDES.

Occasionally the newspapers give accounts of suicide by animals, for such the events narrated must be styled, from the evident determination

shown by certain animals mentioned to end their lives. Only the other day a horse in Idaho butted his head against a post till he inflicted fatal injuries. There might have been some other cause than a desire for self destruction, but it did not appear, and it was known that the animal was angered at treatment it had received. Later still, a Chicago dog made two efforts to be run over by electric cars, by throwing himself on the rails. In one case he was knocked off by the car fender, and in the other a man caught and moved him in time. Then the dog ran off to another street, jumped in front of an electric car, and this time was caught and killed. A more determined and equally successful effort at animal suicide, and one that seems to be well authenticated, is recorded in Saturday's Brigham City Bugler as occurring on Tuesday evening in Boxelder canyon, above Brigham City. As three of the Jeppson family from Mantua were driving on the dugway, with a span of horses tied to the back of the wagon, one of these animals, a big, sulky fellow that weighed 1,200 pounds, apparently became angered by the cold, pelting rain, and attempted to jump off the back. His mate successfully held him and the wagon from going over the brink. The men came back to the rescue, tied a rope around the neck of the stubborn animal, and dragged him into the road, from where he again plunged backwards, broke the rope, and went tumbling into the raging stream, eighteen feet below. For two hours the men strove to extricate the determined beast; but as often as he was lugged to the shore he would pull back and go rolling down with the swollen stream. He finally succeeded in drowning himself, while the men got soaked from head to foot in their efforts to thwart his purpose. Next morning the body of the suidist was pulled out a mile and a half down the creek.

### CANAL ACROSS EUROPE.

The official organ of the Austrian ministry of the interior, Monatschrift für den Öffentlichen Baudienst, is advocating strongly the construction of a canal across central Europe, connecting the Black Sea with the North Sea. The scheme is not so vast as might be thought at first mention, yet involves a great outlay of funds and considerable engineering skill. Actually three navigable rivers would be utilized: the Danube from the Black Sea to Vienna, then a canal from the Austrian capital northwesterly to Budweis, on the upper Moldau, then the Moldau and Elbe rivers to the North Sea. The idea, of course, goes back to remote times. Charles IV, the stepfather of the German emperor and father of his own country, Bohemia, made a cutting through the Rosenberg as a starting point for the canal in 1366. Two hundred years later a full project providing locks was drawn up. The Austrian government has dreaded the expense, and not taken any steps as yet, but may be induced to do so now. A committee has been appointed, and of the three projects submitted, that via Lonna and Verling has been

approved of. The survey and the preliminary work have been done. It is now a question of funds. It is estimated that 2.1 meters of water (nearly seven feet) could be secured all the way from Vienna to Ausrig on the Elbe (near the frontier of Saxony) with the expenditure of 100 million florins (about \$50,000,000); and it is pointed out that Germany might help, since the distance between Hamburg and Sulina would be diminished by 55 per cent and between Hamburg and Constantinople by 41 per cent. It would not be surprising for the close of the nineteenth century to witness active construction of a canal between the points named, since the tendency of getting western Europe into closer association than ever before with Constantinople and the country back of it seems to be a wave reasoning to every branch of public sentiment, commerce included.

### MORE DISASTROUS STORMS.

Again there come reports of fearful devastation by storms. Today's telegrams inform us that the fertile Rio Verde valley, Mexico, has been visited by a great hailstorm which has destroyed the crops there. From the brief description given, this Mexican storm must have been about the worst of its kind on record. It is said that hailstones weighing three pounds came down with terrific force, and so far as reported the hail has killed forty persons. Twelve people had the life beaten out of them at one ranch. There have been several hailstorms when the hail was as large or larger than walnuts; the most notable of recent visitations of this kind being that in Switzerland. But this Mexican storm seems to have been very much more severe. Besides the hailstorm as a record in today's dispatches, there is a terrific rainstorm and flood in Oklahoma, submerging a vast area of country, destroying much property, and causing serious loss of life. How many people have been drowned is not known, but the number is considerable, and some of the fatalities have been under thrilling circumstances. And by the way, Brooklyn gives us record of another fatal fire. Between storm, and flood, and fire, and war, the harvest of suffering and death from unusual circumstances is assuming stupendous proportions.

### DISCOVERIES IN ASSYRIA.

A London correspondent of the New York Sun tells of the wonderful discoveries by American and English Assyriologists at Nippur, where different civilizations appear to be buried in the various strata penetrated, one beneath the other, and testifying to the very ancient origin of many arts and sciences. The work has been conducted the past five years under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, and the results obtained are regarded as of inestimable value to the students of history and sociology. A recognized authority on Assyrian archaeology does not hesitate to state that "we have in